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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

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Volume 154 No. 19 November 8, 1948

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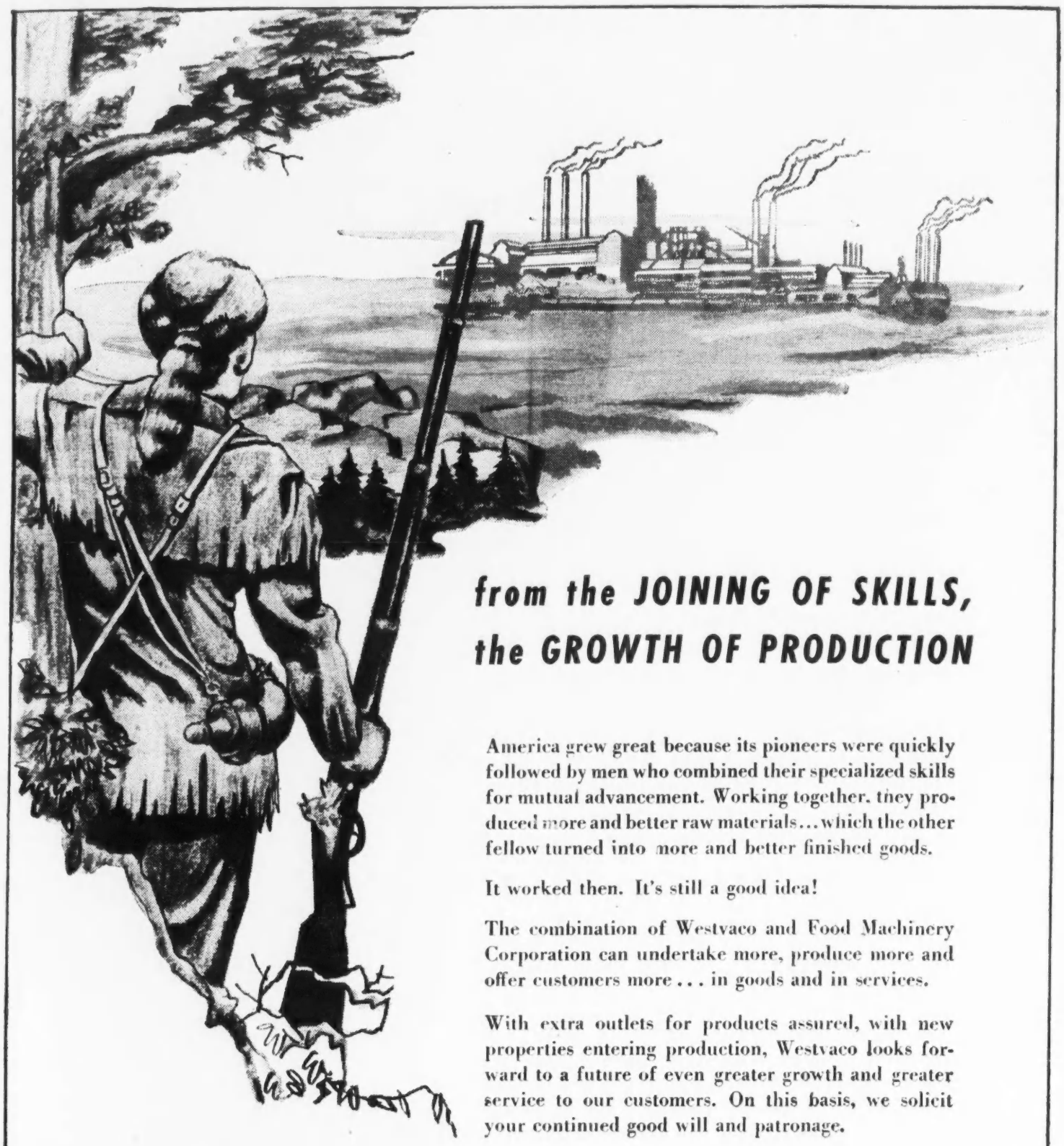

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

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Chemical Export Quotas Set for Fourth Quarter

Chemical export quotas for the fourth quarter of 1948 were announced on November 3 by the Office of International Trade. Five changes were made in the permissible level of exports for the quarter, two of them being increases and three of them decreases from the levels established for the third quarter.

The two increases were made in cinchona bark and phenol. Quotas for cinchona bark were increased 25,000 pounds and for phenol 500,000 pounds over the third quarter. The decreases were 220 short tons for lead chemicals, 200,000 pounds for potassium bichromate and chromate, and 250,000 pounds for antimony oxides.

Not all of the chemicals for which quotas were in effect were included in the announcement of the fourth quarter quotas. These will be announced later. The quotas for the last three months of the year for those chemicals included in the announcement were as follows:—

Cinchona bark, lb	50,000
Residual fuel oil, bbl	1,450,000
Batteries, storage, 6- and 12-volt, include aircraft, and automotive, and radio batteries and knock-down assemblies, unit	221,000
Coal tar, crude and refined, containing tar acid, gal	[1] 10,500
refined, tar acid free, gal	[2]
Benzol, gal	1,000,000
Naphthalene, lb	
balls and flakes, lb	450,000
Tar acid oil, lb	5,000
Phenol, lb	7,500,000
Cresylic acid and cresols, lb	
Meta, ortho, and para cresols, lb	900,000
Quinine sulphate, in bulk form only, oz.	
Quinine hydrochloride, in bulk form only, oz	500,000
Quinidine sulphate, oz	[1] 100
Bismuth carbonate, lb	
Bismuth sub-gallate, lb	
Sodium bismuthate, lb	[3] 120,000
Bismuth sub-nitrate, lb	
Bismuth sub-salicylate, lb	
Chromic acid, lb	400,000
Ethylene glycol, lb	1,000,000
Lead acetate; antimonate; arsenite; dioxide; red lead, dry; litharge; white lead, dry (basic lead carbonate); white lead in oil; basic sulphate of white lead; lead pigments including blue lead and lead sulphate; chrome pigments containing 10% or more chromium, except lead free chrome pigments; lead sublimed in oil; red lead in oil, short ton	[4] 1,300
Potassium bichromate and chromate, lb	900,000
Sodium bichromate and chromate, lb	3,000,000
Sodium hydroxide or caustic soda in solid, flake, or other dry forms, short ton	72,000
Nitrogen chemicals for industrial use—	
Sodium nitrate, lb	
Ammonium nitrate, lb	
Ammonium sulphate, lb	[5] 2,500,000
Urea (except synthetic resins and fertilizers), lb	
Urea ammonium salts, lb	
Antimony oxides (tri-, tetra-, penta-), lb.	750,000
Antimony sulphide, lb	30,000
Tin compounds, lb	3,000

[1] Reserved for special projects.
[2] Coal tar, refined, tar acid free, licensed liberally.
[3] Bismuth content.
[4] Lead content.
[5] Nitrogen content.

Netherlands Indies Copra Exports 31,002 Tons in Sept.

Exports of copra from the Netherlands Indies totaled 31,002 long tons during September, the largest monthly shipments since the end of the war, according to the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

January-September total was 181,616 tons, 47 percent greater than in the same months of 1947. October and November exports are expected to be 20,000 and 27,000 tons, respectively. By the end of August contracts had been closed for 187,500 tons of copra to be shipped in 1948. Of this quantity 82 percent is for the Netherlands.

The copra board's preliminary estimate for September production is 33,200 tons, bringing the total for the first three quarters to 224,249 tons, compared with 118,533 tons for the same period in 1947. October copra output is forecast at 32,000 tons. Deliveries to crushers amounted to 5,000 tons in September and month-end stocks totaled 30,126 tons.

Ceylon's 1948 exportable surplus of coconut oil and copra (in terms of oil) has been officially estimated at 110,000 to 120,000 long tons. By the first of October, 90,000 to 95,000 tons already had been shipped or were earmarked for export to destinations other than the United States. Licenses have been granted for the shipment of 10,000 tons to the United States.

It is not possible to determine just how much of the remaining surplus will be shipped as copra, since this depends on the coconut oil liftings. Limited storage space has temporarily interrupted the operation of oil mills.

Soda Ash, Caustic Soda Imports Halted by India

The government of India has suspended the granting of licenses to import caustic soda and soda ash into India from dollar and hard currency countries, according to a despatch from the American Embassy in New Delhi made public on November 5 by the Department of Commerce.

The despatch states that the action (effective November 1) is a result of the large stocks of caustic soda and soda ash now available in India and the considerable value represented by outstanding import licenses.

Basing Point Hearings To Commence Tomorrow

Hearings by the senate trade policies committee on the effect of the decision of the Supreme Court in the cement case on industry pricing practices will start tomorrow and run through December 3, it was announced by Senator Homer E. Capehart, of Indiana, chairman.

The first week's witnesses will include representatives of small business, a labor leader from the cement industry, government officials, and steel users. Included in the second week's hearings will be representatives of the steel producers, the sugar beet industry, glucose and corn derivatives producers and consumers, cement producers and dealers. The third week will hear representatives of the paper, candy, food and railroad industries, to be followed by three representatives favoring f.o.b. mill pricing and three economists designated by the Federal Trade Commission to give the commission's views respecting the problem.

Trade Pact Negotiations Planned With 11 Nations; Hearings Dec. 7

Formal notice of intention to participate in negotiations with eleven foreign governments for reciprocal reduction of tariff and trade barriers was announced by the interdepartmental trade agreement committee on November 5. The forthcoming negotiations are scheduled to begin at Geneva on April 11, 1949.

Coupling with its announcement a long list of products in the chemical and allied fields which will be included in the negotiations, the committee said that the committee for reciprocity information would begin holding hearings on these products December 7.

At the same time, the Tariff Commission, which must investigate the extent to which tariffs for each product can be reduced without causing or threatening serious injury to the domestic industry, will hold concurrent hearings, but scheduled so as to avoid conflict in cases of persons wishing to appear at both hearings.

The countries involved in the negotiations are: Denmark, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Finland, Greece, Haiti, Italy, Nicaragua, Peru, Sweden and Uruguay. The twenty-two other countries which are signatories to the Geneva agreement on tariffs and trade also will participate in the negotiations.

Products of interest to the chemical and allied industries that are to be subject of negotiation of tariff adjustments were listed by countries and paragraph numbers of the Tariff Act of 1930 as follows:

Denmark

Paragraph 802—Compounds and preparations of which distilled spirits are the

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Hercules to Operate Army Ammonia Trains

The two anhydrous ammonia trains which are not being used by the Bureau of Mines in its synthetic liquid fuel research work at Louisiana, Mo., are to be transferred to the San Jacinto Ordnance Depot at Houston, Tex., to increase the Army's productive capacity of anhydrous ammonia for use in fertilizer production.

The Army has negotiated a contract with the Hercules Powder Company for the transfer, erection, and operation of the equipment at the San Jacinto Depot. There were five anhydrous ammonia trains at the Louisiana, Mo. Ordnance Works, only three of which were needed in the Bureau of Mines work. The two lines utilize the French L'aire Liquide process.

FAO to Meet November 15

The fourth annual conference of the fifty-seven members of the Food and Agricultural Organization will be held at the Shoreham hotel, Washington, beginning November 15. The conference is expected to run for about two weeks.

Its principle work will be a study of the world supply of food, timber, fertilizers, tractors and farm equipment, and how these supplies can be improved. Special reports are now being prepared by the operating committees on these subjects for release at the conference.

Lime Oil Export Duties Reduced by Mexican Govt.

The Mexican government has issued a decree rescinding present subsidies and lowering export duties on oil of lime under certain conditions, acording to word received by the Department of Commerce.

Under a decree effective September 21 last, it is provided that the export duty shall be reduced to 0.10 pesos per gross kilogram, plus 1 percent, on exports which are made within the exportable quota to be fixed by the Minister of Agriculture and Livestock. Exports outside of the quota will be dutiable at 50 pesos per gross kilogram, plus 2 percent.

A transitory decree that was issued and made effective at the same time states that until December 31, 1948, exportations of oil of lime shall be subject only to a duty of 1 percent.

The effect of the two decrees was not immediately understood, but it was believed that until the first of next year only 1 percent duty under the transitory decree will apply, while the Minister of Agriculture and Livestock is drawing up export quotas to go into effect January 1, at which time the duty provided for in the first decree will begin to apply.

Fats, Oils Supplemental Export Quotas Announced

The Production and Marketing Administration of the Department of Agriculture has announced the following supplemental export allocations, exchanges and cancellation:—

Belgium has been allocated 2,200,000 pounds of inedible tallow and 4,400,000 pounds of fatty acids in exchange for an equivalent quantity of palm oil—commercial procurement.

Costa Rica has been allocated 168,000 pounds of inedible tallow and grease in exchange for an equivalent quantity, in terms of oil, of copra from its IEFC allocation from the Philippines—commercial procurement.

The Department of the Army has been allocated 158,400 bushels of flaxseed, 222,450 bushels for Italy and 115,850 bushels for France—to be supplied from PMA stocks.

Bizonal Germany has been allocated 1,180,000 pounds of linseed oil—PMA procurement.

The United Kingdom has been allocated 4,032,000 pounds of cottonseed oil in exchange for an equal quantity of palm kernel oil—commercial procurement.

The Department of the Army has been

—*Continued on page* 99

Price Trend Turns Upward

Price movements in the markets for chemicals, oils and drugs were numerous and mixed last week but the scope of the advances was of sufficient strength to reverse the three-week downward trend. The overall index was increased 1.2 points which put it 4.2 points below the 1947 mark. Strongest support for the general increase came from price activity in the markets for heavy chemicals, protective coating materials and oils and fats.

An increase in the price of lead acetate reflected higher prices for the metal. A boost in quotations on sodium fluoride, sodium bifluoride and sodium molybdate resulted from higher producing costs, including labor and transportation. The only decline in the market for heavy chemicals, that of the price on heavy aluminum hydrate, was probably the result of a slackening in demand.

One producer of chlorine advanced prices, but others still maintained the lower quotations. The dry forms of caustic soda improved their supply position for the first time this year. Full shipments of soda ash were being made.

The announcement of one producer that it would increase by approximately 10 percent prices on all boron products, effective January 1, was a highlight of the market for drugs and fine chemicals. Mercury oxide and tartar emetic were higher, but reductions were recorded in prices on formaldehyde, silver nitrate and cyanide, milk powder and corn syrup. The alcohol business continued to be acutely competitive, with price shadings reported. Glycerin was in a delicate balance between supply and demand.

Firmness continued to feature the oils and fats market. Active inquiry for edible oils for prompt delivery found only limited stocks available, which were held at premiums over deferred positions. Advances were recorded in prices on copra, coconut oil, grease, oiticica oil, linseed meal, crude sardine oil, tung oil and tallow. Recent trading absorbed the bulk of crude cottonseed oil for delivery during the balance of the year.

Strength also was noted in the market for protective coating materials, where prices were advanced on blue, red and white lead pigments, litharge, chrome green, orange and yellow, and American vermilion red. The lead pigments prices followed the rise in the metal.

There was a lull in activity in the market for botanical drugs, with the sole price movement being a reduction in African ginger root. Changes in prices on seeds and spices were about evenly divided between advances and reductions. In the direction of essential oils, dillseed oil was higher and Canadian fir oil lower. A stronger tone was evident in the market for some French oils, such as geranium and vetiver.

In the market for coaltar chemicals, phthalic anhydride was advanced as the result of the action of one producer who raised his prices to the level established by all other sellers on October 1. The supply of most intermediates was showing some improvement, but the bulk of the basic products was still tight.

High prices for domestic ammonium nitrate featured the market for agricultural chemicals, while in the insecticides division chlordane was sharply reduced. Among the petroleum products, some grades of fully refined paraffin were lower. Egg albumen, dextrin and potato and wheat starches were reduced.

OPD Price Index

The Oil, Paint, and Drug Reporter's relative record of prices for chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

Nov. 5, 1948	Oct. 29, 1948	Nov. 7, 1947
144.2	143.0	148.4

The base of the OPD Price Index is the average of prices in 1926 and 1936, those years representing extremes of price undulations in the interwar period.

OPD Index Monthly Averages

	1948	1947	1946	1945	1941
January	150.4	150.9	135.3	133.0	107.8
February	147.2	151.9	135.4	133.2	110.3
March	146.2	154.9	135.2	133.7	111.9
April	146.2	152.3	134.9	132.9	115.3
May	146.7	148.1	135.1	132.5	118.2
June	147.3	143.9	135.4	132.5	121.9
July	145.9	142.5	137.7	133.5	125.5
August	144.4	140.4	136.6	133.9	125.2
September	144.3	141.9	137.0	134.0	130.4
October	143.7	146.1	143.1	133.5	135.2
The year	[6] 146.3	147.6	133.8	133.3	123.2

[6] Ten months.

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ADMA Protests New Drug Publicity Plan

Tentative plans of the Food and Drug Administration to make periodic announcements of new drug applications that have become effective and the names of manufacturers was strongly objected to by the American Drug Manufacturers Association in a letter to Charles Crawford, Associate Commissioner of Foods and Drugs November 3.

The FDA has been considering publication of the names of new drugs, after specific clearance by the manufacturer involved, because of the many requests it receives from the medical profession for information concerning such drugs.

The ADMA's opposition to the listing of the drugs was decided at the meeting of its executive committee in Chicago on October 18. In advising Mr. Crawford of the association's position, Carson P. Frailey, executive vice-president, said that while the association recognizes that the plan may possess certain advantages, it feels that the disadvantages involved outweight the favorable aspects.

Some of the association's objections to the plan were outlined in its letter as follows:—

"1. We believe that it would be exceedingly difficult to time publication of a new drug with commercial ability to make the preparation available generally; furthermore, many firms prefer to take any new drug into small geographical areas for selling experiences and testing before making sales on a nationwide basis.

"2. Such lists of new drugs might seriously embarrass the introduction of items that do not meet the statutory definition of a 'new drug' but are actually new to the profession. In time, it may well be that through the publicity attendant upon the publication of effective new drug applications the physician might insist upon all drugs being so listed. This would, in effect, create an unofficial Federal formulary which is not desirable.

"3. Such lists might have a tendency to

—Continued on page 63

Drug Industry Eyes FDA Action in Bristol Labs Case

The Food and Drug Administration has brought an injunction procedure against the Bristol Laboratories, Syracuse, N. Y., in the Federal District Court at Utica, N. Y., to prohibit the interstate shipment of a number of drug products packaged in ampuls because of the alleged presence of insoluble material in excess of what the FDA considers to be safe for use.

In some quarters the action is regarded as one of the most important drug cases brought against a member of the industry in recent years and may prove to be a test of the standards contained in the United States Pharmacopoeia and the National Formulary for parenteral solutions. FDA officials insist that it is only a routine proceeding, however, and is but one of a thousand injunction cases brought against a member of the food, drug and cosmetic industry since passage of control legislation.

Interest of the drug industry in the case also has been raised materially by reason of the fact that USP revision committee and the committee on the National Formu-

—Continued on page 63

Chlorine Prices Raised By Diamond Alkali Co.

The Diamond Alkali Company announces today an increase in delivered prices of 100 and 150 pound cylinders of chlorine, effective November 1. The new price list, by states, ranges from $10.25 per 100 pounds for Louisiana, Michigan, New York, Ohio, East Texas and West Virginia, to $19 per 100 pounds for Idaho. The prices include the return freight charges on empty cylinders. Shipments will be made from Diamond's plants at Painesville, Ohio, and Houston, Texas.

Chlordane Prices Revised

Julius Hyman & Co., Denver, has revised prices on chlordane, it was announced last week. The new schedule lists the 400-pound, net weight, drum of agricultural grade at $1.05 per pound and the refined grade at $1.20 per pound. These prices, f.o.b. shipping point, include nonreturnable containers.

Borax Prices to Be Raised

The Pacific Coast Borax Company announced November 3 that prices of all its boron products will be advanced approximately 10 percent on January 1. Constant pressure of steadily higher wage and supply costs forces the action, according to the company.

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Hexachlorocyclopentadiene Output Started by Hooker

The Hooker Electrochemical Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y., has commenced pilot plant production of hexachlorocyclopentadiene, or "C-56." The product is described as a yellow to amber colored liquid with a pungent odor. It has a molecular weight of 272.79, a boiling point of 236 degrees Centigrade, a freezing point of 2 degrees, a specific gravity of 1.715 at 15.5 degrees, and no flash point.

Probable fields for the applications of this new chemical, according to the company are insecticides, dyes, pharmaceuticals, resins, germicides and fungicides. Complete physical and chemical information is contained in Data Sheet No. 371, which is available from the company.

Am. Cyanamid Making New Synthetic Resin

The coating resins department of the American Cyanamid Company has announced a new type of synthetic resin for fast-drying enamels, which it will market under the trademark of "Cycopol." The product is reported to be the result of extensive research on chemical copolymers of styrene and alkyds.

Eckler Joins Celanese As Technical Consultant

Dr. Leopold Ekler has joined Celanese Corporation of America as technical consultant. He previously held numerous executive positions with the Ansco Division of General Aniline and Film Corporation and its predecessors, and was works manager at the Binghamton, N. Y., plant since December, 1947.

Protein Feeds Allocations To Be Discontinued Dec. 31

Allocation of vegetable high protein feeds will end as of December 31, 1948, and the IEFC committee on feeds will be discontinued at that time, Frederic B. Northrup, secretary-general of the International Emergency Food Committee, announced last week.

For the balance of the present calendar year, the committee has recommneded that countries limit liftings of vegetable high protein feeds, oilcake equivalent, to approximately 100 percent of 1947 liftings or allocations. Beginning January 1, 1949, all allocations restrictions will be removed, and the committee on feeds will cease to function.

Who Has It?

Inquiries in the OPD editorial office seek sources from which the materials listed below can be obtained. Information will be gratefully received here:—

Atropine oxide.
6-7, Dihydroxybenzofuranone.
Di (alphaphenylethyl) ether.
Di-tertiary-butoxydiaminosilane.
Filicic acid.
Methoxybutyl acetate.
Methyl parastearylaminophenyltrimethyl ammonium.
Myristyl sodium sulphonate.
Nordihydroquaretic acid.
Octaverin.
Papaverin phenylglycolate.
Sulphydryl pentathionate.
Tetracresylsilicate.
N-N-N'-N'-Tetramethylethylenediamine.
N-N-N'-N'-Tetramethylphenylenediamine.
Trimethylcetylammonium pentachlorphenate.
Uclissinic acid.
Vinyl phosphate.
Xanthotoxin.

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Explosives Transport Regulations Amended

The Interstate Commerce Commission last week announced amendments to its regulations covering the movement of explosives and other dangerous articles to add a series of new chemicals to the list of materials that must be labeled to show poisons, corrosive or inflammable articles.

Packaging specifications applying to these chemicals also were included in the amended regulations as were changes in the packaging requirements for certain other explosives and dangerous articles.

Chemicals added to the list of dangerous articles and explosives, together with their classification as to hazard, and their labeling requirements were:—

Amyl trichlorosilane, corrosive liquid requiring a white label; butyl trichlorosilane, corrosive liquid requiring white label; carbon dioxide-nitrous oxide mixture, noninflammable gas requiring green label; cumene hydroperoxide, oxidizing material requiring yellow label; cyanogen chloride containing less than 0.9 percent water, class A poison requiring poison gas label; diethyl dichlorosilane, corrosive liquid requiring white label; diphenyl dichlorosilane, corrosive liquid requiring white label; ethyl phenyl dichlorosiland, corrosive liquid requiring white label; hexyl trichlorosilane, corrosive liquid requiring white label; hypochlorite solutions containing more than 7 percent available chlorine by weight, corrosive liquid requiring white label; octyl trichlorosilane, corrosive liquid requiring white label; phenyl trichlorosilane, corrosive liquid requiring white label; propyl trichlorosilane, corrosive liquid requiring white label; tetraethyl pyrophosphate and compressed gas mixture was changed to a class A poison requiring a poison gas label, and trichlorosilane was changed to an inflammable liquid requiring a red label.

In the changes in packaging requirements for certain chemicals, the commission authorized the shipment of liquid peroxide in specification 17C and 17E metal drums (single-trip) not over fifteen gallons capacity if the material will not react dangerously with the drum metal.

The use of carboys in boxes or kegs for packaging of chloroacetyl chloride is continued to be allowed until further notice because of the emergency. Drums equipped with vented closures of an experimental type approved by the bureau of explosives may be used for export shipments of sulphuric acid.

LPG Freight Rates Increase Denied by ICC

The Interstate Commerce Commission turned down a request of the railroads last week which would have permitted the charging of higher freight rates on shipments of liquefied petroleum gases in official territory. The carriers had proposed a rate of 45 percent of first class on a weight basis for the gas of 4.7 pounds per gallon, to become effective February 14, 1949.

In rejecting the petition, the commission agreed with the protesting shippers that the new rate would be excessive and also agreed that the weight basis should be reduced to 4.7 pounds per gallon instead of the present weight basis of 6.6 pounds as a refined petroleum oil product. The commission directed the carriers to file rates on the lower weight basis not later than January 27, 1949.

ICC Denies Petition For Rail Rate Increase

The Interstate Commerce Commission on November 2 rejected the petition of the railroads for an immediate increase of 8 percent in existing freight rates. The request had been protested by state railroad commissions, shippers and others. The commission announced that it would adhere to its orginal plan to hold hearings on the eight percent increase, beginning November 30, but would consider the request that it be given interim application when consideration is given to the later petition of the railroads that the overall increase amount to 13 percent.

Foreign Market Lists

Lists of foreign outlets for chemicals and related materials and consumers goods recently compiled by the Commercial Intelligence division of the United States Department of Commerce, include the following, which are available from the division at $1 for a list for any one country:—

Candle manufacturers—Egypt.
Hospitals—Spain.
Laundry & dry-cleaning industry—Paraguay.
Penicillin, streptomycin & serum importers, dealers—Hong Kong.

ECA Announces Additional Procurement Authorizations

Procurement authorizations in the amount of $192,468,060 were granted to Marshall Plan countries during the week ended November 4 by the Economic Cooperation Administration. Of this amount $110,625,814 was to be spent for materials in the United States. The new authorizations raised the total of such authorizations to date to $2,697,309,616. Included in the new authorizations were the following:—

To Austria—a reduction of $33,252 from a previous authorization for coaltar products from the United States and a reduction of $3,078 from a previous authorization to purchase linseed oil from the United States.

To bizone Germany—$152,000 for industrial chemicals, other than alcohol, from Argentina; $317,000 for medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations from Argentina; $267,000 for industrial chemicals, other than alcohol, from the United States; $581,000 for medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations from the United States; $4,476,000 for soybeans from the United States; $71,800 for gum and wood turpentine from the United States; $203,000 for non-metallic minerals from the United States; $528,000 for chemicals and chemical preparations, excluding fertilizers and fertilizer materials and synthetic rubber, from the United States; $139,000 for industrial chemicals, other than alcohol, from Uruguay; a decrease of $3,000 from a previous authorization for medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations from Uruguay.

To Belgium—$3,500,000 for chemicals and related products, including medicinals, industrial chemicals, coaltar products, chemical specialties, and paints, pigments and varnishes, from the United States, and $1,000,000 for zinc ore from the United States.

To Denmark—$850,000 for oils and fats, including oleomargarin from the United States.

To France—$50,000 for bismuth metal, $8,000 for nonferrous metal products, $185,000 for high grade zinc, $3,557,000 for soybeans, $13,000 for naval stores, $10,934 for linseed oil, all from the United States; $695,000 for prime western grade zinc from Mexico; a reduction of $1,306,000 for petroleum products from Saudi Arabia.

To Iceland—$50,000 for medicinal and

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Spencer Chemical Names J.E. Tuning to Sales Post

The Spencer Chemical Company, Kansas City, Mo., has appointed J. E. Tuning sales representative of its fertilizer department in the state of Nebraska. Mr. Tuning was formerly associated with the Chipman Chemical Company, Bound Brook, N. J., and was previously associated with the Lincoln Service & Supply Company.

Prior to his association with the Lincoln organization, he had been on a special assignment with the Nebraska Farm Bureau. His early experience included six years with the Fram Credit Administration and fourteen years as vocational agricultural instructor in Nebraska.

Foreign Sales Leads

Anyone interested in supplying the following inquiries with goods or information can get the full address of the inquirer by communicating—not by telephone, please—with OPD office.

Aniline dyes, Lima, Peru (CS-5, agency).
Chemicals, Cedelin, Colombia (CS-4, agency).
Chromel, Hamburg, Germany (CS-2).
Chromic acid, Hamburg, Germany (CS-2).
Dry ice making machine, Catania, Italy (CS-7).
Essential oil manufacturing equipment, Catania, Italy (CS-7).
Insecticidal spraying and dusting unit, Neuotting, Germany (CS-1).
Insecticides, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil (CS-3, agency).
Lactic acid, Hamburg, Germany (CS-2).
Milkpowder, Liverpool, England (CS-6).
Nickel sulphate, Hamburg, Germany (CS-2).
Phenol, Hamburg, Germany (CS-2).
Phosphorus, red and yellow, Hamburg, Germany (CS-2).
Phosphorus trichloride, Hamburg, Germany (CS-2).
Potassium carbonate, Hamburg, Germany (CS-2).
Potassium permanganate, Hamburg, Germany (CS-2).
Sodium chlorate, Hamburg, Germany (CS-2).
Sodium sulphite, Tamburg, Germany (CS-2).
Soybean oil, Lima, Peru (CS-5).
Sunflower oil, Lima, Peru (CS-5).
Trieresylphosphate, Hamburg, Germany (CS-2).
Triphenylphosphate, Hamburg, Germany (CS-2).

Washington Talks It Over

By Ralph L. Cherry

The bad showing made by the public opinion guessers in last Tuesday's balloting may be open to all kinds of explanations and alibis but one thing seems to stand out clearly in the election results and it is that Mr. Truman was given a vote of confidence in the way he has conducted the affairs of his office and a mandate from the people to get his program enacted.

Other conclusions may be drawn from the election but the fact remains that Mr. Truman was the man who the people desired above all other candidates for the office of President, and the Congress that blocked his legislative efforts in the past was thrown out and a new group was installed. It would appear also that the trend towards conservatism has been halted and the country has taken another swing to the left.

What can be expected in the way of legislation growing out of the election is pretty obvious. There is no reason to doubt that another drive with renewed emphasis will not be made for a compulsory health insurance program and with better than ever chances of its enactment. A three-year reenactment of the expiring trade agreements program is practically a certainty. Continued control over exports can be expected. New anti-inflation measures with price controls over scarce commodities is a probability. There will be no reductions in taxes.

On the other side of the ledger, these questions stand out:—What will be the fate of the Capehart Committee efforts to write a new law in industry pricing practices? Will there be any important amendments made to the Taft-Hartley law? Does it mean the death of efforts to override the Supreme Court decision in the tidelands case? The answers to these and similar questions will have to await the future developments.

Chemical Booklet Printed

The government printing office has finally gotten around to printing Part 2 of World Chemical Developments, and the booklet prepared by C. C. Concannon, chief, and A. H. Swift of the Chemical and Health Products Branch of the Department of Commerce, is now available. The manuscript for the document had been in process since last June and it began to look like it would never get out.

Part 2 is a review of chemical developments abroad since 1940 and covers almost all of the Western Hemisphere and the major chemical-consuming or producing countries in Africa and Asia. Part 1, which was released last January, covered almost all of Europe and the major countries of the British Commonwealth, including Canada.

In essence, the publication tells the story of the rapid progress made in the development of the chemical industry in this hemisphere when, because of the war, shipping shortages and other factors made it impossible for South America and other world areas to depend upon usual sources for their supplies and had to turn to and produce for their own needs.

Growth-Regulation of Plants

Basic research on the effect of growth-regulating substances on plants is gradually pointing to practical new uses for these chemicals, says Dr. John W. Mitchell of the bureau of plant industry, soils, and agricultural engineering.

Recent Department of Agriculture studies, for example, show that relatively large amounts of growth-regulators tend to slow up physiological processes associated with the aging of plant cells. This offers promise as a means of prolonging after harvest both the freshness and the vitamin content in fruits and vegetables.

Dr. Mitchell reports that some phenoxy compounds have a marked effect in slowing up the rate at which after-harvest changes take place in green beans. He treated pods with varying concentrations of from 50 to 1,000 parts per million of the compound. At the end of seventeen days, the percentage of beans remaining plump and green was greatest at the higher concentrations used. Sixty-six percent of the bean pods treated with 1,000 parts per million of the compound were plump and green, while the untreated beans were all shriveled at this time.

The study showed, moreover, that treated bean pods maintain a relatively high level of vitamin C for a long period following harvest than do comparable untreated ones.

State Labor Board Checked

The National Labor Relations Board has taken what is regarded as a significant step in the matter of asserting exclusive jurisdiction over labor matters arising in interstate comerce. It recently obtained a court injunction against the Utah Industrial Commission which had planned to certify as collective bargaining representative a union which was not qualified to seek certification from the Federal agency.

The new step does much to clarify board policy concerning the functions of State boards and to indicate how determined will be NLRB opposition to State board action which attempts to exercise jurisdiction over matters in interstate commerce. State boards have authority only over intrastate matters and can be granted jurisdiction over matters arising in interstate commerce by NLRB only if the state law is consistent in language and construction with the Federal law.

The action of NLRB in having the Utah board enjoined from certifying an "un-

—Continued on page 38

Watson-Park Company Shipping Formaldehyde

The Watson-Park Company, chemicals manufacturer, Boston, announced last week that it is producing commercial quantities of formaldehyde at its recently-completed plant in Lowell Junction, Mass. Production started in August and formaldehyde is now being shipped in tankcar and tankwagon quantities.

The company was formed in 1925 in Maine by Frank Watson, president; Kenneth B. Park, vice-president, and Howell F. Shepard, treasurer. George A. Messenger was admitted to the firm in 1927. Mr. Watson died in 1934 and Mr. Messenger in 1943. At the death of the latter, Mr. Park and Mr. Shepard became sole owners of the firm, with the titles, respectively, of president and sales manager, and treasurer and general manager.

Sherwin-Williams Names Bull to New Sales Post

The Sherwin-Williams Company, Cleveland, Ohio, has appointed Richard G. Bull director of its North Atlantic region, with headquarters in Newark, N. J. In this position Mr. Bull succeeds the late A. W. Baeder in charge of all of the company's sales operations in the North Atlantic states.

Mr. Bull joined the Sherwin-Williams organization in 1938 in its technical service department in Cleveland. In 1939 he was transferred to the pigments, chemicals and colors sales division in the North Central district, and in 1945 was named assistant to the vice-president and general manager.

Int. Minerals Advances Two in Plant Foods Div.

The appointment of Ben E. Meguschar as assistant to the vice-president of the plant food division and Joe F. Stough as northern general manager of the division have been announced by International Minerals & Chemical Corporation, Chicago.

Mr. Meguschar joined the company in 1917 at Cincinnati as a salesman and has been serving as northern general manager of the plant food division for the past two years. He will become assistant to Maurice H. Lockwood, who recently came to the company as vice-president and head of the plant food division.

Mr. Stough began his service with the company twenty-three years ago at Montgomery, Ala., and has served as district manager and later as manager of the Lockland, Ohio, district for the plant food division. Since his return from the military service, he has been midwestern district sales manager for the potash division.

Ortho Pharmaceutical Elects McKenzie Pres.

Ortho Pharmaceutical Corporation, Raritan, N. J., has elected H. C. McKenzie president and general manager, to succeed Philip B. Hofmann, who has been named chairman of the board. Mr. McKenzie was formerly executive vice-president and assistant general manager of the company. Other officers elected were: vice-presidents, E. R. Spalt and R. B. Sellars; treasurer, Joseph Holoski, and director, E. B. Powell.

Drug Shipment Ruling Requested from USDA

The American Drug Manufacturers Association petitioned the insecticide division of the Department of Agriculture on October 29 for a ruling on whether a permit must be obtained for shipment of a drug for experimental testing when the drug is subject to provisions of both the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic act and the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide act.

The question arose as a result of Interpretation 13 of July 20, 1949, issued under the insecticide law by the insecticide division, holding that a permit for experimental testing of products subject to the act is not required when interstate shipments are for experimental purposes to determine their value as economic poisons "and when the user does not expect to receive any benefit in pest control."

For the most part, drugs which are distributed for experimental work in clinics and among hospitals and doctors are exempt from the general requirements of the food and drugs act when labeled to show that they are solely for investigational use and when certain other requirements are met, such as qualifications of the user, keeping of records and documents, and so forth.

However, there are drugs which fall within the regulatory jurisdiction of both the Food and Drug Administration and the insecticide division, such as preparations for the treatment of scabies, and a permit for shipment of these drugs must be obtained from the Insecticide Division unless it can be shown that "the user does not expect to receive any benefit in pest control."

It is because of these quoted words in the interpretation of the law by the insecticide division that the drug industry finds itself in the position of having one agency saying that it can do a certain thing and the other saying that it cannot.

If it was the case that all experimental drugs were used on patients by doctors, hospitals and clinics without the charging of a fee, it would appear that there would be no question that the drug could move freely in interstate commerce without the necessity of a permit. But because this is not the case, industry faces the requirement of obtaining a permit, unless the insecticide division agrees to limit its jurisdiction in such cases where another agency of the government has primary control of a product.

Linde Air Products Starts Organosilicons Production

The Linde Air Products Company, a unit of the Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, New York, has started pilot plant production of organosilicon chemicals, and is currently offering for sale small quantities of ethyltrichlorosilane, amyltrichlorosilane, ethyltriethoxysilane and amyltriethoxysilane.

Although only small lots, sufficient to allow initial research or testing in proposed applications, are now available, the company has explained that when a larger unit is completed they should be obtainable in drum lots at lower cost, and has expressed its belief that they can be made on full commercial scale to sell within the price range of organic intermediates. They have made good antifoams, mold release agents and water repellent coatings, according to the company, and have found many applications in paints, plastics, electrical insulation, rubber and lubrication.

Two technical data sheets, one on the

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Victor Starts Operation Of Morrisville, Pa., Plant

Victor Chemical Works, Chicago, has started operations at its new phosphoric acid and phosphate compounds plant at Morrisville, Pa. The plant is under the supervision of E. L. Conant, who was formerly assistant superintendent of the company's Chicago Heights plant. Elemental phosphoric fur use at the new facility will be supplied by the company's plants at Mount Pleasant, Tenn., and Tarpon Springs, Fla.

Koppers Promotes Thiessen

Dr. Gilbert Thiessen, formerly development manager of the chemical division of Koppers Company, Pittsburgh, has been named technical adviser for that division. Dr. Thiessen will devote his time to the coordination and advisory direction on technical matters relating to the development, sale, and use of products, produced or to be produced in plants of the division.

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Mercuric Acetate A. R.
Mercuric Bromide A. R. (ACS)
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Mercuric Chloride N. F. VIII Granular
(Mercury Bichloride) (Corrosive Sublimate)
Mercuric Chloride N. F. VIII Powder 80 Mesh
Mercuric Chloride A. R. (Gran) (ACS)
Mercuric Cyanide A. R.
Mercuric Cyanide N. F. VIII
Mercuric Iodide Red N. F. VIII
Mercuric Iodide Red A. R.
Mercuric Nitrate Granulated
Mercuric Nitrate A. R.
Mercuric Nitrate Ointment N. F. VIII (Citrine Ointment)
Mercuric Oxide Red, Technical
Mercuric Oxide Red N. F. VIII
Mercuric Oxide Red N. F. VIII Powder
Mercuric Oxide Red A. R.
Mercuric Oxide Yellow, Technical
Mercuric Oxide Yellow USP XIII
Mercuric Oxide Yellow A. R. (ACS)
Mercuric Salicylate N. F. VIII
Mercuric Sulfate Purified Granulated
Mercuric Sulfate A. R.
Mercurous Chloride Mild USP XIII (Calomel)
Mercurous Chloride Mild USP XIII (Precipitated Calomel)
Mercurous Chloride A. R. (ACS) (Powd)
Mercurous Iodide Yellow N. F. VIII
Mercurous Nitrate Crystals
Mercurous Nitrate A. R. (Cryst)
Mercurous Sulfate A. R.
Mercury Distilled
Mercury USP XIII Redistilled
Mercury A. R. (ACS)
Mercury Brilliant (Precision Tube Grade)
Mercury Ammoniated USP XIII Powdered
Mercury Mass N. F. VIII (Blue Mass)
Mercury Mass Dry Powder
Mercury (ic) Oleate USP XIII
Mercury with Chalk N. F. VIII
Mixture Corrosive Sublimate and Acid Citric
Mixture Corrosive Sublimate and Ammonium Chloride
Potassium Mercuric Iodide
Pyridylmercuric Acetate Technical
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Propyl Alcohol, Normal

Adhesives—Solvent in adhesive compositions, containing natural or synthetic resins.

Ceramic—Solvent in compositions, containing natural or synthetic resins, used as coatings, for protecting and decorating ceramic articles.

Dental—Solvent in resinous compositions used as dentures or ingredients of denture mixtures.

Electrical—Solvent in insulating compositions, containing natural or synthetic resins, used for covering wire and in making electrical machinery and equipment.

Glass—Solvent in compositions, containing natural or synthetic resins, used in the manufacture of nonscatterable glass and as coatings for decorating and protecting glassware.

Ink—Solvent in rotogravure, stamp-pad, and textile inks.

Leather—Solvent in compositions, containing natural or synthetic resins, used in the manufacture of artificial leathers and as coatings for decorating and protecting leathers and leather goods.

Metal-Fabricating—Solvent in compositions, containing natural or synthetic resins, used as coatings for protecting and decorating metallic articles.

Miscellaneous—Solvent in coating compositions, containing natural or synthetic resins, used for protecting and decorating articles of various kinds.

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer—Solvent in paints, varnishes, lacquers, enamels, and dopes containing natural or synthetic resins.

Paper—Solvent in compositions, containing natural or synthetic resins, used in the manufacture of coated papers and as coatings for decorating and protecting articles made of paper or pulp.

Plastics—Solvent in making laminated-fiber and molded articles, also plastic materials from or containing natural or synthetic resins.

Resin—Solvent for natural or synthetic resins.

Rubber—Solvent in compositions, containing natural or synthetic resins, used as coatings for protecting and decorating rubber goods.

Stone—Solvent in compositions, containing natural or synthetic resins, used as coatings for decorating and protecting artificial and natural stone.

Textile—Solvent in compositions, containing natural or synthetic resins, used in the manufacture of coated fabrics.

Wood—Solvent in compositions, containing natural or synthetic resins, used as protective and decorative coatings on woodwork.

Trimethylbenzyl-Ammonium Hypohalite

Disinfectant—Claimed (U.S. 2256958) as germicide, very soluble in water and stable in aqueous solutions over periods of many months.

Miscellaneous—Claimed (U.S. 2256958) as valuable antiseptic and sterilizing agents.

Pharmaceutical—Claimed (U.S. 2256958) as antiseptic.

Vulcanized Starch

Adhesives—Ingredient of glues, gums, pastes and other adhesive preparations.

Cosmetic—Nontoxic filler in dusting powders, massage creams, pomades, sachets.

Electrical—Inert filler in dry-cell batteries.

Explosives—Adsorbent in explosive compositions.

Food—Ingredient of soups, gravies, sauces, and so on.

Nontoxic dusting powder for various purposes, such as coating candy and other molds and molding tables to prevent sticking.

Nontoxic filler for various purposes.

Paper—Ingredient of compositions used for sizing papers and in the manufacture of surface-coated papers.

Textile—Ingredient of filling, sizing, stiffening, and weighting compositions.

Watson to Receive AICE Walker Award

Dr. Kenneth M. Watson, professor of chemical engineering at the University of Wisconsin, has been voted this year's William H. Walker Award of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers. The presentation will be made to Dr. Watson tonight at a dinner session during the annual meeting of the institute at the Pennsylvania hotel.

At the same session, Dr. J. Edward Vivian, associate professor of chemical engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Dr. Roy P. Whitney, research associate at the Institute of Paper Chemistry, will be presented with the American Institute of Chemical Engineers' junior awards.

Prof. Thomas K. Sherwood, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, chairman of the Walker award committee,

Dr. Kenneth M. Watson

said that Dr. Watson's many recent publications and books, coupled with their importance to the chemical engineering profession, was the decisive factor in choosing him as recipient of the award.

Dr. Watson served as director of engineering of the Universal Oil Products Company, and later as chairman of the technical committee of the Neches Butane Products Company before becoming professor of chemical engineering at the university. From 1942 to 1945 he was consultant to the War Production Board in addition to his post at the university.

The junior awards to Drs. Vivian and Whitney are in recognition of their work on the absorption of chlorine in water. Dr. Vivian was associated with the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association before joining the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Dr. Whitney was on the faculty at MIT and at the University of Maine before joining the Institute of Paper Chemistry last year.

Esso Labs Gets Oil Shale For Research

Standard Oil Development Company, principal research affiliate of Standard Oil Company (New Jersey), has announced the arrival at the Esso Laboratories, Baton Rouge, La., of the first carload of oil shale for experimental work in processing fuel. The shale, furnished by the Bureau of Mines from a deposit at Rifle, Colo., is the first of a 1,000 ton shipment to be delivered to the laboratories.

In making oil from shale, Esso engineers will use the fluidized solids technique which has been applied with noted success in catalytic cracking operations. The site of their experiments, which they will carry out on a large scale basis, will be the original pilot plant in which the fluid catalyst cracking process was developed. The plant since has been converted for the oil-from-shale project.

Carwin Co. Sales Head

Richard Kithil has been appointed vice-president in charge of sales of the Carwin Company, manufacturer of dye intermediates, North Haven, Conn. Formerly, he was associated with the fine chemicals division of the Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Corporation, New York.

Soybean Ass'n Attacks Sawyer's Export Policy

The failure or apparent refusal of Secretary of Commerce Charles E. Sawyer to take timely action on export allocations of sizable quantities of soybeans has cost United States soybean growers millions of dollars this fall, George M. Strayer, secretary of the American Soybean Association, said November 1 at Hudson, Ia.

"European nations are hungry for American soybeans. Their peoples need them in their diet because of their high fat and protein content, and they have the necessary processing capacity to process them into soybean oil, meal and flour.

"In the meantime the flow of beans is damming up out in the country for lack of outlet. The largest crop in history, estimated at 206,000,000 bushels, is filling storage capacity of processors, elevators and farms to the maximum. In early September the American Soybean Association recommended the allocation of 20,000,000 bushels of the 1948 crop soybeans for export. Other governmental agencies concerned with export allocations approved sizable allocations as far back as August. Yet to date the Secre-

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Pest Control Ass'n Elects Montgomery as President

The National Pest Control Association elected V. H. Montgomery president at its recent annual meeting in Toronto, Canada. Regional vice-presidents chosen were I. B. Carncross, Harold E. Jennings, William Q. Phippard, Robert B. Mesecher, C. A. Trimbos and Herman Fellton. Robert C. Yeager was elected secretary-treasurer, and William O. Buettner was named executive secretary.

APhA Sections to Honor Late Dr. DuMez Nov. 18

The New York and Baltimore branches of the American Pharmaceutical Association will hold a combined meeting in memory of Dr. Andrew G. DuMez on November 18 in the auditorium of the University of Maryland School of Law, Baltimore. The meeting will be the occasion for the posthumous presentation of the 1948 Remington Honor Medal, which has been awarded to the late Dr. DuMez.

Flour Bleaching Agents Rules Amended by FSA

The Federal Security Agency issued a tentative order on November 2 amending the definitions and standards of identity for wheat flour to permit the immediate use of chlorine dioxide as a bleaching agent and prohibiting the use of nitrogen trichloride for this purpose after August 1, 1949.

It was also provided that when benzoyl peroxide is used as an ageing or bleaching agent it may be mixed with two or more of the following:—potassium alum, calcium sulphate, magnesium carbonate, sodium aluminum sulphate, dicalcium phosphate, tricalcium phosphate, starch, and calcium carbonate.

The changes announced were the result of hearings held in October at which evidence was produced that flour treated with nitrogen trichloride was a cause of canine hysteria or running fits in dogs and when the chemical was used in large quantities it was found toxic to other animals. There was no evidence of the chemical producing ill effects among humans, however.

The chlorine dioxide which is to be substituted for nitrogen trichloride has been put through extensive tests and found to be safe for use. Other bleaching agents which were listed in the original definitions and standards of identity remain unchanged. They are oxides of nitrogen, chlorine, and nitrosyl chloride.

Because of the time required to manufacture and install new machines to replace those used for bleaching with nitrogen trichloride, the agency permitted the continued use of this chemical until August 1, 1949. The use of chlorine dioxide may start immediately. The amendment permitting use of two or more of other listed chemicals with benzoyl peroxide as a bleaching agent becomes effective in ninety days.

The agency allowed ten days within which additional views can be filed on the amendments before a final order is issued.

Winthrop-Stearns Reveals Research Grants-in-Aid

The Sterling-Winthrop Research Institute, together with Winthrop-Stearns, Inc., awarded a total of fifty-two grants-in-aid during 1948, according to a joint report by Dr. Maurice L. Tainter, director of the institute, and Dr. Justus B. Rice, vice-president in charge of medical research for the pharmaceutical manufacturing company. The combined grants amounted to a total of $159,644.

Twenty-four of these grants went to universities, medical schools and colleges, and the balance to clinics, hospitals, institutes, research foundations and individuals, the report stated. "General grants were made for the purpose of supporting investigations and training in the following subjects:—Therapeutics, pharmacology, neuro-surgery, internal medicine, organic chemistry, and related fields," the report said.

Chemical Warfare Group Headed by Albert Noyes

Dr. W. Albert Noyes, jr., professor of chemistry at the University of Rochester, has been named chairman of the recently established Committee on Chemical Warfare of the Research and Development Board, National Military Establishment. The committee will function in all aspects of the fields of chemical warfare, including flame-producing chemicals, smoke and fog screens, and other highly specialized chemicals of warfare. The committee is also concerned with equipment required for handling and dispersing chemical agents, and the defensive side of chemical warfare, including not only that

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Textile Research Institute Plans 19th Annual Meeting

The Textile Research Institute will hold its nineteenth annual meeting at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, on November 18 and 19, and will supplement the meeting with an "open house" at its laboratories in Princeton, N. J., on November 20. Attuned to the theme of "Better Textiles From Basic Research," the meeting program will be as follows:—

November 18

The first day of the meeting has been designated scientific research day, and will feature discussions of "Recent Developments in Cotton Research," by Dr.

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Association Meeting Dates

American Association of Economic Entomologists, New Yorker hotel, New York, December 13-16.

American Fair Trade Council, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, November 18.

American Oil Chemists Society, Pennsylvania hotel, New York, November 15-18.

American Petroleum Institute, Stevens hotel, Chicago, November 8-11.

American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, December 6-8.

American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, Homestead hotel, Hot Springs, Va., June 9-11.

American Public Health Association, Boston, November 8-12.

Chemical Market Research Association, New York, February 10.

Interstate Oil Compact Commission, Allis hotel, Wichita, Kan., December 9-11.

National Association of Insecticide and Disinfectant Manufacturers, New Yorker hotel, New York, December 6-7.

National Fertilizer Association, Atlanta-Biltmore hotel, Atlanta, November 15-17.

National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, Congress hotel, Chicago, November 8-10.

National Petroleum Association, Cleveland hotel, Cleveland, Ohio, April 13-15.

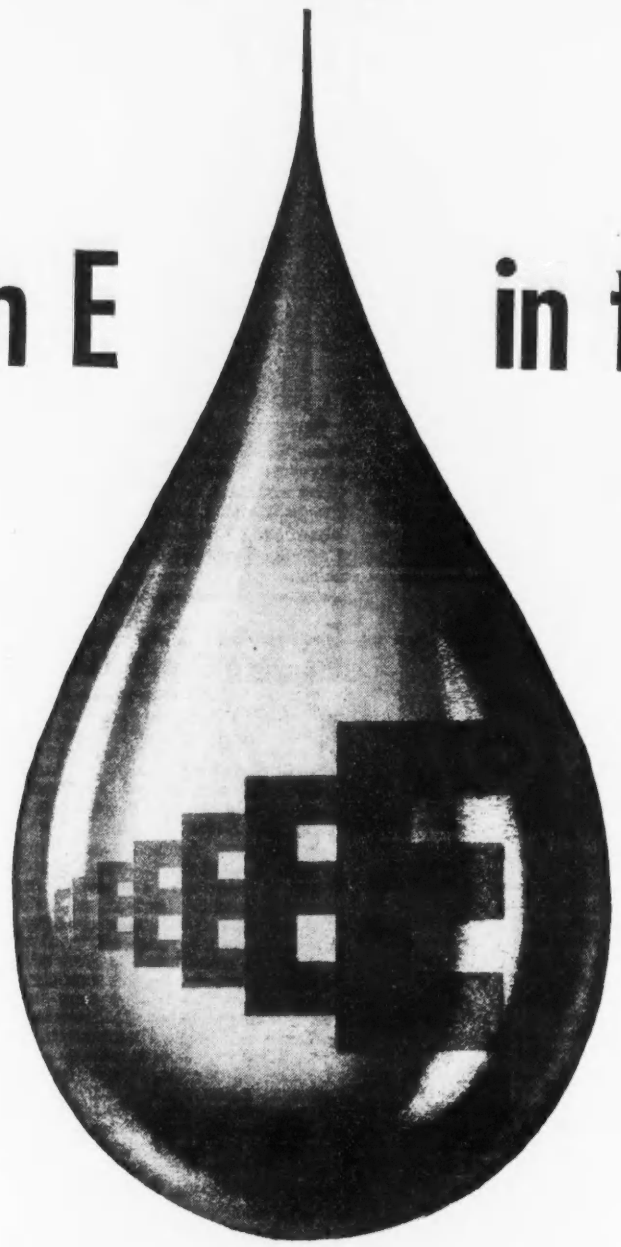
Proprietary Association, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 1-3.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, luncheon meeting, Commodore hotel, New York, November 10; annual meeting Commodore hotel, New York, December 8.

Textile Research Institute, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, November 18-19.

VOL 154 NO 8 1948

Vitamin E in the most acceptable dosage form



Increasing preference for administration of *high dosages* of Vitamin E presents pharmaceutical manufacturers with the important problem of supplying adequately high potencies in conveniently small dosage forms.

ALPHA-TOCOPHEROL MERCK (VITAMIN E) and ALPHA-TOCOPHEROL ACETATE MERCK provide the answer to this problem. By employing these *pure* products, you are assured of high vitamin content in dosage forms most readily acceptable to physician and patient.

Merck chemists — together with their collaborators — identified and synthesized Alpha-Tocopherol (Vitamin E) in 1938. The acetate ester, virtually identical in biological activity, was developed more recently. By using either of these materials you are making Merck experience and Merck quality component parts of your own vitamin product.

ALPHA-TOCOPHEROL MERCK
(VITAMIN E)

ALPHA-TOCOPHEROL ACETATE MERCK

MERCK & CO., Inc. *Manufacturing Chemists* RAHWAY, N. J.

New York, N. Y. • Philadelphia, Pa. • St. Louis, Mo. • Elkton, Va. • Chicago, Ill. • Los Angeles, Calif.
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MERCK MERCK

Current Market Quotations

Chemicals and Related Materials

November 5, 1948

Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations on large lots, f.o.b. New York. Changes and trends are noted in the market reports, with other informative comment. The locations of these reports are given in the table of contents on page 4. The figures in the two columns do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. They are the quotations prevailing on the date above, on the basis of differences in one or more of these factors:—Quantity, quality, locality, individual supplier's views.

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A

Acacia (see Gum, arabic).

Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., c.l., works, lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .12½- .13
tanks, works lb. .10 - —

Acetaldol (see Aldol).

Acetamide, CP, fib, dms lb. .65 - .75
tech., fib. dms lb. .38 - .43

Acetanilide, tech., bbls., c.l. lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., ton lots lb. .24½- —
less ton lb. .27½- —

USP, bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .40 - .50
smaller lots lb. .41 - .56

Acetic anhydride, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15 - —
tanks frt. alld. E lb. .12 - —

Acetoacetanilide, bbls., dlvd lb. .67½- —
fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .65 - —
l.c.l. lb. .66 - —

Acetoacetorthoanisidide, dms., wks., 5,000 lbs. or more lb. 1.30 - —
1,000 lbs. or more lb. 1.50 - —

Acetoacetorthochloranilide, bbls., works lb. 1.15 - —
fib. dms., works lb. 1.15 - —

Acetoacetorthotoluidide, bbls., dlvd lb. .90 - —
fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .71 - —
l.c.l. lb. .72 - —

Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .10 - —
l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .11 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .08½- —

Methyl (see M).

Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .45 - —

Acetophenetidin, USP, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. 1.10 - 1.20

Acetophenone, cns., dms lb. 1.50 - 1.85

Acetyl chloride, cbys., works lb. .55 - .60

Acetyltributyl citrate, dms. lb. .43 - .45
smaller pkgs lb. .48 - .54

Acetyltriethyl citrate, dms lb. .36 - .38
smaller pkgs lb. .41 - .47

Acid, abietic, dms., c.l., works lb. .07½- —

Acetic, com'l or redist., 28%, bbls 100 lbs. 4.50 - 4.75
56%, bbls 100 lbs. 7.90 - 8.15
70%, bbls 100 lbs. 9.60 - 9.85
80%, bbls 100 lbs. 10.85 - 11.10
glacial, synthetic, CP, dms., works 100 lbs. 13.50 - 14.00
USP, dms., works 100 lbs. 11.50 - 12.00
tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.00 - 11.00
tanks, works 100 lbs. 8.60 - 9.12

Acetic acid price ranges above are for 40 bbls. or more and for smaller lots. Carboys and cases are 50c. per 100 lbs. higher.

Acetic anhydride (see Acetic anhydride above).

Acetylsalicylic, USP, special, bbls., makers, primary distrib., point of ship't, 100-lb. lots lb. .50 - .53
smaller lots lb. .51 - .64

standard, fine, cryst., gran., (30-40 mesh) powd. (80 mesh), bbls., same basis. lb. .45 - .48

Freight equald, ship't identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.

Aminoacetic, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 - 1.75

Anthranilic, resub., bbls lb. 2.10 - —
tech., bbls. lb. 1.05 - 1.10

Arsenous, tech. (see Arsenic, white).

USP, powd., dms., kgs lb. .20 - .22

Ascorbic, USP, dms., 500-kilo lots. kilo. 24.50 - —
25-50 kilo lots kilo. 25.00 - —
10-kilo lots kilo. 25.35 - —
5-kilo lots kilo. 25.70 - —
bots., kilo lots kilo. 26.41 - —
500 grams kilo. 27.47 - —

Battery, cbys., c.l., E. works, 100 lbs. 1.60 - 1.75
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 2.05 - 2.75

Benzoic, tech., bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more lb. .43 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs lb. .44 - —
900 lbs. or less lb. .47 - —
USP, bbls., 4,000 lbs. up lb. .54 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs. lb. .55 - —
900 lbs. or less lb. .58 - .59
dms., 4,000 lbs. up lb. .55 - .56
1,000 to 3,900 lbs lb. .56 - .57
900 lbs. or less lb. .58 - .59

Betaoxynaphthoic, bbls., works lb. 1.25 - 1.43

Boric, tech., 99.5%, cryst., paper bgs., c.l., frt. split ton. 124.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse ton. 148.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse ton. 153.00 - —
powd., paper bgs., c.l., frt. split ton. 104.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 128.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis ton. 133.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. split ton. 124.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 148.00 - —
less car lots, same basis. ton. 153.00 - —
gran., bulk ton. 95.50 - —
paper bgs., c.l., frt. split. ton. 99.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 123.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton. 128.00 - —

Acid, boric, tech., 99.5%, gran., bbls., c.l., frt. split ton. 119.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 143.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis ton. 148.00 - —

USP $25 per ton higher.

Broener's, bbls. lb. 1.34 - —

Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., worsk lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
tankcars, works lb. .33 - —

Cacodylic, bots. lb. 12.00 - 13.00

Camphoric, natural, dms. lb. 6.00 - 6.75
synth., dms. lb. 5.50 - 6.00

Capric, tech., dms lb. .50 - .50½

Caprylic, 99%, dms lb. .50 - .50½

Castor oil, split, dms. lb. .35¾- .36¾

Chlorosulphonic, dms., c.l., works, lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .03½- .04½
tanks, works lb. .02½- —

Chromic, 99½-99¾%, dms., c.l. works lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .24 - .25

Cinnamic, ref'd., bots lb. 3.00 - 4.00

Citric, anhyd., gran., fine gran., dms., c.l. lb. .27 - —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't lb. .27½- —
kgs. lb. .28½- —

Anhydrous citric acid powder, ½c. per lb. higher.

USP, cryst., bbls., c.l lb. .27½- —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't lb. .28 - —
smaller lots lb. .28½- —
kgs. lb. .29½- —
gran., fine gran., bbls., c.l. lb. .24½- —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't lb. .25 - —
smaller lots lb. .25½- —
kgs. lb. .26½- —

USP citric acid powder ½c. per lb. higher.

Cleve's, mixed, bbls lb. .61 - .63

Coconut oil, dist., dms. lb. .32¼- .33¼

Corn oil, s.d., dms. lb. .14½- Nom.

Cottonseed oil, dist., dms. lb. .14½- .15½

Cresylic, dom., coaltar, high-boil 50% (210°-215°), low boil 50% (204°-206°), and special blends, dms., c.l., works and frt. equald. gal. 1.61 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.64 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.55 - —

Petroleum, 185°C to 205°C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. 1.005 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.025 - 1.045
tanks, same basis gal. .925 - —

190°C to 220°C non-ret., dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .93 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .95 - .97
tanks, same basis gal. .85 - —

Acid, cresylic, dom., petroleum, 210°C to 240°C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .745 —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .765 - .783
tanks, same basis gal. .665 —

235°C. to 271°C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .62 —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .72 - .74
tanks, same basis gal. .62 —

Crotonic, bbls., Canadian, works lb. .35 - —

Dichlorophenoxyacetic, fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .83 .90

Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital).

F, bbls., works lb. 1.73 - 1.78

Folic, bots gram. 2.00 - —

Formic, 85%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .13 - .13½
l.c.l., works lb. .14 - .15
90%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .13½- .14
l.c.l., works lb. .14½- .15

Fumaric, tech., bbls., dms lb. .30 - .31

Gallic, NF V, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.60 —
smaller lots lb. 1.63 1.65
technical, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.43 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.46 - 1.48

Gamma, bbls lb. 1.13 - 1.20

Gluconic, tech., 50%, bots lb. .23 - .31
dms. lb. .14 - —
kgs. lb. .16 - —

Glutamic-l, 99%, fiber dms., 100 lb. lots, works lb. 2.30 2.40
25 lb. lots lb. 2.45 —

Glycolic (see Acid, hydroxyacetic).

H, 100% basis, bbls., works lb. .66 - —

Hydriodic, 45-47%, cbys lb. 2.69 - —
57%, cbys lb. 2.83 2.85

Hydrobromic, medicinal, 48%, cbys., dlvd. E lb. .38 - —
tech., 48%, cbys., dlvd. E lb. .34 - .36
34%, cbys., dlvd. E lb. .35 - .37

Hydrochloric (see Acid, muriatic).

Hydrocyanic, cyls., works lb. .80 - 1.00
dilute, NF, 2%, 5-lb. bots lb. .30 - .40

Hydrofluoric, anhyd., cyls., works, lb. .19 - .19½
tanks, works lb. .16½- —
30%, steel dms., works lb. .08½- .09
70%, steel dms., works lb. .15¾- .16¼

Hydrofluosilicic, 30-35%, bbls lb. .08 - .09

Hydroxyacetic, tech., 70%, bbls., non-return., Phila lb. .084 - —
tanks, Belle, W. Va., 100% basis lb. .085 - —

Hypophosphorous, USP, djns lb. .75 - .77

J, bbls., works, 20% basis lb. 2.64 - 2.66

L, bbls., works lb. .80 - .95

Acid, lactic, edible, 50%, bbls., 20 or more lb. .16 - .18
smaller lots lb. .17 - .19
80%, bbls., 5 or less lb. .29 - .29½
plastic grade, 50%, bbls., 20 or more lb. .19¾- —
10 or less lb. .20¾- —
80%, bbls., 5 or less lb. .3495- .3545

tech., 22½%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.80 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.20 - —
cbys., works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.95 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works 100 lbs. 11.35 - —
cbys., works 100 lbs. 11.85 - —

NF, 85%, cbys lb. .69 - .72

Laurent's, bbls lb. .80 - —

Lauric, dist., 85-90%, dms lb. .40 - .40½
60%, dms lb. .35 - .35½

Linseed oil, reg. dist., dms lb. .3200- .3250
water white, dms lb. .3500- .3550

Maleic, powd., dms lb. .30 - .31
Anhydride (see M).

Malic, dms. lb. .47 - —

Mandelic, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.85 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.90 - 2.10

Mixed, tanks, nitric unit lb. .05 - .06
sulphuric unit lb. .0085- .009

Molybdic, kgs., works lb. .95 - 1.10

Monochloroacetic, purified, flake, 99%, dms lb. .23½- .24¼
tech., flake, 96-97%, bbls lb. .19 - .21

Muriatic, 18°, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 1.65 - —
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 2.05 - 2.75
tanks, E. works ton. 18.00 - —
20°, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 1.90 - —
tanks, E. works ton. 20.00 - —
22°, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
tanks, E. works ton. 25.00 - —

CP, USP, consumers, cbys., extra lb. .08 - —
6-lb bots., extra lb. .10 - —
dealers, cbys., extra lb. .06½- —
6-lb. bots., extra lb. .08½- —

Myristic, dist., dms lb. .45 Nom.

Naphthenic, 220-230 acidity, dms., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .12 - —
230-240 acidity, dms., works lb. .20 - —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —

Naphthol(1)-4-sulphonic (see Acid, Neville and Winther's)

Naphthol (1)-5-sulphonic see Acid, L).

Naphthol(1)-5-sulphonic,8-amino (see Acid, S).

Naphthol(1)-3,6-disulphonic,8-amino (see Acid, H).

Naphthol(2)-6,8-disulphonic (see Acid, Gamma)

(5)-7-Sulphonic,2-amino (see Acid, J).

Naphtholsulphonic, mixed (see Acid, Cleve's, mixed).

Naphthylamine(1)-5-sulphonic (see Acid, Laurent's).
(2)-6-sulphonic (see Acid, Broener's).
(2)-7-sulphonic (see Acid, F).
(2)-1-sulphonic (see Acid, Toblas).

Neville and Winther's, dms lb. .84 - .88

Nicotinic, USP, dms., works kilo. 8.00 - 8.30

Nicotinic amide (see Nicotinamide).

Nitric, 36° cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.40 - 6.10
38°, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.90 - 6.65
40°, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.50
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.40 - 7.10
42°, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.50 - 7.00
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.90 - 7.60

CP, USP, consumers, cbys., extra lb. .13 - —
7-lb. bots., cs., extra lb. .15 - —
dealers, cbys., extra lb. .11½- —
7-lb. bots., cs., extra lb. .13½- —

Oleic (see Oil, red).

Oleum (see Acid, sulphuric, fuming).

Orthocresotinic, dms, c.l., works lb. .67 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .69 - —

Oxalic, bbls., c.l., works lb. .14½- —
10,000 lbs., works lb. .14¾- .15
smaller lots, works lb. .15¼- .15¾

Palm oil, white, dist., dms lb. .21¼- .21¾

Para-aminobenzoic, purified, dms., works lb. 4.00 Nom.
technical, dms., works lb. 1.70 - —

Paramethylphenylcinchonic (see Neocinchophen).

Paranitrobenzoic, cns. lb. .80 - —

Paratoluidinmetasulphonic, bbls., works lb. .92 - .95

Peanut oil, s.d., dms. lb. .16¼- Nom.

Perchloric, 60%, cbys., works lb. .58 - .62
70-72%, cbys., works lb. .61 - .66

Phenylacetic, bots lb. 1.51 - 1.75

Phenylcinchoninic (see Cinchophen).

Phenylglycollic (see Acid, mandelic).

Phosphoric, food grade, 50%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.00
cbys, c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld., 100 lbs. 6.00 - 7.50
75%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l. lb. .11½- .13
cbys, c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 6.10 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld. 100 lbs. 8.00 - 9.00
tanks, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.00 - —

NF, 85%, cbys., c.l lb. .10½- —
dilute, 10%, cbys., djns lb. .07 - .07½

For shipments in cbys., add handling charges.

Picramic, bgs. lb. .65 - .70

Picric, tech., bbls lb. .30 - .31
USP, bbls lb. .35 - .36

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

alld.	allowed	distr.	distributor	neut.	neutral.
ammo.	ammonia	djns.	demijohns	NF	National Formulary
amorph.	amorphous	dlvd.	delivered		
anhyd.	anhydrous	dms.	drums	nom.	nominal
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid	dom.	domestic	No.	number
artif.	artificial	E.	east	ord.	ordinary
ASTM.	American Society for Testing Materials	e.p. equald.	end point equalized	oz.	ounce
		F.	fahrenheit	Pac.	Pacific
Be.	Baume	ferment.	fermentation	pf.	proof
bgs.	bags	ffa.	free fatty acid	phos.	phosphate
bbls.	barrels	ffc.	free from chlorine	photo.	photographic
bls.	bales			pkgs.	packages
bots.	bottles	fib.	fiber	powd.	powdered
b.p.	boiling point	f.o.b.	free on board	precip.	precipitated
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime	F.P.A.	free of prussic acid	prod.	producer
				pt.	point
b.r.	boiling range	frt.	freight	pulv.	pulverized
bxs.	boxes	fus.	fused	purif.	purified
C.	centigrade	gal.	gallon	redist.	redistilled
cbys.	carboys	gran.	granular	refd.	refined
CD	completely denatured	grd.	ground	refy.	refinery
				reg.	regular
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight	i.&a.	iron and aluminum	resub.	resublimed
				ret.	returnable
cks.	casks	i.b.p.	initial boiling point	SD	specially denatured
c.l.	car lots			s.d	single distilled
cns.	cans	imp.	imported	S. E.	southeast
col.	color	incl.	included	secs.	seconds
com'l	commercial	indust.	industrial	s.g.	specific gravity
conc.	concentrated	kgs.	kegs	ship't	shipment
CP	chemically pure			solut.	solution
cps.	centipoises	lacq.	lacquer	s.u.	standard unit
cryst.	crystal	lb.	pound	synth.	synthetic
cs.	cases	l.c.l.	less than car lots	tech.	technical
ctns.	cartons	liq.	liquid	USP	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
cyls.	cylinders	m.a.p.	mixed aniline point	vis.	viscosity
dbl.	double			VM&P	varnish makers & painters
denat.	denatured	min.	minimum		
dest.-dist.	destructive-distilled	m.p.	melting point	W	west
		N.	nitrogen	w.w.	water white
dextro.	dextrorotatory	nat.	natural	whse.	warehouse
dist.	distilled				

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown, gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.

Acid, Propionic—Aluminum Hydrate

Acid, propionic, nat., dms., works, lb. .18 - —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
synth., pure, dms., works lb. .22 - —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Pyrogallic, tech., bbls lb. No prices.
NF, cryst., dms lb. 2.95 - 3.18
resub., dms lb. 3.45 - 3.60
Pyroligneous, bbls., incl., l.c.l., ex whse gal. .43 - —
Ricinoleate (see Acid, castor oil, split).
S, bbls., works lb. 2.75 - 2.79
Salicylic, tech., bbls., c.l. lb. .31 - —
smaller lots lb. .38 - —
USP, bbls., c.l. lb. .40 - —
smaller lots lb. .47 - —
Sebacic, tech., dms., c.l., works, lb. .57 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .59 - .61
Soybean oil, s.d., c.l. works lb. .16¼ - .17¼
Stearic, double pressed, bgs lb. .24½ - .25½
single pressed, bgs lb. .24 - .25
triple pressed, bgs lb. .27¼ - .28½
Succinic, bbls lb. .87 - .90
Sulphanilic, CP, bots., works lb. 1.60 - 1.63
tech., dms., works lb. .17 - —
Sulphuric, 60°Be, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 1.80 - 2.50
tanks, E. works ton. 13.75 - —
66°Be, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 1.65 - —
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 2.05 - 2.75
tanks, E. works ton. 17.00 - —
98%, tanks, E. works ton. 18.00 - —
CP, N.F., cbys., extra lb. .06½ - —
9-lb. bots., es., extra lb. .08½ - —
fuming, 20%, tanks, E. works ton. 18.00 - —
Acid, tallow, dist., dms. lb. .17¼ - .18¼
Tannic, tech., 60-62%, dms lb. .68 - .69
70-72%, dms. lb. .80 - .85
75-76%, dms. lb. .86 - .90
USP, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.45 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.47 - 1.55
powder, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.35 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.30 - 1.50
Tartaric, USP, dom., bbls., 10,000 lbs., 1 ship't lb. .37½ - —
smaller lots lb. .38 - —
100-lb. dms lb. .39 - —
small, dms lb. .41 - .43
imported, kgs. lb. .27 - .27½
Thioglycolic, refined, bbls., cbys., basis 100% lb. 1.95 - 2.00
tech., bbls., cbys., basis 100% lb. 1.40 - —
Tobias, bbls. lb. .65 - —
Trichloroacetic, bots. lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Toluenesulphonic, dms., works lb. .20 - —
Tungstic, tech., 100 lb. pkgs. lb. 2.75 - Nom.
Aconite leaves, bls. lb. .55 - .60
Root, bbls. lb. .70 - .75
Aconitine, amorph., mild, bots oz. 72.25 - 72.50
cryst., potent, bots oz. 85.00 - —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .33½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .34 - .45
tanks, works lb. .32½ - —
Adeps lanae (see Lanolin)
Adonis vernalis herb, bls lb. .35 - .40
Agar lb. 3.25 - 4.10
Agaric, white, bls lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Agrimony herb, bls lb. .35 - .40
Albumen (egg), edible, flake, bbls lb. 2.65 - 2.75
powd., bbls. lb. 2.70 - 2.80
tech., cryst., bbls. lb. 1.48 - 1.60
Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble)
light, dms., l.c.l. lb. .70 - .75
Egg (see Albumen).
Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l., divd lb. .26½ - —
l.c.l., divd. lb. .27½ - —
tanks, divd. lb. .25 - —
Amyl, ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss lb. .19 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Miss lb. .17 - —
(see also Fusel oil, ref.)
Refined fermentation, 126-132°C, dms., divd lb. .36 - —
128-132°C, dms., divd. lb. .42 - —
Benzyl, cns lb. .72 - .80
dms. lb. .68 - .88
Butyl, normal, ferment, Ill., Ind. prod., dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .20 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .17½ - —
tankwagon, frt. alld. E lb. .18 - —
other production, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .19 - .19½
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .20 - .20½
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .17½ - .18
synthetic, normal, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .20 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .17½ - —
Normal synthetic butyl alcohol prices in West .01c. per lb. higher
secondary, dms., c.l., divd lb. 12 - —
l.c.l., divd. lb. 12½ - —
tanks, divd. lb. 10½ - —
tertiary, dms., c.l. lb. 13½ - —
l.c.l., dms. lb. .14 - —
tanks lb. .12 - —
Caprvl, dms., c.l., works lb. .26 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .27 - —
tanks, works lb. .24½ - —
Alcohol, cetyl, dom., CP., fiber cns., 1,000 lbs. lb. 1.50 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.55 - —
Cinnamic, bots. lb. 2.80 - 3.35
Denatured, CD12, CD13, CD14, dms., divd. E. of Miss R gal. .86½ - —
l.c.l., divd. E. of Miss. R. gal. .90½ - .95½
tanks, divd. E. of Miss. R. gal. .74½ - —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.
SD1, 190 pf., dms., c.l., divd, divd. E. of Miss. R gal. .87 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .91 - .96
tanks, same basis gal. .75 - —
SD2B, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R gal. .87 - —
l.c.l. same basis gal. .91 - .96
tanks, same basis gal. .75 - —
SD23H, dms., c.l., divd. E. of Miss. R gal. .85 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .89 - .94
tanks, same basis gal. 73 - —
SD29, denatured with acetaldehyde, dms., c.l., divd. E. of Miss. R gal. .88 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .92 - .97
tanks, same basis gal. .76 - —
When any of the several SD29 denaturants is supplied by the purchaser, the prices are the same as those of SD21 plus 1½c. per gal. denaturing charge.
Special solvent, dms., c.l., divd. E. of Miss. R gal. .87½ - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .91½ - .96½
tanks, same basis gal. .75½ - —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.
Diacetone, acetone free, dms., c.l., divd lb. .13½ - .14½
l.c.l., divd lb. .14 - .15½
tanks, divd lb. .12 - .13
tech., dms., c.l., divd lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., divd lb. .15 - —
tanks, divd lb. 12½ - —
Ethyl, 190 pf. tax paid dms., c.l., divd. E. Miss. R gal. 17.97 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 18.01 - 18.06
tanks, same basis gal. 17.85 - —
tax free, dms., c.l., divd. E. Miss. R gal. .87 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .91 - .96
tanks, same basis gal. .75 - —
absolute, tax paid, dms., c.l., same basis gal. 18.94 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 18.98 - 19.03
tanks, same basis gal. 18.87 - —
Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .30½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .28½ - —
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works lb. .30 - —
dms., c.l., works lb. .21½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .23 - —
tanks, works lb. 18 - —
Isoamyl (see Alcohol, amyl, refined, fermentation).
Isobutyl, refd., dms., works lb. .13 - —
tanks, works lb. 12 - —
Isopropyl, refd., 91%, dms., incl., c.l., divd gal. .50½ - —
l.c.l., divd. gal. .53½ - —
tanks, divd gal. .41 - —
99%, dms., incl., c.l., divd gal. .54½ - —
l.c.l., divd gal. .57½ - —
tanks, divd gal. .45 - —
Methyl (see Methanol).
Methylamyl (see Carbinol, methylisobutyl).
Octyl, perfumer's grade, bots. lb. 2.90 - —
Phenylethyl, cns. lb. 1.50 - 1.70
Polyvinyl, type A, fiber-pack, Niagara Falls lb. .65 - .70
type B, fiber-pack, same basis lb. .60 - .68
Propyl, normal, dms., c.l., works, lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .12½ - —
tanks, works lb. .10½ - —
Salicyl (see Saligenin).
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, cns., Cedar Rapids, Ia. lb. .47 - —
dms., c.l., Waverly, N. Y. lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .44 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .36 - —
Aldol, 95%, dms., works lb. .15 - .16
denaturing grade, dms. gal. 1.33 - 1.48
Aletris root, bgs. lb. 1.60 - 1.65
Algin, bbls., fib. dms lb. .76 - 1.00
Alizarin (see Red, alizarin).
Alkanet root, bgs. lb. .45 - .50
Allspice, Jamaica (see Pimento).
Guatemalan, bgs., futures lb. .21½ - .22
Mexican, bgs. lb. .13½ - .14
Allyl bromide, cbys., 5,000 lbs., works lb. .99 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Chloride, dms., c.l., divd lb. .16½ - —
l.c.l., divd. lb. .17 - —
tanks, divd. lb. .15 - —
Aloe, Cape, cs lb. .30 - .31
Curacao, kgs. lb. .35 - .36
Socotrine, kgs lb. .35 - .36
Aloin, bbls., dms., kgs lb. 3.75 - 4.05
Alphacellulose, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04 - .15
Alphanaphthol, bbls. lb. .63 - .70
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls. lb. .38 - .38¾
Alphanaphthylthiourea, 93-98%, fib. dms., works, frt. alld. lb. 4.00 - 4.40
Alphanitronaphthalene, bbls lb. .34 - —
Alphapicoline, ret. dms., works, frt. equald. lb. .27½ - .30
Alphapinene, tanks, South, works gal. .47 - —
Alphaterpineol, dms., l.c.l., divd. E. lb. .18 - —
Alphatocopherol, bots. kilo. 750.00 - —
Acetate, bots. kilo. 750.00 - —
Althea root, NF, peeled, bls lb. .30 - .35
Alum, ammonia, burnt, USP, bbls., lb. .16 - .18
gran., bbls., works 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
lump, bbls., works 100 lbs. 4.05 - —
powd., bbls., works 100 lbs. 4.20 - —
Potash, gran., bbls., works 100 lbs. 4.05 - —
lump, bbls., works 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
powd., bbls., works 100 lbs. 4.45 - —
Potash-chrome, bbls lb. 12½ - .15
Soda, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., divd 100 lbs. 4.25 - 5.00
Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .04¾ - .06¾
crystalline (see Aluminum oxide).
Aluminum acetate, basic solution, 24°, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. 11 - —
20°, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. 10 - —
Chloride, anhyd., com'l, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .12½ - —
cryst., com'l, dms., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .06½ - .06¾
solution, 32°, cbys., c.l., works lb. .02¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .03¼ - —
Fluoride, tech., anhyd., bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .11 - .13
Formate, basic solution, cks., c.l lb. .09½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .10 - —
Hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald ton. 50.00 - 54.00
l.c.l., works ton. 72.00 - 86.00
light, bgs., divd lb. .17 - —

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Aluminum Hydroxide—Asbestos Fiber

Aluminum hydroxide, gel., tech., min. 13% Al (OH)$_3$, dms., 10,000 lbs. or more, f.o.b. ship'g point lb. .03 - .03½
ton lots, same basis lb. .03¼ - .05½
smaller lots, same basis lb. 03¾ 04
14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. 20¾ - —
contract, works lb. .19¾ - —
9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. 17¾ - —
contract, works lb. .16¾ - —
dried, USP XII, fib. dms., works. lb. .78 - —
contract, works lb. .75 - —
powder, tech. (see Aluminum hydrate).
USP IX, bbls., dms lb. .15 - .17
Laurate, precip., bbls lb. .42 - —
Linoleate, solid, dms., frt. alld. lb. .48 - —
Metal, 98-99%, ingots, 10,000 lbs. lb. .17 - —
pigs, 10,000 lbs lb. .16 - —
Naphthenate, liq., 1.7%, frt. alld. lb. .24½ .25
Oleate, dms., contract lb. .43¾ - —
Oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, calcined).
crystalline, flour, classified, 8-240 mesh, dms., frt. alld lb. .14 - .15
kgs., ton, frt. alld lb. .12½ —
smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .13 - .15
280-400 mesh, dms., frt. alld lb. .32 - .33
kgs., frt. alld lb. .31 - —

Aluminum oxide, crystalline, flour, classified, 500 mesh, dms., frt. alld lb. .35 - .37
kgs., frt. alld lb. .34 - —
600 mesh, dms., frt. alld lb. .51 .53
kgs., frt. alld lb. .50 - —
optical, floated, kgs., dlvd. lb. .36 - .86
unclassified, dms., frt. alld. lb. .16 - .17
kgs., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
high-purity, alpha or gamma, ultrafine, dms., works lb. 13.50 - —
jars, works lb. 15.00 - 17.00
Aluminum oxide flour prices W. of Denver ¾c. per lb. higher.
Paste, lining, extra fine, dms lb. .58 - —
standard, dms lb. .39½ - —
Powder, lining, extra fine, dms lb. .96 - —
standard, dms lb. .64½ - —
rubber comp., dms lb. .48½ - —
unpolished, standard, dms lb. .44½ - —
varnish, standard, dms lb. .49 - —
Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. per lb. for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb. can, and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs., and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.

Aluminium resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld lb. .24¾ - —
Stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .38 - —
l.c.l. lb. .39 - —
monobasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .38 - —
l.c.l. lb. .39 - —
tribasic, ctns., c.l lb. .43 - —
less than 1 ton lb. .44 - .45
Sulphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works, equald 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 1.90 - —
iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
Trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate).
Ambergris, gray, tins oz. 8.50 -12.00
Aminoazotoluene, bbls lb. .85 —
Aminomethylpropanol, ens., dms., works lb. .50 .60
Aminomethylethanolamine, tanks, works lb. .60 —
Aminophilline, bots, kgs lb. 9.00 9.50
Aminopyrine, bots., dms lb. 6.00 6.10
Ammonia, anhydrous, fertilizer, tanks, works ton.68.00 -70.00
pure, cyls., extra lb. .16 - —
refrigeration, tanks, works, ton 70.50 -72.50
Aqua (29.4% NH_3), dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.85 3.00
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.25 - 3.50
tanks, works, anhyd. basis ton.76.00 —
Ammoniac gum (see Gum, ammoniac)
Sal, gray, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.40 - —
white, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.45 - —

Ammonium acetate, purified, dms lb. .39 - .40
reagent, jars lb. .61 .63
Benzoate, USP, dms., kgs., 4,000 lbs., frt. alld lb. .80 —
smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .81 1.08
Biborate, bbls., c.l., works ton.320.00 - —
ton lots, works ton.338.50 - —
less ton lots, works ton.343.50 - —
Bicarbonate, dms., works, c.l lb. .064 - .0675
Bichromate, bbls., works lb. .26 - .30
Bifluoride, dms., dlvd lb. .16 - .18½
Bromide, gran., NF, bbls lb. .36 - .37
ems. lb. .37 .40
powdered ammonia bromide 10c. per lb. higher.
Carbonate, USP, lump, dms lb. 16½ 17
powdered, 1c. per lb higher.
Chloride, tech. (see Ammoniac, sal).
USP, bbls., dms., kgs lb. .20 - .22
Citrate, dibasic, bbls lb. .75 —
dms. lb .80 .83
Fluoride (see Bifluoride).
Hydroxide (see Ammonia aqua).
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 2.24 —
Iodide, NF, jars lb. 3.90 3.96
Linoleate, plastic, 80%, dms., works lb. 40½ —
kgs., works lb. 42½ —
25%, dms., frt. alld. zone 1. lb. 21½ —
tech., bbls., works lb. .37 - —
dms., works lb. .39 - —
Molybdate, CP, cryst., kgs lb. 1.26 1.50
fine cryst., bbls., kgs lb. .84 - .87
purified, dms lb. 1.10 1.12
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, Canadian, 33.5% N, bgs., c.l., shipping point ton.79.50 —
dom., bgs., western works. ton.36.50 -50.00
Hopewell, Va. ton.42.50 - —
Oleate, dms. lb. .30¾ - —
Oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25 - —
dms., 100 lbs., lots lb. .27 - —
Pentaborate, gran., bbls., c.l., works ton.230.00 - —
ton lots, works ton.248.50 - —
less ton lots, works ton.253.50 - —
Ammonia pentaborate powder, $10 per ton higher.
Perchlorate, kgs lb. .25 - —
Persulphate, kgs lb. .25½ - .28¼
Phosphate, com'l., c.l., works lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .08½ - —
dibasic, NF V, bbls., kgs lb. .37 - .39
tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .08½ - —
Salicylate, NF, dms., kgs lb. 1.25 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. .11½ - .12
Stearate, anhydrous, dms lb. .94 - —
paste, dms lb. .09½ - —
Sulphamate, bbls., dms., works lb. .19 .20
Sulphate, bulk, producing ovens ton.45.00 —
Sulphide, liquid, 40-45% basis, 100%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .10½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .15½ - —
tanks, dlvd. or frt. alld lb. .09 - —
Sulphocyanide, tech. (see Ammonium thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate tech., bbls., c.l., works lb. .15 —
l.c.l., works lb. .16 - .19
Thioglycolate, highly purified, 100% basis, bbls lb. 7.10 8.25
Amphetamine hydrochloride, bots lb.45.00 -50.00
Phosphate, bots lb.45.00 -50.00
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .27 - .28½
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .28 - .28½
tanks, dlvd. lb. .25½ - .27
ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .25 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .23 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).
Butyrate, dms lb. .90 1.00
Chloride, mixed, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .08 - —
tanks, works lb. .06 - —
Ether (see Ether, amyl).
Mercaptan, dms., works lb. 1.10 - —
Nitrite, USP, bots lb. 1.75 - 1.83
Salicylate, ens lb. .77 - 1.00
Anethol, com'l, dms., works lb. .50 - —
NF, dms lb. .80 - 1.10
Angelica root, dom., bls. lb. .90 - 1.00
imported, bls. lb. .88 - 1.00
Angostura bark, bls. lb. .45 - .50
Anilin oil, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .17 - —
tanks, works, frt. alld lb. .15 - —
Salt, dms., works lb. .26 - —
Anise, Argentine, bgs lb. No stocks.
Chinese, star lb. .19 - .19½
Cyprus, bgs lb. .20 - .20½
Mexican, bgs lb. .19 - .19½
Syrian, bgs., futures lb. .18¼ - .18¾
Anisic aldehyde, bots., ens lb. 2.20 - 3.35
dms. lb. 2.22 - 2.75
Annatto paste, bxs lb. .34 - .37
Seed, bgs lb. .19 - .20
Anthracene, 30-85%, bbls., works lb. .60 - .86
90%, bbls., works lb. .81 - 1.09
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls lb. .80 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony chloride).
Chloride, solut., cbys lb. .17 - —
Metal, bulk, c.l., mines lb. .32½ - —
Needle, cs lb. No stocks.
Antimony oxide, ceramic grade, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
paint grade, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .35¼ - .36
l.c.l., works lb. .36¼ - .37
Salt, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss lb. No stocks.
Sulphide, (2-64%, bbls., c.l., works. lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
Antimony-potassium tartrate (see Tartar emetic).
Antipyrine, bbls lb. 2.35 - 2.45
Apomorphine, bots oz.23.30 -23.70
Archil extract, bbls lb. No stocks.
Areca nuts, powd., bbls lb. .22 - .25
Arecoline hydrobromide, bots oz. 6.10 - 7.10
Argols, min. 70%, bgs., shipment ports, per 100 kilos (100% purity) 18.00 -18.50
Arnica, flowers, bbls lb. .50 - .90
root, bbls. lb. 1.45 - —
Arrowroot, powd., bgs., bbls lb. .18 - .20
Arsenic, metal, lump, bbls., prompt shipt lb. .75 - .90
Sulphide, yellow, bbls lb. No stocks.
Trioxide (see Acid, arsenous).
White, powd., bbls., c.l. lb. .06¼ - —
l.c.l. lb. .08½ .09
Asafetida, cs lb. .35 - .36
powd., bbls., dms lb. .50 - .53
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, N. Y.).
Asbestos fiber, 5D and 5K, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), Can. mines ton.76.50 - —
5R, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), same basis ton.69.50 - —
6D, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), same basis ton.51.00 - —
7D, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis ton.46.50 - —
7F, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis ton.44.00 - —
7K, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), same basis ton.31.00 - —

Flavors can be sealed in, moisture sealed out, exact dosage dispensed—with the easy-to-open WIRZ Monopak* single-use collapsible metal tube. Ideal for individual or sample units of coffee, dehydrated soups, pastes, hydroscopic powders and granular products. Contents remain fresh, pure. WIRZ Monopak* single-use tube is hermetically sealed, non-refillable. Requires no labeling or recapping. WIRZ Monopak* single-use tube may be the answer to your packaging problem. Let us explore its possibilities together.

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Collapsible Metal Tubes • Lacquer Linings • Wax Linings • Westite Closures • Soft Metal Tubing • Household Can Spouts • Applicator Pipes • Compression Molding

Asbestos fiber, 7M, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis	ton	27.50	—
7R, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis	ton	26.50	—
7RF, bgs., c.l., same basis	ton	27.00	—
7T, bgs., c.l., same basis	ton	25.50	—
7TF, bgs., c.l., same basis	ton	27.00	—
Asphaltum, cut-back, tanks, tank wagon, refinery	gal.	.09½-	—
Emulsion, tanks, tank wagon, refinery	gal.	.09½-	.10
Gilsonite, brilliant black, selects 270°-295° F. fusing pt., bgs., f.o.b. Colo. mines	ton	36.50	—
seconds, 300°-390° F. fusing point, not uniform, bgs., mines	ton	29.00	—
jet, bgs., ton lots, gross weight, Colo. mines	ton	29.00	—
Manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works	lb.	.06½-	—
process form, bgs., works	lb.	.05¾-	.12
Steam-rfd., less than 80 penetration., tanks, tankwagon, refinery	ton	23.00	—
80-300 penetration, tanks, tank-wagon, refinery	ton	22.00	—
Atropine, bots.	oz.	13.50	-15.00
Sulphate, bots.	oz.	10.35	-12.00

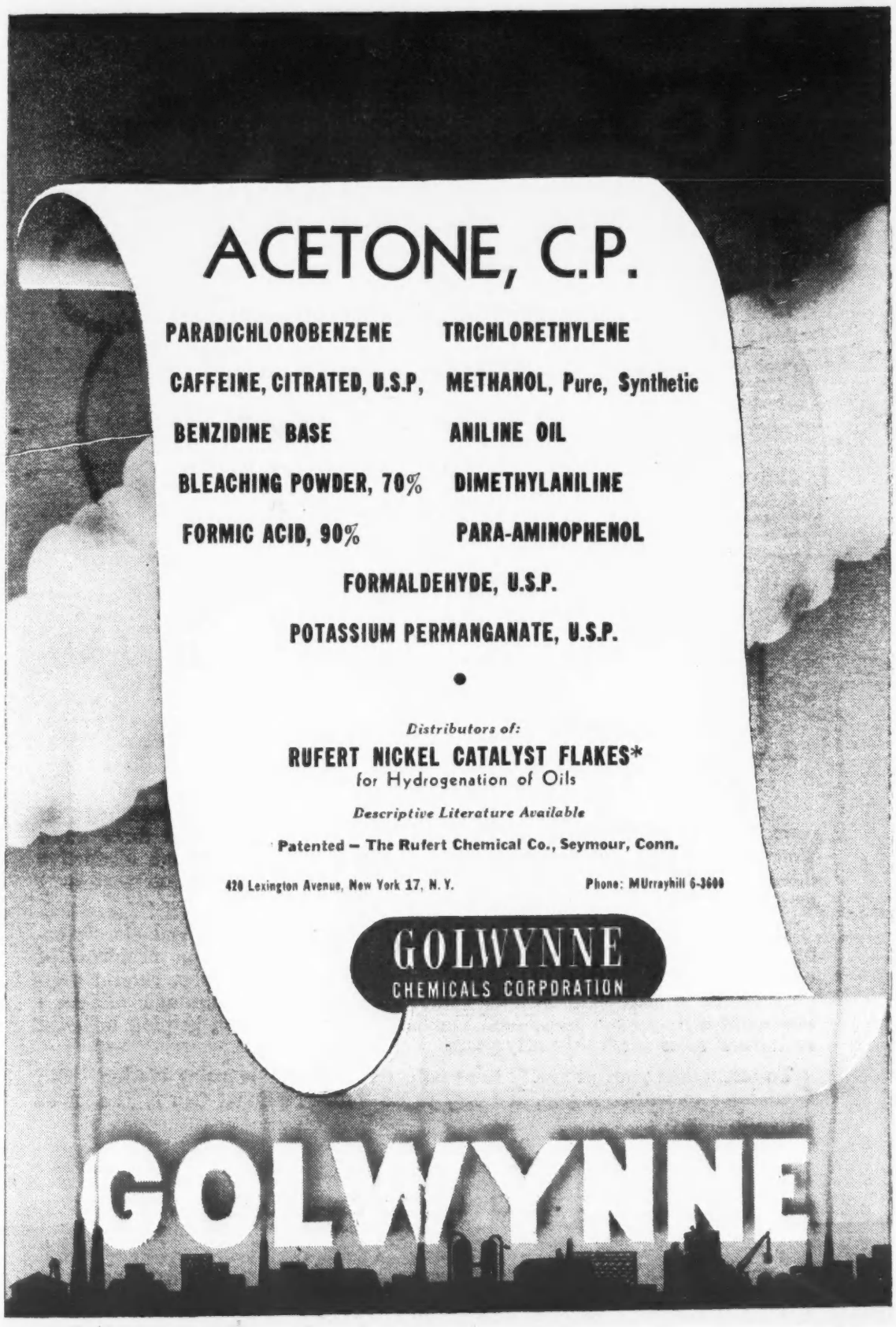
B

Balm of Gilead, buds, bgs.	lb.	2.00	- 2.50
Barbasco root (see Cube root).			
Barberry root bark, bgs.	lb.	.78	- .80
Barbital, dms.	lb.	4.50	—
Sodium, dms.	lb.	4.75	—
Barium carbonate, precip., bgs., 10 tons and up, works	ton	72.50	-80.00
smaller lots, works	ton	82.50	-90.00
Chlorate, kgs., works	lb.	.25½-	.31
Chloride, NF, cryst., dms.	lb.	.17	- .18
pure, bbls., kgs.	lb.	.10	- .12
tech., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald.	ton	90.00	—
l.c.l., works	ton	100.00	—
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald	lb.	.31½-	.32
Dioxide, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.12	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.12	—
Fluoride, bbls.	lb.	.14	—
Hydrate, crystals, bgs.	lb.	.09	- .09½
Hydroxide, anhyd., bbls., works	lb.	.19	—
Iodide, bots.	lb.	5.12	—
Monoxide (see Oxide).			
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.11½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.13	—
Oxide, grd., dms., works	lb.	.11	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.11½-	—
Peroxide (see Dioxide).			
Silicofluoride, bbls.	lb.	.17	- .19
Stearate, ctns., 1-ton up	lb.	.42	—
smaller lots	lb.	.43	—
Sulphate, tech. (see Barytes and Blanc fixe).			
X-ray, bbls.	lb.	.11	- .13
Sulphide, dms., c.l., works	ton	55.00	—
l.c.l., works	ton	70.00	—
Baryte ore, approx. 94% BaSO4, bulk, mines	ton.	9.40	-12.50
Barytes, water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., St. Louis	ton	35.05	—
l.c.l., same basis	ton	36.85	—
ex. whse., N. Y.	ton	49.65	—
Southern off-color, bgs., mines	ton	19.00	—
95.75%, bgs., mines	ton	20.00	—
Barberry bark, bgs.	lb.	.12	- .13
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).			
Belladonna leaf, bls.	lb.	1.20	- 1.30
Root, bls.	lb.	.55	- .60
Bauxite, bulk, mines	ton.	8.50	-10.00
Bentonite, 200 mesh, bgs., works	ton.	11.00	—
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms.	lb.	.68	- .90
tech., cbys., dms.	lb.	.45	- .55
Benzene (see Benzol).			
Hexachloride, tech., 11% gamma bgs., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.30¼-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.32½-	—
dust, dry, 50%, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.21	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.22	- —
wet, 50%, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.22	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.23	- —
Benzidin base, bbls.	lb.	.94	- —
Benzocaine, cns.	lb.	3.50	- 3.85
Benzol (benzene), pure, nitration, tanks, works, Bethlehem, Pa., Dangerfield, Tex., Lackawanna, N. Y., Philadelphia, Pa., Sparrows Point, Md., St. Louis, Mo., Syracuse, N. Y., Wyandotte, Mich.	gal.	.31	- —
Birmingham, Ala., Chicago district, Cleveland district, Johnstown, Pa., Minequa, Colo., Pittsburgh district, Terre Haute, Ind., Woodward, Ala., Youngstown, Ohio.	gal.	.20	- —
Benzophenone, dms.	lb.	1.30	- 1.70
Benzoyl chloride, c.l., cbys	lb.	.20	- .28
l.c.l., works	lb.	.22½-	—
Peroxide, pure, fib. ctns., works	lb.	.90	- 1.05
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., dms.	lb.	.60	- 1.00
dms.	lb.	.60	- .70
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).			
Benzoate, f.f.c., cns., dms.	lb.	1.00	- 1.40
Chloride, tech., cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.19	- .21½
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.20	- .22½
Cinnamate, cns.	lb.	3.65	- 4.00
Formate, cns.	lb.	1.95	- 3.50
Propionate, bots.	lb.	1.65	- 2.30
Salicylate, bots.	lb.	1.80	- 2.25
Benzylidinacetone, bots.	lb.	1.85	- 2.70
Benzylisoeugenol, bots.	lb.	9.50	—
Berberine bisulphate, cns.	lb.	No stocks	
Hydrochloride, bots.	lb.	No stocks	
Sulphate, cns.	lb.	No stocks	
Berberis root, bls.	lb.	.30	- .35
Betagammapicoline, dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.23½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.24	- —
Betanaphthol, resublimed, dms., works.	lb.	.75	- —
tech., bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.30	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.32	- —
Benzoate, fib. dms., works	lb.	1.75	- —
Salicylate, dms.	lb.	5.00	- —
Betanaphthylamine, tech., bbls., works	lb.	.62	- .70
Betaphenylethylamine, dms., works, 1,000 lb. lots	lb.	1.45	- —
smaller lots	lb.	1.60	- —
Betapicolin, 90%-95%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	1.75	- —
98%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	1.85	- —
Beth root, bls.	lb.	.45	- .50
Biotin, cryst.	gram	12.50	- —
Bismuth chloride, jars	lb.	3.95	- —
Citrate, USP VIII, jars	lb.	3.27	- —
Hydroxide, dms	lb.	4.18	- —
Metal, bxs., ton lots	lb.	2.00	- —
Nitrate, cryst., dms	lb.	1.85	- —
Oxychloride, dms	lb.	3.97	- —
Oxide, anhydrous, dms	lb.	4.60	- —
Phenolsulphonate, fib. dms	lb.	4.70	- —
Subcarbonate, USP, dms	lb.	2.80	- —
Subgallate, NF, fib. dms	lb.	2.75	- —
Subiodide, fib. dms.	lb.	4.90	- —
Subnitrate, USP, dms	lb.	2.30	- —
Subsalicylate, USP, dms	lb.	3.20	- —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., dms	lb.	3.80	- —
Black, acetylene, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.13½-	—
c.l., l.c.l., shipt. point	lb.	.17	- .19
Bone, bgs., bbls., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.14½-	.22½
Carload price ½c. per lb. less. Deliveries to the Pacific Coast, ex dock or whse., 1½c. per lb. higher.			
Carbon, channel, beads, bulk, c.l., works	lb.	.07	- —
bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.0732-	—
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse.	lb.	.11¼-	.117
uncompressed, regular, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.0832-	—
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse.	lb.	.13¾-	—
furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.03½-	—
ctns., l.c.l., whse.	lb.	.09¼-	—
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.05	- —
ctns., l.c.l., whse	lb.	.09	- —
semi-reinforcing, bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.03½-	—
ctns., l.c.l., whse	lb.	.07½-	—
very fine, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.0732-	—
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse.	lb.	.1125-	.1170
Charcoal (see C).			
Graphite (see G).			
Iron oxide, synthetic, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.10¾-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.11	- —
Lamp, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.07	- .30
Mineral, bgs., works	lb.	.0160-	.0675
Black ash (see Barium sulphide).			
Blackberry root, bls.	lb.	.12	- .13
bark of root, bls.	lb.	.32	- .33
Black dyes (see Dyes).			
Black haw, root bark, bls.	lb.	.80	- .82
Tree bark, bls.	lb.	.28	- .30
Black Indian hemp root, bls.	lb.	.50	- .52

Asbestos Fiber—Blue, Violet Toner, Tungstic

Blanc fixe, dry, by-product, bgs., c.l., works	ton	77.50	—
l.c.l., works	ton	85.00	—
direct process, bgs., c.l., works,	ton	80.00	—
l.c.l., works	ton	90.00	—
N. Y. whse.	ton	108.00	- 120.00
bbls., c.l., works	ton	90.00	—
l.c.l., works	ton	95.00	—
N. Y. whse.	ton	113.00	—
pulp, 66⅔%, bbls., c.l., works.	ton	67.00	—
l.c.l., same basis	ton	73.00	—
Bleaching powder, dms., c.l., works,	100 lbs.	4.25	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.75	—
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammo., bgs.,	unit-ton	8.50	—
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammon, bulk, Chicago,	unit-ton	8.50	—
soluble, bgs., c.l.	lb.	.17	- .19
l.c.l.,	lb.	.18	- .25
Bloodroot, bls.	lb.	.60	- .65
Blue, alkali, dry, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis	lb.	1.90	—
Toner, bbls., litho flushed, same basis	lb.	1.10	—
Celestial, bbls., same basis	lb.	.15	- .16
Chinese, bbls., same basis	lb.	.45	—
Cobalt, genuine, bbls., same basis	lb.	4.90	—
Imitation (see Blue, ultramarine).			
Blue, copper-phthalocyanine, full strength, bbls., same basis	lb.	3.75	- 3.85
80%, bbls., same basis	lb.	3.00	- 3.40
Iron (see Blue, Chinese, Milori, Potash, Prussian, and Soda).			
Methyl violet toner, bbls., same basis	lb.	4.20	—
Milori, bbls., same basis	lb.	.45	—
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, same basis	lb.	.60	- .79
Permanent toner, green shade, molybdic, bbls., same basis	lb.	3.75	—
Tungstic	lb.	4.00	—
Potash, CP, bbls., same basis	lb.	.51	—
Prussian, bbls., same basis	lb.	.45	—
soluble, bbls., same basis	lb.	.45	—
Soda CP, bronze, bbls., same basis	lb.	.39	—
Ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis	lb.	.23	- .29
jobbing type, dry, bbls., same basis	lb.	.14	- .15
regular types, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis	lb.	.19	- .29
Victoria toner, molybdic, bbls.	lb.	3.75	—
Tungstic, bbls	lb.	3.75	—
Violet toner, molybdic, bbls., same basis	lb.	1.24	—
Tungstic, kgs., same basis	lb.	2.60	- 2.70

Blue dry colors, dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher, Pac. Coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita frt. equalized with Chicago.



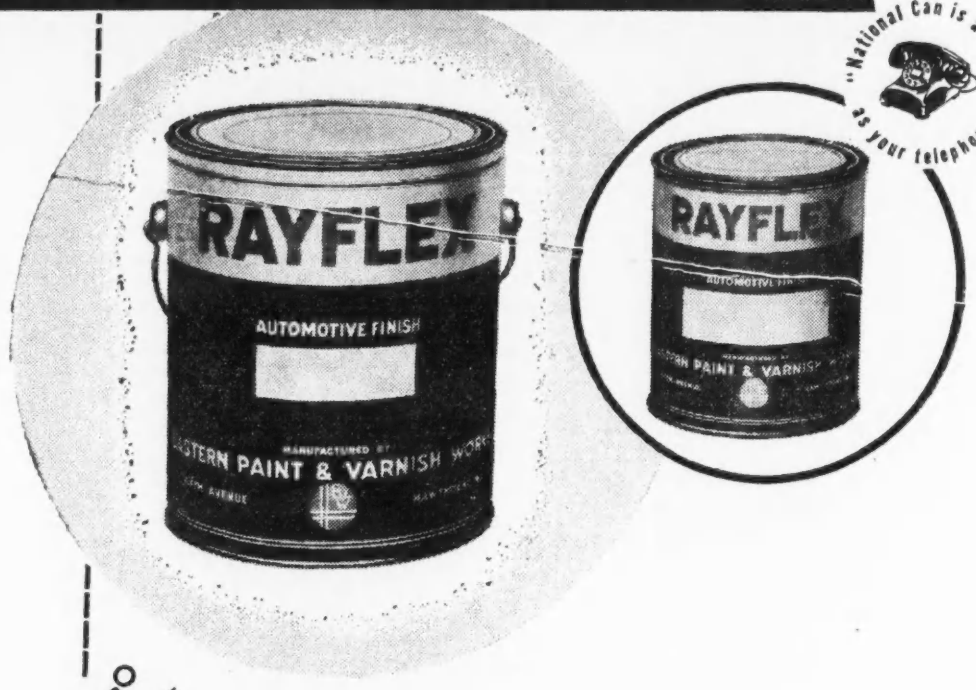
Blue Dyes—Canada Balsam

Blue dyes are listed under Dyes.
Blueflag, root, bls. ..... lb. .55 - .60
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).
Boldo leaves, bls. ..... lb. .08 - .09
Bone, raw, bulk, Chicago ..... ton.75.00 - —
junk, bulk, same basis .... ton.50.00 -52.00
Meal, raw, 4½% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works ton.65.00 - —
Chicago, works ..... ton.60.00 - —
steamed, feeding grade, 1% ammon., 60% phos., bgs., E. works, ton.65.00 - —
Chicago, works ..... ton.65.00 - —
fertilizer grade, 3% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works, ton.60.00 - —
Chicago, works ..... ton.60.00 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see D), precipitated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic precip).
Boneset leaves, bls. ..... lb. .15 - .16
Borage flowers, bls. ..... lb .45 - .50
Borax, tech., 99½%, cryst., paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. split ton.74.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.97.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis ton.102.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works, frt. split ton.94.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.117.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis ton.122.50 - —
Borax, tech., 99½%, fine, gran., bulk, works ..ton.44.50 -47.50
paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. split ..ton.48.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ..ton.71.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis ton.76.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works, frt. split ton.68.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ..ton.91.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.96.50 - —
powdered, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. split ..ton.53.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ..ton.76.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.81.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works, frt. split ton.73.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ..ton.96.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.101.50 - —
Borax packed in kgs. is $10 per ton higher than borax packed in paper bags. USP, $15 per ton higher.
Bordeaux mixture, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. or nearest whse. point ..lb. .15 - .21
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .16 - .23
Bornyl thiocyanoacetate (see Isobornyl thiocyanoacetate).
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic).
Brimstone (see Sulphur).
Bromine, purified, cs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies ..lb. .21 - —
1,000 lbs., same basis ..... lb. .23 - —
single pkgs., same basis ..lb. .28 - —
dms., lead-lined, c.l., dlvd ..lb. .19 - —
Bromoform, USP, bots ..... lb. 1.50 - 1.70
cbys. ..... lb. 1.42 - —
Bromstyrol, bots ..... lb. 4.85 - 6.25
Bronze powder, aluminum (see A).
Gold, litho., cans, dms., works. lb. .50 - .60
moulding, cans, dms., works. lb. .80 - 1.00
printing ink, cans, dms., works ..lb. .95 - 1.10
radiator, cans, dms., works. lb. .60 - .65
Broomtop, bls. ..... lb. .25 - .26
Brown, iron, synth., bgs., l.c.l., works ..lb. .12½ - —
Oxide, metallic, bgs., works lb. .03 - .03¼
Sap, crystals, works ..... lb. .12 - —
powdered ..... lb. .13 - —
Sienna, burnt, paper bags., c.l., works ..lb. .03¾ - .14¾
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .04 - .15
raw, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .04 - .12½
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .04¼ - .12¾
Umber, burnt, American, c.l., bbls., works ..lb. .04¾ - .05¾
l.c.l., bgs., works ..... lb. .05 - .06¾
Turkey type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N.Y. lb. .05¾ - .07¾
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .06 - .08
raw, American, bgs., same basis lb. .03¾ - .06
Turkey type, bgs., same basis lb. .06 - .06¼
Vandyke, bbls., works ..... lb. .09¾ - .12
Brucine, cns., 100 ozs ..... oz. .40 - .50
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs ..... oz. .30 - .40
Bryonia root, bls ..... lb. .35 - .36
Buchu leaves, bls. ..... lb. .85 - .90
Buckthorn bark, bls ..... lb. .23 - .24
cut and sifted, bls ..... lb. .26 - .28
Berries, bgs ..... lb. .85 - 1.00
Burdock, root, bls. ..... lb. .23 - .25
Butane, indust., tanks, group 3 gal. .06 - —
Butyl acetate, normal, ferment, tks., ind., prod., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss ..lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., same basis .... lb. .20 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .17½ - —
tankwagons, same basis . lb. .18 - —
other production, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .19 - .19¼
l.c.l., same basis .... lb. .20 - .20¼
tanks, same basis .... lb. .17½ - .18
synthetic, normal, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .20 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .17½ - —
secondary dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss lb. .14½ - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .15 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .13 - —
Normal butyl acetate W. of Miss., ½c. per lb. higher
Alcohol (see Alcohol, butyl)
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., works ... lb. .20½ - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .21½ - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .19¼ - —
Ether (see Ether, butyl).
Isobutyl methacrylate, P-5, 50-50, cns., works lb. .60 - —
Lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies ..lb. .45½ - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .46½ - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .41 - —
Laurate, dms., works ..... lb. .42 - —
Methacrylate, M-4, dms., works lb. .60 - —
cns., works ..... lb. .63 - .67
P-4, cns., works ..... lb. .65 - —
Myristate, dms., works ..... lb. No prices.
Oleate, refd., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .52 - —
Phenylacetate, dms ..... lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Propionate, dms., dlvd ..... lb. No stocks
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. No stocks
Stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies ..lb. .43½ - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .44½ - —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

C

Cadmium bromide, jars ..... lb. 2.04 - 2.05
Iodide, jars ..... lb. 5.09 - 5.10
Lithopone (see Yellow).
Metal, ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd lb. 1.90 - —
pencil shapes, cs., dlvd lb. 2.00 - —
Selenide (see Red).
Sulphide (see Yellow).
Caffeine, cryst., dms., 100 lbs. or more ..lb. 4.75 - 8.00
anhydrous, dms., 100 lbs. or more ..lb. 5.00 - —
Citrated, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 3.00 - —
Hydrobromide, bots. ..... lb. 6.50 - —
Calabar beans, bgs., futures ... lb. .65 - .66
Calamus root, dom., bgs. ..... lb. .28 - .30
imported, bleached, bls ..... lb. .70 - .33
peeled, bls ..... lb. .30 - .31
Calciferol, cryst., vials, 10,000 or more standard units (1 standard unit=1,000,000 USP units), works ..gram. 4.00 - —
1,000 to 10,000 s.u., works ..gram. 4.40 - —
less than 1,000 s.u., works ..gram. 4.80 - —
In edible oil, dms., 10,000 or more. .10 - —
1,000 to 10,000 s.u., works .. unit. .11 - —
less than 1,000 s.u., works unit. .12 - —
Calcium acetate, bgs., dlvd ..100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.00
Arsenate, dealers, dms., c.l., whse., works, frt. alld. lb. .09½ - .10¼
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .10½ - .12¼
Bromide, NF, jars ..... lb. .75 - .85
Carbide, dms., c.l., works ..... ton.107.00 -140.00
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting).
Chloride, cryst., purified, bbls., jars ..lb. .23 - .30
flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ..ton.22.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... ton.37.00 -67.00
liquor, works, basis 40%, tank-cars ton. 9.00 - —
solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., works, same basis ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., works, same basis ton.30.00 -59.00
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald ..... lb. .29½ - .30
Cyanide, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies, ... lb. .30 - .50
Gluconate, AA, bbls ..... lb. .65 - .72
cns. ..... lb. .83 - .90
USP, bbls. ..... lb. .58 - .65
cns. ..... lb. .76 - .83
Hydride, dms., works ..... lb. .90 - —
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib. dms lb. 1.65 - 1.80
Hypochlorite, 100-lb. dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies dm.24.00 -26.50
cans, cased (45 lbs.) same basis cs.19.75 -21.50
Hypophosphite, 50-lb. lots, dms lb. .80 - .83
Iodide, jars ..... lb. 4.12 - —
Lactate, USP, dms ..... lb. .37 - .44
Laurate, bbls ..... lb. .43 - .44
Mandelate, USP, dms., works ..lb. 1.85 - 2.10
Naphthenate, liq., 4% Ca, dms., frt. alld lb. .23¾ - .24¼
Pantothenate, dextro, jars gram .07½ - —
Phosphate, dibasic, USP, bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 7.10 - 7.45
feeding grade, bgs., works ..ton.103.00-125.00
food grade, bbls., 10 or over, works lb. .07 - .07¾
less than 10, works ..... lb. .08 - .10
monobasic, bgs., 10,000 lbs., works, frt. equald ..lb. .05½ - —
less, same basis ..... lb. .06¼ - —
tribasic, bgs., c.l., works ..100 lbs. 6.60 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 6.95 - 7.30
Phytate, bgs., works ..... lb. .22 - —
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld. works lb. .24 - —
Silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .05½ - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .06 - —
Stearate, precip., cns., c.l., works, lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .40 - .41
Sulphate (see Gypsum).
Sulphide, 76%, bgs., c.l., works ton.45.00 - —
70%, bgs., c.l., works ..... ton.50.00 - —
luminous tins, works ..... lb. 1.25 - —
Sulphocarbolate, bbls., dms .... lb. .59 - .60
Calcium-strontium sulphide, phosphorescent, dms., works ..lb. 1.06 - 1.50
fine particle size, works ... lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Calendula flowers, bls ..... lb. .50 - .85
Calomel, USP, cryst., dms ..... lb. 1.82 - 1.83
fine powd., dms ..... lb. 1.97 - 1.98
Camphor, monobromated, dms., kgs. lb. 3.10 - 3.20
Camphor, natural ..... lb. No stocks.
synth., tech., bbls., 2,000 lbs. or more, works lb. .42 - —
10 bbls. (1,500 lbs.) ..... lb. .44½ - —
smaller lots ..... lb. .45 - .55
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots ..lb. .66 - —
1,000-lb. lots ..... lb. .67 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. .68 - —
tablets, tins, 2,000-lb. lots lb. .83 - —
1,000-lb. lots ..... lb. .84 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. .85 - —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).

HOW GOOD A SALESMAN IS YOUR CONTAINER?



When you put National Can lithographed metal containers on your sales force, you step up the selling power of your product three ways. You gain eye appeal through proper colors . . . recognition through distinctive design . . . confidence through the long-lasting product protection that only metal can create.

When you call in National Can, you command a complete and closely co-operating lithography service, thoroughly equipped to act on problems of container design. Effective color selection, striking photography, careful composition of illustration, durable container construction — through all these important selling points National Can Containers have been helping to boost customers' sales for nearly fifty years.

To strengthen your product's sales potential, put sales-boosting National Can Containers to work for you. It's easy to do — for "National Can is as near as your telephone."

NATIONAL CAN CORPORATION

Executive Offices: 110 EAST 42nd STREET, NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

Sales Offices and Plants in: Baltimore, Md. • Indianapolis, Ind. • Chicago, Ill. • Maspeth, N. Y. • Hamilton, Ohio • Canonsburg, Pa. • Boston, Mass. • St. Louis, Mo.

rapid delivery for soft elastic capsules

rapid delivery for soft elastic capsules... Strong Cobb capsulating machines are now turning out millions of fine soft elastic capsules.

Three and 4 minim round capsules and 3, 5 and 7½ minim ovals are literally rolling from our new machines.

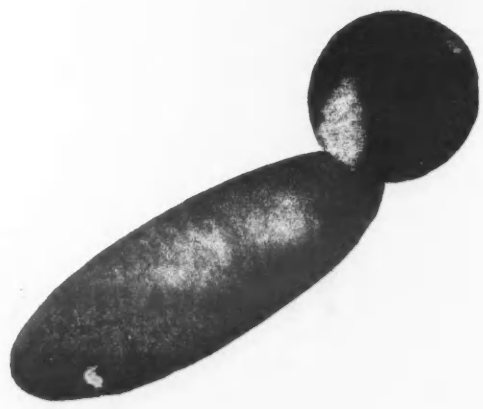
Piston-type fillers measure accurately the individual dosage. POSITIVE FILL is assured for each capsule. Clear and opaque capsules are being made in many colors.

The CAPSULE DIVISION operates under the same rigid laboratory and plant control as all divisions in our organization. Our Research Laboratories are running continuous studies on the improvement of formulae and capsulating methods.

If you are considering immediate or future capsule manufacture—write for samples of our fine products.

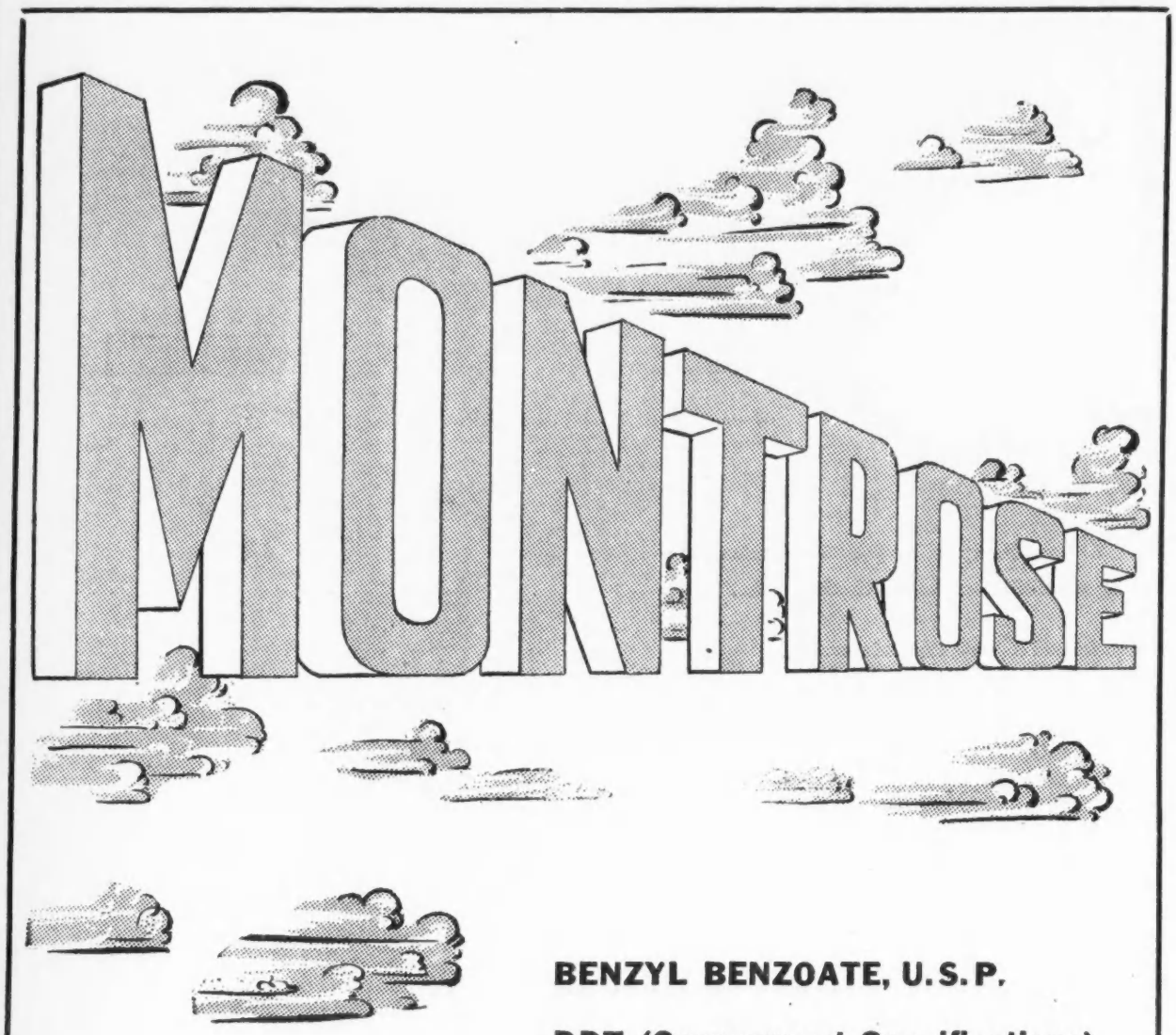
Strong Cobb & Company, Inc.

2654 Lisbon Road, Cleveland 4, Ohio



Cantharides—Coaltar

Cantharides, Chinese, cs.....lb. 1.25 - 1.30
powd., bxs.....lb. 1.40 - 1.50
Russian, bgs. .....lb. 5.00 - 5.25
powd., bxs. .....lb. 5.75 - 6.00
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).
Oleoresin, NF VIII, cns.....lb. 6.50 - 6.75
Caramel coloring, bbls.....gal. 1.25 - —
Caraway seed, Danish, bgs., afloat. lb. .19 - .19½
Dutch, bgs. .....lb. .20 - .20½
Carbazole, 97%, dms., ton lots, works lb. 1.55 Nom.
Carbinol butyl, normal, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .42 - —
secondary, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .70 - —
Methylisobutyl, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .15 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .13 - —
Carbon bisulphide, 50-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. to competitive points lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .06¾- —
5-gal. dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08¾- —
Dioxide, cyls.....lb. .06 - .08
Tetrachloride, CP, dms., works lb. .08½- .11
tech., dms., E. of Rockies, c.l., frt. alld. lb. .07½- —
W. of Rockies, c.l., frt. alld. lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. .....lb. .08 - —
USP, cbys .....lb. .17 - .19
Cardamom fruit, bleached, bold, cs., lb. 2.15 - 2.20
medium, cs. .....lb. 1.80 - 1.85
decorticated, Guatemalan, cs..lb. 1.78 - 1.80
Indian, cs. futures.....lb. 1.82 - 1.85
green, Alleppey, bgs., futures lb. 1.58 - 1.60
Seed (See Cardamom fruit, decorticated).
Carmine, No. 40, NF, bulk, 100 lbs. or more..lb. 5.50 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 5.65 - 6.15
Carotene, crystals, research grade, ampuls, pure alpha or beta, 10 mg. 5.00 - —
90% beta-10% alpha, ampuls 100 mg. 2.00 - —
bulk grain quantities.....gm. 5.00 - —
technical, 1,350,000 A units per gram gm. .67½- —
tins, works.....gm. .62 - —
dry powder, 3,330 A units per gram..lb. .70 - —
emulsion (in milk), 500,000 A units per 16-oz. cn. cn. .85 - —
in vegetable oil, 250,000 A units per gram lb.37.80 - —
50,000 A units per gram lb. 7.87 - —
26,000 A units per gram, tins, works..milli. units. .32 - —
dms., works milli. units. .30 - —
3,330 A units per gram lb. .85 - —
microcrystalline, in oil, 400,000 A units per gram, tins, works milli. units. .50 - —
Carvol, bots.....lb. 9.50 -16.00
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk.....lb. .38 - .40
Case-hardening mixture, 30% gran., dms., l.c.l., dlvd..lb .09¾- —
Casein, dom., acid-precip., bgs., 10,000 lbs. or more, ship't point..lb. .30 - —
rennet-precip., 10,000 lbs. or more, same basis..lb. .34 Nom.
imported, acid-precip., ground, bgs., or more..lb. .26¼- .27
rennet-precip., unground, 100 or more..lb. .36 Nom.
smaller lots.....lb. .37 Nom.
Cassia, bark, Batavia, No. 1.....lb. .45 - .46
broken, bls..... .....lb. .34 Nom.
shortstick, bls.....lb. .26 Nom.
China, buds.....lb. .35½- .36
rolls, select, cs. .....lb. .10½- .11
broken, bls. .....lb. .08 - .09
Kwangsi, rolls, bls.....lb. .11½- .12
Saigon, broken, bls. .....lb. .27 - .28
medium, bls.....lb. .35 - .35½
thin, bls.....lb. .44 - .44½
Yunnan, bls.....lb. .18 - .18½
Buds, China, bgs. .....lb. .34 - .34½
Cassia fistula, bskts.....lb. .30 - .35
Castor beans, bgs., Oct.-Nov., ship't, Brazilian ports..long-ton.115.00 Nom.
Oil (see Oil, castor).
Pomace, bgs., c.l., works.....ton.27.50 - —
Castoreum, nat., cns.....lb.12.00 -45.00
synthetic, cns.....lb.22.00 - —
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib. dms., works, lb. 2.00 - —
resublimed, dms., works.....lb. 4.00 - —
Catnep, bls. .....lb. .55 - .60
Celery seed, French, bgs. .....lb. .27 - .28
Indian, bgs.....lb. .23 - .23½
futures, bgs.....lb. .22 - .23
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).
Cellulose acetate, flake, ctns., works, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more..lb. .36 - —
granules, ctns., same basis..lb. .42 - —
molding composition, plain colors, pearls, special black, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .49 - .51
regular black, dms., l.c.l., same basis..lb. .35 - .39
variegations, dms., l.c.l., same basis..lb. .54 - .59
Butyrate, flake, 17% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works lb. .52 - —
less than 500 lbs., works. lb. .53 - —
17.5% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works.lb. .49 - —
less than 500 lbs., works, lb. .50 - —
26.5% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works.lb. .53 - —
less than 500 lbs., works lb. .54 - —
gran., 37% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works.lb. .51 - .57
less than 500 lbs., works lb. .52 - .58
48% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works. lb. .57 - —
less than 500 lbs., works.lb. .58 - —
molding composition, plain colors, pearls, special black, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .56 - .61
regular black, dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .47 - .51
variegations, dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .61 - .66
Triacetate, flake, ctns., works, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more. lb. .40 - —
Cerium hydrate, dms., works ....lb. 1.25 - —
Oxalate, NF, bbls., bgs., works. lb. .70 - .72
Oxide, optical grade, bgs., under 100 lbs., works. lb. 2.25 - —
kgs., 100-lb. lots, works . lb. 1.75 - —
Chalk, precip., cosmetic, dentifrice, drugs, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .02⅞- .05½
l.c.l., ex whse ..... lb. .04 - —
paint, bgs., c.l., works .....ton.40.00 - —
papermakers, bgs., c.l., works. ton.32.50 -40.00
rubber makers, bgs., c.l., works ton.30.00 —
Chamomile, Hungarian, cs..... lb. .46 - .50
Roman, bls. .....lb. 1.25 - 1.50
Charcoal, hardwood, briquets, bulk, c.l., works. .ton.49.50 —
bgs., c.l., works .....ton.54.50 -55.50
granular, bgs., incl., c.l., works. ton.50.50 —
lump, bulk, c.l., works .....ton.39.50 -43.50
bgs., extra, returnable, c.l., works. .ton.42.50 -45.50
screenings, bgs., works ....ton.33.50 - —
Pinewood, gran., powd., bgs., c.l., works, South. .ton.40.00 - —
l.c.l., works. .....ton.50.00 -60.00
lump, bgs., c.l., works, South.ton.35.00 - —
Willow, powd., bbls.....lb. .06 - 07
Chestnut extract, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works. .lb. .0465- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .0495- —
tanks .....lb. .0390- —
powd., 65% tannin, bgs., extra, c.l., works. .lb. .1105- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .1170- .1180
China clay, dom., dry-grd., air-float, 99.75% 300 mesh, bgs., c.l., works. .ton.12.50 -13.00
l.c.l., works ton.13.50- 14.00
bulk, c.l., works. .ton. 9.50 -10.00
99% 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works. .ton.10.00 -12.00
l.c.l., works ....ton.11.00 -16.00
wet-grd., silk-bolt, 99½%, 325 mesh, bulk, c.l., works.ton.13.00 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works. ton.15.00 —
imported, white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock Balto., Boston, Norfolk, Phila net ton.16.00 -35.00
powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock ton.45.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.50.00 -55.00
Chloral, dms., works.....lb. .45 - .50
Hydrate, jars .....lb. .90 - .95
Chlordane, agricultural, dms., c.l., works. .lb. 1.05 - 2.00
refined, dms., works.....lb. 1.20 - 2.15
Chlorinated rubber, standard, ctns., c.l., works .lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .43 - —
Chlorine, liquid, cyls., c.l., works lb. .07 - .12
l.c.l., stock points..... lb. .09 - .19
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald. .100 lbs. 2.40 - —
multiple units, 3 cars, works, frt. equald. .100 lbs. 2.70 - —
2 cars, same basis....100 lbs. 3.30 - —
1 car, same basis....100 lbs. 3.90 - —
Chloroform, tech., dms .....lb. .20 - .23
USP, dms. .....lb. .50 - .53
Chloro(4)-2-Toluidine, bbls. .....lb. 1.33 - —
Chloropicrin, com'l, bots .....lb. 1.35 - —
cyls., 130-lbs., frt. alld.....lb. .85 - —
100-lbs., same basis.....lb. .87 - —
25-lbs., same basis.....lb. 1.12 - —
Cholesterol, USP, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots .lb. 8.50 - —
5-lb. pkg. .....lb. 9.00 - —
1-lb. pkg. .....lb. 9.50 - —
Choline chloride, fib. dms., works lb. 3.00 - 3.10
feed grade, fib. dms., works .lb. 2.20 - —
Dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., works, .lb. 3.00 3.10
Chromium acetate, powd., 72% Cr., bbls., works .lb. No stocks
solut., 7⅛%, bbls., cs. .....lb. .09¼- —
8⅛%, bbls., cs. .....lb. No stocks
Cake, bulk, c.l., works.....ton.16.00 —
Chromium fluoride, bbls., works lb. .24 - .27
Green (see Green, chrome).
Oxide (see Green, chromium oxide).
Oleate, bbls. .....lb. .54 - —
Trioxide (see Acid, chromic).
Yellow (see Yellow, chrome).
Chrysarobin, bots. .....lb. 7.11 - —
Cinchona bark, N.F., red, quill, 20-inch, cs. .lb. 1.26 Nom.
yellow, broken, bgs. .....lb. .35 - .40
Cinchonidine, small cryst., cns., 100 ozs. .oz. .95 - —
Cinchonine, large cryst., cns., 100 ozs. .oz. .69 - —
small cryst., cns., 100 ozs... oz. .65 - —
Sulphate, N.F., cns., 100 ozs....oz. .42 - —
Cinchophen, N.F., heavy, dms., works, .lb. 4.20 - 4.30
standard, dms., works.....lb. 4.00 - 4.10
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol, cinnamic).
Aldehyde, cbys., cns., dms .....lb. .75 - 1.25
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bls...lb. .28 - .29
Citral, bots., cns. .....lb. 3.75 - 5.00
Citronellal, bots., dms. .....lb. 2.75 - 7.75
Citronellol, bots., dms. .....lb. 3.25 - 4.75
Clover tops, red, dom., bgs. .....lb. .60 - .70
imported, bgs. .....lb. No stocks
Cloves, Madagascar, bls. .....lb. .11½- .12
futures, bls. .....lb. .11½- .12
Zanzibar, bls .....lb. .18½- .19
Coaltar coal-gas, water-gas, crude, resale, dms., c.l., works gal. .24½- —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .26 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .14½- —
refd., bbls., c.l., works .gal. .25½- —
l.c.l. works .....gal. .27 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .15½- —



BENZYL BENZOATE, U.S.P.

DDT (Government Specifications)

ERGOSTEROL (Non-Irradiated)

TRICRESYL PHOSPHATE

MONTROSE Chemical Company
LISTER AVENUE, NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

SELLING AGENTS R. W. GREEFF & CO., INC. 10 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N.Y.
TRIBUNE TOWER, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Cobalt acetate, bbls., dlvd. ..... lb. .90 - —
Carbonate, powd., bgs., works. lb. 1.53 - —
feed grade, 49½% Co, kgs... lb. 1.53 - —
Chloride, kgs., works ..... lb. .87½ -
feed grade, 24.5% Co, kgs.... lb. 1.25 - —
Hydrate, bbls ..... lb. 2.04 - —
feed grade, 62% Co, kgs ..... lb. 2.04 - —
Linoleate, paste, 6% Co, dms. lb. .56 - —
solid, 8½% Co, dms ..... lb. .65 - —
8% Co, dms ..... lb. .61¼ -
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Co, dms., frt. alld. lb. .37¼ - .37¾
Nitrate, feed grade, 20.4% Co, bbls. lb. .75½ - —
Oxide, black, kgs ..... lb. 1.27½ - 1.30
Phosphate, feed grade, 34% Co, kgs lb. 1.26½ - —
Resinate, precip., 7.5% Co, dms lb. .38½ - —
Sulphate, dms ..... lb. .65 - —
feed grade, 21% Co, kgs ..... lb. 1.00 - —

Cobalt salts, feed grade, quotations are f.o.b. Phila., Cleve., or N. Y.

Cobalt-ammonium sulphate, 14% Co, kgs. lb. .75 - —
Cocaine hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. 11.75 - —
Cochineal, gray, bgs ..... lb. .67 - .68
silver, Teneriffe, bgs..... lb. .69 - .70
Cocillana bark, bgs. ..... lb. .21 - .22
Cocoa butter, bgs. ..... lb. .90 - —
Cocoine, cns., 100 ozs ..... oz. 13.25 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs.... oz. 11.85 - —
Phosphate, cns., 100 ozs ..... oz. 10.25 - —
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs ..... oz. 10.75 - —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).
Cohosh, black, root, bls ..... lb. .20 - .21
Blue, root, bls ..... lb. .19 - .20
Colchicine, bots., cns ..... oz. No stocks.
Colchicum seed, bgs., futures..... lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Collodion, USP, dms ..... lb. .24 - .29
Flexible, USP, dms ..... lb. .25½ - .30½
Colocynth, pulp, bls. ..... lb. .45 - .47
Colombo root, bls ..... lb. .18 - .19
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs ..... lb. .40 - .45
Condurango bark, bgs..... lb. .20 - .21
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms..... lb. .62 - .69
Copper acetate, cupric, bbls., works. lb. .26 - —
smaller containers, works lb. .29 - .30
Carbonate, 52-54%, bbls..... lb. .23¼ - .23¼
Chloride, anhyd., bbls..... lb. .29 - —
crystals, bbls ..... lb. .20 - .20¾
Cyanide, tech., bbls ..... lb. .46 - —
Hydrate, dms., dlvd. E. Miss... lb. .27½ - .28
Metal, electrolytic ..... lb. .23½ - —
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Cu, dms., frt. alld. lb. .22¾ - .23¼
Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls., works. lb. .23 - .23
Oleate, liquid, 8.5% Cu, bbls... lb. .33 - —
solid, 10% Cu, bbls ..... lb. .45¾ - —
12.5% Cu, bbls ..... lb. .44½ - —
Oxide, black, bbls., works..... lb. .30½ - .32½
red, com'l, bbls., works..... lb. .30 - .32¼
Oxychloride-sulphate, bgs., frt. alld. lb. .24½ - .27¼
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld lb. .25 - —
Stearate, bgs., works ..... lb. .39½ - —
Sulphate, cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 8.10 - —
l.c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 9.10 - —
monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 13.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... 100 lbs. 14.00 - 14.30
tribasic, dealers, bgs., works, c.l. lb. .22¾ - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .23¾ - .24¼
Copperas, cryst., gran., bgs., c.l., works ton. 17.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 1.55 - 2.00
bbls., c.l., works..... ton. 20.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works..... ton. 14.00 - —
Copra, c.i.f., Pacific ports..... ton. 275.00 Nom.
Atlantic or Gulf ports.... ton. 280.00 Nom.
Coriander seed, Argentine, bgs., futures. lb. .05½ - .06
Italian, bgs. ..... lb. .06 - .06½
Moroccan, bgs. ..... lb. .06¼ - .06½
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min. 100 lbs. 5.59 - —
bbls., c.l., same basis. 100 lbs. 5.64 - —
Syrup, 42°, bbls., c.l..... 100 lbs. 5.95 - —
l.c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 6.10 - —
Cornsilk, bls. ..... lb. .17 - .18
Corrosive sublimate, NF, cryst., dms., 50 lbs. or more. lb. 1.63 - —
gran., powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more. lb. 1.53 - —
Cottonroot bark, bls. ..... lb. .33 - .35
Cottonseed hull ash, 32-36% potash, bgs., dlvd., unit-ton. 1.75 - —
Meal, 41% protein, sacked, c.l., mills, S.E. ton. 65.00 - —
Coumarin, cns., 25 lbs. ..... lb. 3.00 - 3.10
smaller lots ..... lb. 3.05 - 3.15
Cramp bark, NF, bls..... lb. .80 - .85
Cream of tartar, dom., USP, gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs. one ship. lb. .32½ - —
smaller lots ..... lb. .33 - .34
imported, kgs. ..... lb. .30½ - .30¾
Creosote, beachwood, bots., cbys. lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Coaltar, crude, tanks, works. gal. .16 - .19½
refined, dms., c.l., works. gal. .33½ - —
l.c.l., same basis..... gal. .39 - —
tanks, same basis ..... gal. .25 - —
solution, 50%, tanks, works. gal. .20 - —
Hardwood, NF, bots., cbys..... lb. .85 - —
Pinewood, dms ..... gal. .31 - .32
Creosote carbonate, bots., cbys.. lb. 2.35 - 2.40
Cresol, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .19 - .19¼
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .19¼ - .19¾
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .18¼ - .18½
USP, dms., c.l., same basis..... lb. .18¾ - .19¼
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .19¼ - .19¾
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .18¼ - .18½
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, dms., 55 and 110 gals., l.c.l., works. lb. .16½ - .17
5 and 10 gals., l.c.l., works lb. .22 - —
Cryolite, nat., dealers, bgs., bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 12.75 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 13.75 - 14.75
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bbls., works. lb. .31 - .33
Cubeb berries, XX NF bgs. ..... lb. .50 - .55
powd., cs. ..... lb. .60 - .65
Culvers root, bbls ..... lb. .60 - .70
Cumin seed, Cyprian, bgs..... lb. No stocks
Indian, bgs., futures..... lb. .40 - .41
Italian, bgs ..... lb. .08½ - .09
Moroccan, bgs ..... lb. No stocks.
Persian, bgs. ..... lb. .19 - .19½
Syrian, bgs ..... lb. .22 Nom.
Cutch, extract, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock. lb. .09½ - —
Cyanamide, fertilizer mixing grades, 20.6% N, gran., bulk, Niagara Falls, Ont., contracts, bulk. unit-ton. 2.35 - —
pulv., 21% N., bgs., same basis. unit-ton. 2.45 - —
Cyclohexane, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .09½ - .12½
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .10 - .13
tanks, works ..... lb. .08 - .11½
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .21½ - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .22 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .20 - —
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .26½ - .30
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .27 - .31
tanks, works ..... lb. .25 - .29
Cyclohexylamine, dms., works... lb. .34 - —
Cyclopropane, USP, cyls., dlvd.. gal. .27 - —

D

Damiana leaves, bls ..... lb. .45 - .50
Dandelion root, bls. ..... lb. .45 - .50
DDT, fiber dms., c.l., works..... lb. .34 - —
ton lots, works ..... lb. .35 - .36
smaller lots ..... lb. .42½ - —
Decanol, normal, tech., dms., dlvd lb. .35 - —
Deertongue leaves, bls ..... lb. .35 - .45
Defluorinated phosphate, 65% b.p.l., paper bgs., works. ton. 41.65 - 52.50
Rock, paper bgs., works.... ton. 34.25 - —
Degras, common, bbls ..... lb. .10 - .12
Neutral, less 2% ffa., bbls..... lb. .16 - .18
over 2% ffa., bbls ..... lb. .15 - .17
Derris root, 5% rotenone, powd lb. .40 - —
Dextrin, corn, British gum, bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 7.09 - —
Chicago ..... 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
l.c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 7.24 - —
Canary, bgs., c.l..... 100 lbs. 6.83 - —
Chicago ..... 100 lbs. 6.24 - —
l.c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 6.98 - —
dark, bgs., c.l..... 100 lbs. 6.93 - —
Chicago ..... 100 lbs. 6.34 - —
l.c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 7.08 - —
white, bgs., c.l..... 100 lbs. 6.68 - —
Chicago ..... 100 lbs. 6.09 - —
l.c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 6.83 - —
Potato, dom., bgs ..... lb. .11 - .11½

Above prices are for dextrin in paper bgs.; cotton bgs., 17c. higher.

Diacetone (see Alcohol, diacetone).
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots ..... lb. 5.20 - 5.55
laboratory grade, bots..100 grams. 4.50 - —
tech., bots., works ..... lb. 3.00 - —
Diamyl ether (see Ether, amyl).
Phthalate, dms., tanks ..... lb. No prices.
Diamylphenols, mixed, dms., c.l., works. lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .32 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .30 - —
Dianisidin, dms ..... lb. 1.54 - —
Diatomaceous earth, dom., bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast. ton. 50.00 - 52.00
California ..... ton. 38.00 - 40.00
l.c.l., ex whse ..... ton. 80.00 - —
purified, bgs., c.l., Atl. coast. ton. 62.00 - —
California ..... ton. 50.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse..... ton. 90.00 - —
imported, Algerian, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast. ton. No prices.
Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast. lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., Atlantic coast... lb. .06 - —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l ..... lb. .33½ - .38½
l.c.l. ..... lb. .34½ - .39
tanks .. .. lb. .32 - .37
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works..... lb. .64½ - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .64½ - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .62½ - —
Tartrate, dms., works, frt. alld lb. .92 - 1.02
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .52½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .53½ - —
tanks, frt. alld..... lb. .50 - —
Dicapryl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .59½ - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .60 - —
tanks, works..... lb. .58 - —
Dichloroanilin, dms., works..... lb. .75 - —
Dichlorodiphenyldichloroethane, fib. dms., c.l., works. lb. .42½ - —
ton lots, works ..... lb. .45 - —
tins, small lots, works..... lb. .48 - .50
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).
Dichloroethyl ether (see Ether, dichloroethyl).
Dichlorophenol, dms., frt. equald lb. .28 - —
Dicoumarol bots, works ..... lb. 18.00 - —
Dicyclohexylamine, dms., works lb. .36 - —
Dicyclohexylphthalate, fib. dms., c.l., works. lb. .42½ - —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .43 - —
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .27 - —
smaller containers, same basis lb. .30 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .24½ - —
Diethyl carbonate, dms., l.c.l..... lb. .46½ - —
Malcate, dms., c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .62½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .61½ - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .60 - —
Oxalate, dms., c.l..... lb. .35½ - —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .36½ - —
tanks ..... lb. .34 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .33½ - —
l.c.l., frt. equald ..... lb. .34 - —
tanks, frt. equald..... lb. .32 - —
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .15 - —
tanks, works..... lb. .13 - —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., works... lb. .69 - —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .71 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .65 - —
Diethylaminoethanol, dms., l.c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss lb. .75 - —
Diethylanilin, dms..... lb. .48 - —
Diethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .15½ - —
Diethylether, dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .40 - —

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V154 I19 NOV 8 1948 XUM

Diethyleneglycol Monobutylether—Dyes, Coaltar, For Stains

Diethyleneglycol monobutylether, dms., c.l., works lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .26½- —
tanks, works lb. .24½- —
Monobutylether acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .27½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .18½- —
tanks, works lb. .16½- —
Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .24½- —
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works lb. .22 - —
l.c.l. lb. .22½- —
tanks lb. .20½- —
Diethylenetriamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .51½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .52 - —
tanks, works lb. .50 - —
Diethylstilbestrol, bots kilo. 300.00 -330.00
Digitalin, cryst., bots gram. 18.00 -19.00
powd., bots gram. 1.25 - 1.75
Digitalis leaves, dms lb. .85 - 1.00
Diglycol laurate, dms lb. .33 - —
Oleate, light, bbls., c.l lb. .33 - —
Stearate, bbls., c.l lb. .40 - —
Dihydroxydichlorodiphenylmethane, dms lb. .95 - 1.00
smaller containers lb. 1.05 - 1.40
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., works. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14½- —
tanks lb. .12½- —
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., works lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .07½- —
tanks, works lb. .05½- —
Dillseed, decorticated, bgs lb. .16 Nom.
dewhiskered, bgs. lb. .11 - 11½
Dimethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .27½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .28 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .26 - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .73 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .73½- —
tanks, works lb. .71½- —
Sulphate, ret. 55-gal. dms., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .16 - —
ret. 10-gal. dms., works lb. .16½- —
Dimethylamine, anhyd., cyl., works, basis 100% lb. .38½- 48½
25%-40%, dms., c.l., works, basis 100% lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., works, basis 100% lb. .38½- —
tanks, works, basis 100% lb. .33 - —
Dimethylanilin, dms., c.l lb. .21 - .25¾
l.c.l. lb. .25 - .26¾
Dinitroanilin, dms., frt. equald lb. .50 - —
Dinitrobenzene, bbls lb. .16 - .21¾
Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms lb. .14 - .17
Dinitrophenol, bbls lb. .22 - .26¾
Dinitrotoluene, oily, dms lb. .07 - .08½
refd., dms lb. .17¾- .18¾
Dinonylnaphthalene, tanks, works. lb. .15 - —
Dioctyl phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .44½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .45½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .43 - —
Diorthotolylguanidin, dms., ton lots, dlvd lb. .48 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb. .50 - —
Dioxan, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .25½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .23½- —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).
Dipentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .37 - —
Dipentene, dest.-dist., dms. incl., c.l., works, South gal. .35 - .53
l.c.l., same basis gal. .36 - .55
N. Y. whse gal. .50 - —
steam-dist., dms., c.l., whse., NYC. gal. .59 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .53 - .62
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .16 - .20
Oxide, perfume grade, cns lb. .48 - .61
dms. lb. .45 - .56
Diphenylamine, bbls. lb. .26 - —
Diphenylguanidin, dms., ton lots lb. .35 - —
smaller lots lb. .40 - —
Ditertiarybutylmetacresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. .31 - —
Ditertiarybutylparacresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .94 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .95 - —
Divi-divi, 43% tannin, bgs., bls., c.l., U. S. ports, ex dock ton. 64.00 -66.00
Divinylbenzene, 18%, dms., c.l., works lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .26 - —
tanks, works lb. .24 - —
40%, dms., c.l., works lb. .69 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .70 - —
Doggrass root, dom., cut, bls lb. .20 - .22
imp., NF, cut, bls. lb. .35 - .40
Dogwood, Jamaica, bark, bls lb. .12 - .14
Dragon's blood, drops, cs lb. .45 - .47
mass, cs lb. 1.50 - 1.55
reeds, cs. lb. 2.50 - 2.75

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 5-lb. and 1-lb. lots:—
Blue, FD&C, No. 1, cns lb. 15.75 -16.30
No. 2, cns lb. 15.75 -16.30
Green, FD&C, No. 1, cns lb. 15.75 -16.30
No. 2, cns lb. 20.55 -21.15
No. 3, cns lb. 32.65 -33.25
Orange, FD&C, No. 1 cns lb. 3.40 3.50
No. 2, cns lb. 4.30 4.40
Red, FD&C, No. 1, cns lb. 7.00 - 7.25
No. 2, cns lb. 20.55 -21.15
No. 3, cns lb. 20.55 -21.15
No. 4, cns lb. 6.65 6.95
No. 32, cns lb. 4.90 5.00
Yellow, FD&C, No. 1, cns lb. 9.70 -10.25
No. 3, cns lb. 3.10 3.15
No. 4, cns lb. 3.10 3.15
No. 5, cns lb. 3.70 3.80
No. 6, cns lb. 3.70 3.80

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots:—
Black, D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 10.10 —
Blue, D&C, No. 4, cns lb. 13.55 —
Brown, D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 14.90 —
Green, D&C, No. 5, cns lb. 14.90 —
No. 6, cns lb. 14.90 —
No. 7, cns lb. 13.70 —
Orange, D&C, No. 3, cns lb. 10.10 —
No. 4, cns lb. 13.55 —
No. 5, cns lb. 5.25 —
No. 10, cns lb. 19.15 —
Red, D&C, No. 8, cns lb. 3.45 —
No. 9, cns lb. 3.45 —
No. 10, cns lb. 2.75 —
No. 11, cns lb. 2.05 —
No. 12, cns lb. 2.75 —
No. 17, cns lb. 10.10 —
No. 18, cns lb. 22.20 —
No. 21, cns lb. 4.35 —
No. 22, cns lb. 10.10 —
No. 28, cns lb. 22.80 —
No. 33, cns lb. 16.15 —
Violet D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 13.55 —
No. 2, cns lb. 14.90 —
Yellow, D&C, No. 7, cns lb. 10.10 —
No. 8, cns lb. 10.10 —
No. 10, cns lb. 12.50 —
No. 11, cns lb. 12.50 —
No. 22, cns lb. 9.15 —
No. 33, cns lb. 14.65 —
No. 37, cns lb. 13.55 —

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for external use in drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots:—
Green, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 14.90 —
Red, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 12.50 —
No. 3, cns lb. 26.40 —
Yellow, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 10.10 —

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype)
20 Chrysodine G lb. .53 - .55
27 Orange G lb. .64 - .67
31 Amido naphthol red G lb. .53 - .56
36 Alizarine yellow 2G lb. .74 - .76
40 Alizarine yellow R lb. .87 - .91
57 Amido naphthol red 6B lb. .87 - .91
79 Ponceau R lb. .61 - .64
151 Orange II lb. .39 - .41
165 Red lake C lb. 1.65 - —
176 Red lake A lb. .75 - .78
179 Azo rubine lb. .85 - .88
180 Diamond blue 3B lb. .83 - .88
185 Cochineal red A lb. .77 - .80
202 Chrome blue black R lb. .51 - .53
203 Chrome black T lb. .59 - .62
208 Sulphon acid blue R lb. .75 - .80
216 Acid alizarin red B lb. .69 - .72
234 Resorcin brown lb. .74 - .77
246 Naphthol blue black lb. .64 - .67
278 Benzo fast red SBL lb. 2.66 - 2.73
289 Sulphon cyanine 5R extra lb. .90 - .94
299 Diamond black F lb. 1.13 - 1.18
304 Nerol 2B lb. 1.65 - 1.73
326 Benzo fast orange S lb. 1.41 - 1.46
332 Bismarck brown R lb. .67 - .70
365 Chrysophenine lb. 1.74 - 1.85
382 Diamine scarlet B lb. 1.47 - 1.53
401 Diamine black BH lb. .52 - .55
406 Benzo blue 2B conc lb. .88 - .94
419 Diamine fast red F lb. .94 - .97
420 Diamine brown M lb. .74 - .76
448 Benzo purpurine 4B lb. .88 - —
518 Diamine sky blue FF lb. 1.82 - —
561 Trisulphon brown R lb. 1.45 - —
581 Direct deep black EW extra. lb. .67 - —
593 Diamine green B lb. .80 - —
598 Congo brown G lb. 1.20 - —
620 Sun yellow lb. .69 - —
639 Xylene light yellow lb. 1.45 - —
640 Tartrazine lb. 1.20 - —
655 Auramine lb. 1.52 - —
657 Malachite green lb. 1.73 - —
662 Brilliant green lb. 2.30 - —
667 Brilliant milling green B lb. 3.03 - —
671 Glaucine lb. 1.43 - —
680 Methyl violet B lb. .95 - —
681 Crystal violet lb. 1.91 - —
698 Formyl violet S4B lb. 1.41 - —
720 Chrome azurol B lb. 3.03 - —
729 Victoria blue B lb. 2.48 - —
737 Wool green S lb. 1.98 - —
749 Rhodamine B lb. 3.85 - —
814 Chloramine yellow lb. 2.33 - —
841 Safranine lb. 2.17 - —
865 Nigrosine WSJ 78 lb. .56 - —
922 Methylene blue GXX lb. 1.28 - —
969 Hydron blue R lb. .67 - —
978 Sulphur black T extra lb. .26½- —
1027 Alizarin VI lb. .64 - —
1034 Alizarin red S lb. 2.30 - —
1054 Alizarin saphiro' B lb. 2.40 - —
1078 Alizarin cyanine green lb. 2.42 - —
1085 Alizarin blue black B lb. 2.13 - —
1096 Indanthrene golden orange G, single paste lb. 1.81 - —
double paste lb. 3.62 - —
1099 Indanthrene dark blue BO, single paste lb. 1.45 - —
1101 Caledon jade green lb. 2.32 - —
1106 Indanthrene blue RS, single paste lb. 2.12 - —
double paste lb. 2.13 - —
1113 Indanthrene blue GCD, double paste lb. 1.60 - —
1150 Indanthrene olive R, single paste lb. 1.08 - —
1151 Indanthrene brown R, single paste lb. 1.65 - —
double paste lb. 3.29 - —
1212 Indanthrene red violet RH, single paste lb. 1.54 - —
1217 Helindon orange R, single paste lb. 1.57 - —
p-4 Acid anthracine brown PG lb. 2.30 - —
p-14 Anthracene chromate brown EB lb. 1.08 - —
p-24 Benzo fast black L lb. 1.80 - —
p-80 Diazo brilliant scarlet ROA lb. 2.61 - —
p-202 Zambesi black V lb. .90 - —
p-244 Celliton scarlet B lb. 1.37 - —
p-313 Naphthol AS-SW lb. 2.74 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble, 100-lb dms., sellers' works at warehouse.
Black, blue, No. 550 lb. .67 - —
Jet, No. 551 lb. .72 - —
Brown, R, conc lb. 1.14 - —
Orange R, brilliant lb. .73 - —
Red, 4 B, conc lb. 1.13 - —
Yellow, C lb. .96 - —
FN, conc lb. 1.00 - —

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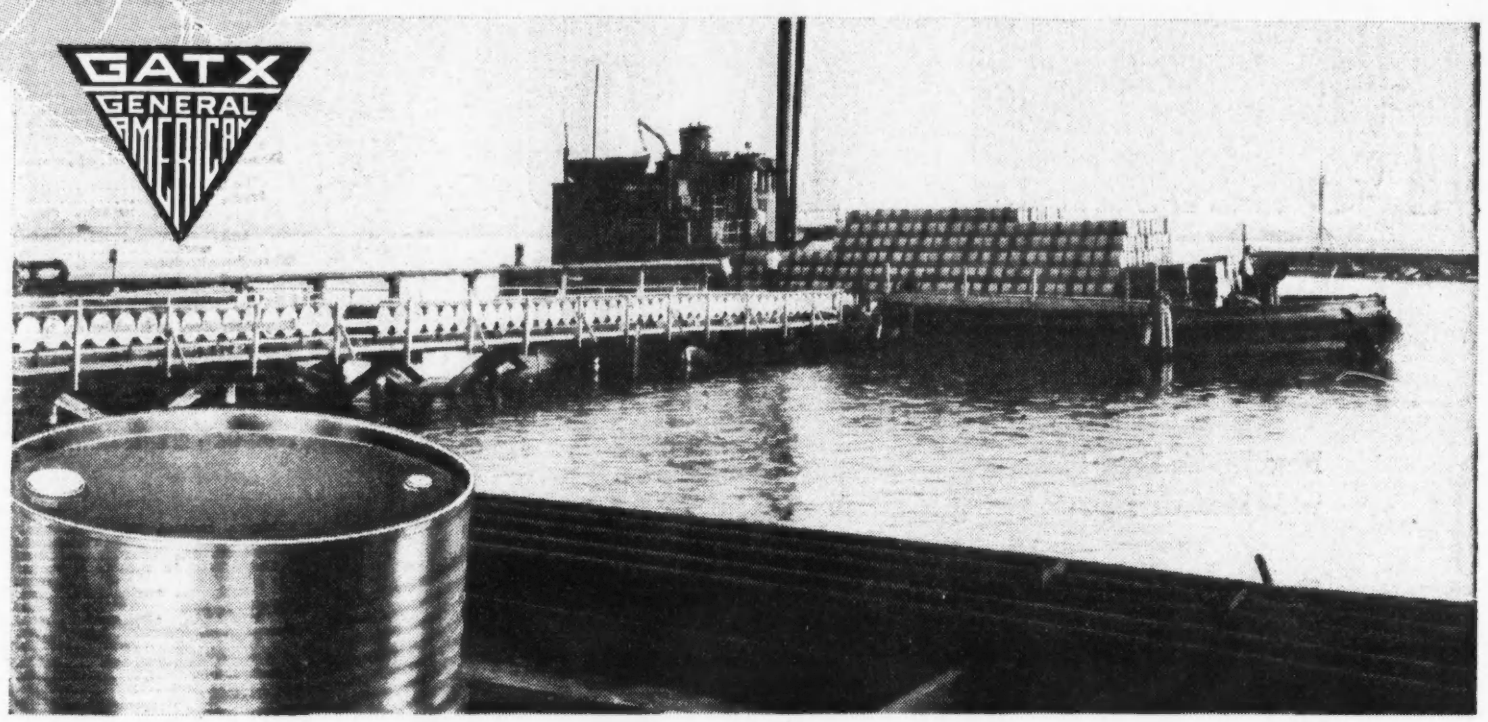

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TRI-SURE PRODUCTS, LIMITED, ST. CATHARINES, ONTARIO, CANADA

Dyes, Coaltar, For Stains—Fustic Extract

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble, same basis:—
- Auramine, O ... lb. 1.54 - —
- Black, basic, blue ... lb. 1.00 - —
- Jet ... lb. 1.00 - —
- Blue, methylene, 2 B, conc lb. 1.33 - —
- Brown, Bismarck, R, conc lb. .70 - —
- Chrysodine, R, extra ... lb. .50 - —
- Y, extra ... lb. .54 - —
- Fuchsine, conc ... lb. 2.63 - —
- Green, malachite, conc ... lb. 1.70 - —
- Rhodamine, B ... lb. 4.37 - —
- Safranine, Y, conc ... lb. 2.19 - —
- Violet, methyl, B ... lb. .99 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble, same basis:—
- Black, acid blue, B, extra lb. .67 - —
- Orange, acid, Y, conc ... lb. .40 - —
- Rhodamine, azo- R, extra, conc. lb. .79 - —
- Scarlet, croceine, MOO ... lb. 1.28 - —
- Yellow, azo-, conc ... lb. .89 - —
- Fast light, 3 G, extra ... lb. 1.85 - —
- Methanil, conc ... lb. .77 - —

Oil-soluble, spirit-soluble, water-soluble dyes in kegs, 3c. higher; tins, 10c. higher.

E

- Echinacea root, bls. ... lb. .50 - .55
- Egg albumen (see Albumen).
- Yolk, dried, dom., bbls. ... lb. .93 - .93
- tanners, bbls ... lb. .06 - .07
- Elder flowers, bright, bls ... lb. .45 - .50
- Elecampane root, bls ... lb. .27 - .28
- Elm bark, grinding, bls ... lb. .35 - .36
- powd., bbls., bxs. ... lb. .46 - .47
- select, bndls. ... lb. .60 - .65
- Emetine hydrochloride, bots ... oz. 42.50 -48.00
- Ephedra herb, bls ... lb. .90 - .21
- Ephedrine, synthetic, USP, anhydrous, bots., 100 ozs ... oz. .84 - —
- hydrous, bots., 100 ozs ... oz. .78 - —
- Hydrochloride, tin, 100 ozs ... oz. .60 - —
- Sulphate, cryst., tins, 100 ozs oz. .57 - —
- powd., tins, 100 ozs ... oz. .58 - —
- Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., works lb. .36½- —
- l.c.l., works ... lb. .37 - —
- tanks, works ... lb. .35 - —
- Epinephrine, synth., USP, bots gram .60 - .70
- Epsom salt, tech., bgs., c.l ... 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
- l.c.l. ... 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
- USP, cryst., bgs., c.l ... 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
- l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 with drawal 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
- smaller lots ... 100 lbs. 3.50 - —

Epsom salt prices freight equalized; Balto., Carteret, N. J.; Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Midland, Mich.

- Ergot, USP, cns. ... lb. 1.30 - 1.35
- Eserine, bots ... oz. 55.00 -56.00
- Sulphate, bots ... oz. 60.00 -61.00
- Ether, acetate (see Ethyl acetate).
- Amyl, dms., c.l., works ... lb. .095 - —
- l.c.l., works ... lb. .102 - —
- tanks, works ... lb. .085 - —
- Butyl, dms., c.l., dlvd ... lb. .30½- —
- l.c.l., dlvd ... lb. .31 - —
- tanks ... lb. .29 - —
- Butyric (see Ethyl butyrate).
- Ether dichloroethyl, purif., dms., works lb. .16½- —
- l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .17 - —
- tanks, same basis ... lb. .15 - —
- Ethyl (see Ether, sulphuric).
- Isopropyl, dms., c.l., dlvd ... lb. .06 - —
- l.c.l., dlvd ... lb. .06½- —
- tanks, dlvd ... lb. .04½- —
- Nitrous, conc., bots., 100 lbs ... lb. .93 - 1.10
- lb. .93 - 1.10
- Sulphuric, conc., dms. ... lb. .18 - .23
- USP, anesthesia, hospital, cans lb. .75 - 1.05
- synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .13½- —
- l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .14½- —
- tanks, same basis ... lb. .12 - —
- Ethyl acetate, natural, fermentation, 85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .17½- —
- l.c.l., frt. alld ... lb. .18½- —
- tanks, frt. alld ... lb. .16 - —
- 95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .17¾- —
- l.c.l., frt. alld ... lb. .18¾- —
- tanks, frt. alld ... lb. .16¼- —
- 99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .18 - .18¼
- l.c.l., frt. alld ... lb. .19 - .19¼
- tanks, frt. alld ... lb. .16½- .16¾
- NF, dms ... lb. .30 - —
- synthetic, 85-90%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .13½- —
- l.c.l., frt. alld ... lb. .14½- —
- tanks, frt. alld ... lb. .12 - —
- 95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .13¾- —
- l.c.l., frt. alld ... lb. .14¾- —
- tanks, frt. alld ... lb. .12¼- —
- 99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld ... lb. .14¼- —
- l.c.l., frt. alld ... lb. .15¼- —
- tanks, dlvd ... lb. .12¾- —
- Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .44 - —
- l.c.l., works ... lb. .44½- —
- tanks works ... lb. .42½- —
- Ethyl benzoate, bots ... lb. .60½- .66
- Betaethoxypropionate, dms., wks., lb. .70 - —
- Bromide, tech., 98%, dms ... lb. .36 - 40
- Butyrate, bgs ... gal. 4.75 - —
- cns., works ... lb. .65 - 70
- dms., works ... lb. .60 - —
- Carbamate, dms., dlvd, E ... lb. .58 - —
- Chloride, tech., tanks ... lb. .13½- —
- USP, bbls., cyl ... lb. .20 - .22
- Cinnamate, cns ... lb. 2.30 - 3.60
- Formate, dms ... lb. .38 - —
- Iodide, bots ... lb. 4.03 - 4.27
- Lactate, dms., works ... lb. .41 - —
- Methyerylate, M-2, dms., works lb. .60 - —
- cns., works ... lb. .63 - 67
- P-2, cns., works ... lb. .65 - —
- Myristate, dms., works ... lb. No prices
- Oenanthate, dms ... lb. 2.60 - 3.25
- Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works ... lb. .75 - —
- Oxalate, dms., frt. alld ... lb. .33 - —
- Silicate, dist. (see Tetraethyl orthosilicate)
- 40% available SiO_2, dms., works, lb. .50 - —
- Ethylalphanaphthylamine, bbls lb. .30 - —
- Ethylanilin, dms ... lb. .60 - —
- Ethylcellulose, fib. dms., 5,000 lbs., works lb. .52 - —
- smaller lots, works ... lb. .54 - 62
- Ethyldiethanolamine, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .80 - —
- Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld, E. of Rockies lb. .09 - —
- W. of Rockies lb. .09½- —
- l.c.l., works, frt. alld, E. of Rockies lb. .11½- —
- W. of Rockies lb. .12 - —
- smaller containers ... lb. .12½- —
- tanks, frt. alld, E. Rockies lb. .08 - —
- W. of Rockies ... lb. .08½- —
- Oxide, dms., c.l., works ... lb. .20 - .21
- l.c.l., works ... lb. .21 - .22
- tanks, works ... lb. .15 - 16
- Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
- Ethylenediamine, tanks, works lb. .50 - —
- Ethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld, E lb. .15½- —
- l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .16½- —
- tanks, same basis ... lb. .14 - —
- Diethylether, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .50 - —
- Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works, lb. .21½- —
- l.c.l., works ... lb. .22 - —
- tanks, works ... lb. .20 - —
- Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works, lb. .16 - —
- l.c.l., works ... lb. .18½- —
- tanks, works ... lb. .16½- —
- Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .16½- —
- l.c.l., works ... lb. .17 - —
- tanks, works ... lb. .15 - —
- Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works lb. .19½- —
- l.c.l., works ... lb. .20 - —
- tanks, works ... lb. .18 - —
- Monomethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .24½- —
- l.c.l., works ... lb. .25 - —
- tanks, works ... lb. .23 - —
- Ethylethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
- l.c.l., works ... lb. .33 - —
- Ethylmonoethanolamine, l.c.l., dms., works lb. .80 - —
- Ethylmorphine, hydrochloride, bots. oz. 11.25 - —
- Ethylorthotoluidine, bbls lb. .30 - —
- Ethylvanillin, cns., 5 lbs. or more lb. 6.75 - —
- smaller lots ... lb. 6.80 - 6.90
- Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms ... lb. 1.95 - 4.00
- Eucalyptus leaves, bls ... lb. .12 - .13
- Eugenol, prime, USP ... lb. 1.35 - 3.25
- Euphorbia, pil., herb, bls ... lb. .15 - .17

F

- Feldspar, enamel, 100 mesh, bgs., works ton. 17.00 -20.50
- bulk, c.l., works ... ton. 14.00 -17.50
- Glass, 20 mesh bgs., tons, works. ton. 12.75 -16.25
- bulk, c.l., works ... ton. 9.75 -12.25
- Pottery, bulk, c.l., works ... ton. 17.00 -19.00
- bgs., l.c.l., 2 tons, works ... ton. 20.00 -22.00
- Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs. ... lb. .10 - .10½
- Indian, bgs ... lb. .13 - .13½
- Fenugreek, domestic, bgs. ... lb. No stocks
- Indian, bgs. ... lb. .09½- .10
- futures, bgs ... lb. .09½- .10
- Moroccan, bgs ... lb. .09 - .09⅛
- Ferric sulphate (see iron sulphate, ferric).
- Film scrap, colored, cs., works lb. .13 - —
- water-white, cs., works ... lb. .14 - —
- Fir balsam, Canada, cns ... gal. 32.50 -33.00
- Oregon, bbls ... gal. 2.25 - 2.30
- Fishberries, bgs ... lb. .24 - .25
- Fishliver oil (see Oil, fishliver).
- Fishmeal, ground, 60% protein, bgs., Balto. area ton. 127.00 - —
- 65% protein, bgs., Balto. area, ton. 132.00 - —
- Fishscrap, dried, 60% protein, bulk, Balto. area ton. 115.00 -120.00
- Fleaseed, black, bgs ... lb. .30 - .35
- blonde, bgs. ... lb. .23 - .26
- Husks, bgs ... lb. .65 - .70
- Fluorspar, acid grade, bgs., c.l., mines ton. 47.50 - —
- l.c.l., mines ... ton. 49.50 - —
- bulk, contract, c.l., mines ton. 42.00 - —
- noncontract, c.l., mines ton. 45.00 - —
- l.c.l., mines ... ton. 47.00 - —
- ceramic grade, No. 1, ground, 90-92% CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mines net ton. 39.00 -41.00
- washed gravel, 70% or more, CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mines ton. 35.00 -37.00
- 65%, bulk, c.l., mines ... ton. 34.00 -36.00
- 60%, bulk, c.l., mines ... ton. 33.00 -35.00
- less than 60%, bulk, c.l., mines, ton. 32.00 -34.00
- Formaldehyde, inhibited, bbls., c.l., works lb. .0645- —
- l.c.l., works ... lb. .0695- —
- dms., extra, c.l., works ... lb. .0545- —
- l.c.l., works ... lb. .0595- —
- tanks, works ... lb. .0370- —
- tanktrucks, dlvd., N.Y.C ... lb. .0395- —
- uninhibited, tanks, works ... lb. .0350- —
- Fringetree bark, bls. ... lb. .45 - .47
- Fuller's earth, dom., powd., bgs., c.l., Fla., Ga. mines ton. 30.00 - —
- Tex., mines ... ton. 27.00 - —
- spent, bulk, Bayonne ... ton. 2.00 - 4.00
- Imp., bgs., c.l. ... ton. 30.00 -40.00
- Furfural, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
- l.c.l., works ... lb. .14 - —
- tanks, works ... lb. .09½- —
- Fusel oil, refined, dms., c.l ... lb. .29½- —
- l.c.l. ... lb. .30½- —
- tanks ... lb. .28 - —
- Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .42½- —
- No. 1A, bbls., l.c.l ... lb. .41½- —
- No. 2, bbls., l.c.l ... lb. .40½- —
- No. 3, bbls., l.c.l ... lb. .38½- —
- liquid, No. 0, bbls., l.c.l ... lb. .22 - —
- No. 1, bbls., l.c.l ... lb. .20½- —
- No. 2, bbls., l.c.l ... lb. .19½- —
- FN, conc ... lb. .17 - —

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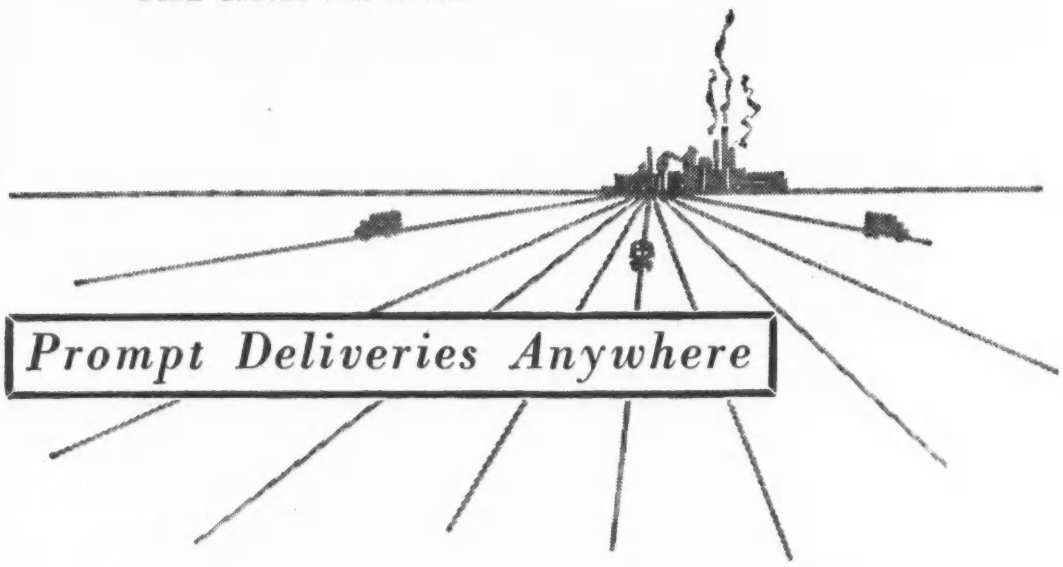
New Up-To-Date Plant
with Modern Manufacturing Methods

Now Available in Our Own Tank Cars,
Tank Trucks and Drums



Prompt Deliveries Anywhere

WATSON-PARK COMPANY

261 FRANKLIN STREET BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

FACTORY—LOWELL JUNCTION, MASSACHUSETTS

ESTABLISHED 1925

G

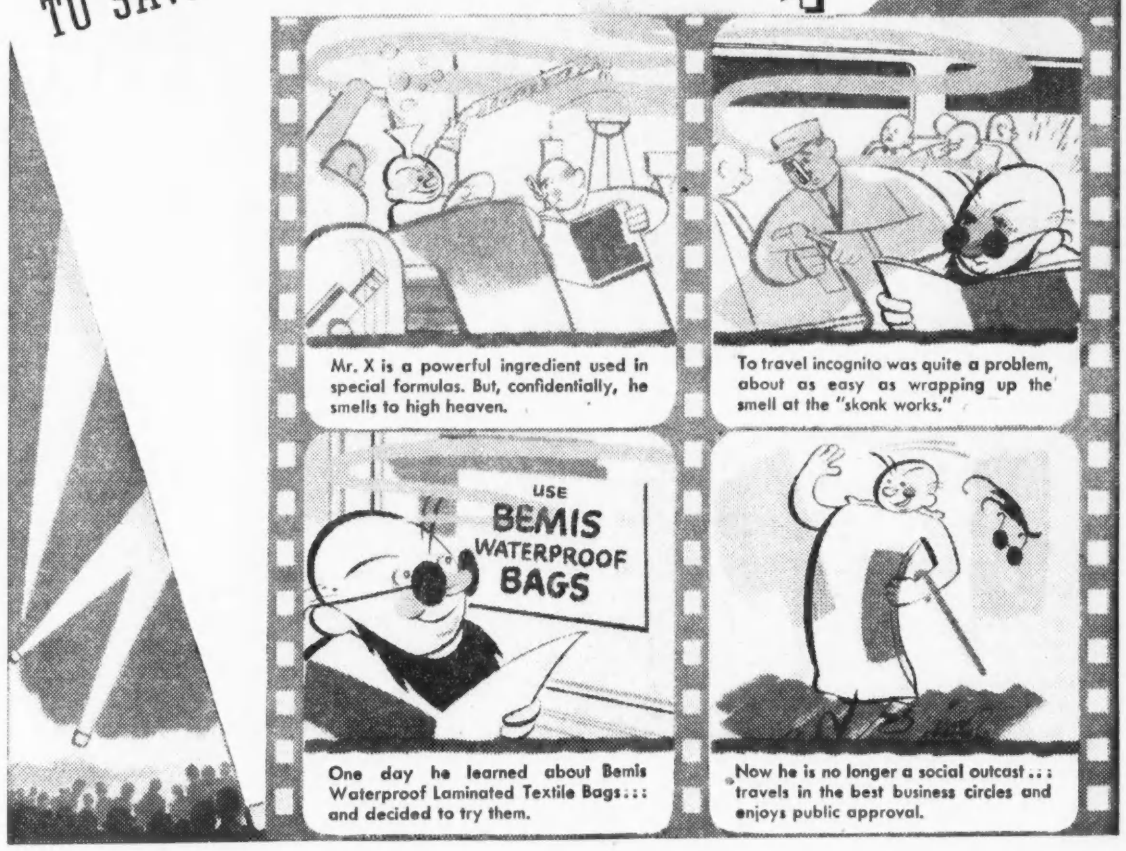
G salt, bbls ..... lb. .55 - —
Galangal root, bls. ..... lb. .14 - .15
Gambier, plantation, bgs., ex dock lb. .21 - .23
Extract, bbls ..... No stocks.
Gammapicoline, 95%, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.35 - —
Gasoline, at refinery, ex tax: Arkansas, 73-75 octane, tanks, gal. .1075 - —
Bayonne, 74 octane, tanks gal. .118 - —
Gulf coast, 73-75 octane, tanks, gal. .105 - .11
Group 3, 73-75 octane, tanks gal. .103 - .1175
Pennsylvania, western, U. S. motor, 74 octane, leaded tanks gal. .1175 - .12
natural, 26-70 octane, group 3, tanks gal. .093 - —
Gelatin, silver label, etns., dlvd lb. 1.25 - —
export, cs ..... lb. 1.55 - —
Gelatin price 5c. higher for deliveries in Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Tex., Utah, Wash., Wyo.
Gelsemium root, bls ..... lb. .35 - .40
Gentian root, bls. ..... lb. .14 - .16
grd., bbls., bxs. ..... lb. .17 - .21
powd., bbls., bxs. ..... lb. .18 - .19
Geraniol, 92-96%, cns., dms. ..... lb. 3.10 - —
prime ..... lb. 2.50 - —
Geranyl acetate, cns ..... lb. 3.15 - 3.30
Ginger, oleoresin, bots ..... lb. 4.25 - 4.75
Root, African, bls. ..... lb. .15 - .15½
Cochin, bleached, bgs. ..... lb. No stocks.
unbleached, bgs. ..... lb. .20 - .20½
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs. ..... lb. .28½ - .29
No. 2, bgs. ..... lb. .27½ - .28
No. 3, futures ..... lb. .25½ - .26
Rhattoon, bgs ..... lb. .22 Nom.
Ginseng root, cs. ..... lb. 16.50 - —
Glauber's salt, anhyd. (see Sodium sulphate).
cryst., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works ..... 100 lbs. 2.25 - 2.50
Glue, bone, calcium type, 24 millipoise, 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., East of Midwest ..... lb. .22 - —
50-90, bgs., c.l., same basis ..... lb. .24 - —
95-145, bgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .26 - —
145-180, bgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .27 - —
Bone glue, l.c.l., prices, 1c. higher than c.l.
Ground, 40-45 jellygrams, bgs., c.l. (50,000 lbs.), dlvd ..... lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .23 - —
pulverized, 60 jellygrams, bgs., c.l. (50,000 lbs.), same basis lb. .24½ - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .25½ - —
Hide, 100-121 (Jellygrams), bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .25 - .28
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .26 - .29
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .27 - .30
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .28 - .31
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .29 - .32
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .30 - .33
267-296, bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .31 - .34
298-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .32 - .35
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .33 - .36
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .34 - .37
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .35 - .38
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .36 - .39
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .37 - .40
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .38 - .41
Hide glue l.c.l. prices 1c. higher than c.l.; bbls., ½c. more than bgs.
Glycerin, crude, saponification, 88% to refiners, tanks, dlvd lb. .26 - .30
soaplye, 80%, tanks, dlvd. .. lb. .27 - —
dynamite, dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .39½ - .40¼
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .40 - .40¼
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .39¼ - .40
high gravity, dms., c.l. ..... lb. .39¼ - .40¼
l.c.l. ..... lb. .40 - .40¼
tanks ..... lb. .39¼ - .40
refined, BP, 96%, dms., c.l. ..... lb. .39¼ - .41¼
tanks ..... lb. .39½ - .41¼
USP, 95%, dms., c.l. ..... lb. .39½ - .41¼
l.c.l. ..... lb. .40 - .41¼
tanks ..... lb. .39¼ - .40
yellow, distilled, dms., c.l. ..... lb. .39¼ - .40¼
l.c.l. ..... lb. .39½ - .40½
Glycine USP (see Acid, aminoacetic).
Glycol boriborate, dms ..... lb. .22 - —
Stearate, dms. ..... lb. .26 - —
Gold chloride, acid-brown, bots ... oz. 22.00 - 22.25
acid-yellow, bots ..... oz. 20.00 - 20.25
Gold of pleasure seed, bgs. ..... lb. .40 - .41
Golden seal, root, bls ..... lb. 4.70 - 5.00
powd., bxs ..... lb. 5.20 - 5.50
Gold-sodium chloride, photo, bots oz. 13.50 - 14.00
USP IX, bots ..... oz. 14.50 - 15.00
Grains of paradise, bgs ..... lb. .33 - .34
Graphite, imported, amorph., powd., bgs., dlvd ..... lb. .04 - .06
crystalline, 88-90%, powd., bgs., ex whse ..... lb. .14 - .16
90-92%, powd., bgs., ex whse. lb. .16 - .19
97%, powd., bgs., ex whse ..... lb. .22 - .25
flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., etns., ex whse ..... lb. .21 - .22
No 2 whse ..... lb. .23 - —
Grease, house, loose ..... lb. .09½ - .09½
White, choice, loose ..... lb. .13½ - —
Wool (see Degras and Lanolin).
Yellow, loose ..... lb. .09½ - .09¾
Green, brilliant, thioflavin, toner, molybdic, kgs., works lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Tungstic, kgs., works ..... lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Chrome, CP, dark, light, medium, blue content up to 5%, bbls., dlvd., N. of Tenn. and N. C. E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. .36 - —
6-10%, bbls., same basis .. lb. .37 —
11-15%, bbls., same basis .. lb. .38 - —
16-20%, bbls., same basis .. lb. .38½ - —
21-25%, bbls., same basis .. lb. .39½ - —
26-30%, bbls., same basis .. lb. .39¾ - —
31-35%, bbls., same basis .. lb. .39½ - —
36-40%, bbls., same basis .. lb. .42½ - —
41-45%, bbls., same basis .. lb. .44 - —
46-50%, bbls., same basis .. lb. .45¾ - —
50% and over, bbls., same basis ..lb. .46¾ - —
reduced color, 5%, bbls., same basis ..lb. .12 - —
6-10%, bbls., same basis .. lb. .12¾ - —
11-13%, bbls., same basis .. lb. .13¼ - —
14-16%, bbls., same basis .. lb. .14 - —
17-19%, bbls., same basis .. lb. .14¼ - —
20-21%, bbls., same basis .. lb. .14½ - —
Green, chrome, reduced color, 22-23%, bbls., same basis .. lb. .14¾ - —
24-25%, bbls., same basis .. lb. .15 - —
26-27%, bbls., same basis .. lb. .15½ - —
28-29%, bbls., same basis .. lb. .16 - —
30-31%, bbls., same basis .. lb. .17 - —
32-33%, bbls., same basis .. lb. .18¼ - —
34-35%, bbls., same basis .. lb. .19¼ - —
36-40%, bbls., same basis .. lb. .22 - —
41-45%, bbls., same basis .. lb. .24¼ - —
46-50%, bbls., same basis .. lb. .25¼ - —
51-55%, bbls., same basis .. lb. .25½ - —
56-60%, bbls., same basis .. lb. .26 - —
61-65%, bbls., same basis .. lb. .27 - —
66-70%, bbls., same basis .. lb. .28¼ - —
Chrome green prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La (Shreveport, 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas Ft. Worth, 1½c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.
Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., works lb. .75 - 1.00
pure, bgs., frt. alld ..... lb. .53 - .40
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Green, malachite, thioflavin toner, molybdic, bbls., works lb. 3.00 - —
Tungstic, bbls., works ..... lb. 3.40 - —
Paris (see P).
Phthalocyanin toner, bbls., works, lb. 4.40 - 5.00
Tungstated, brilliant, kgs. ..... lb. 3.00 - 4.00
Emerald, kgs ..... lb. 2.60 - —
Verdigris (see V).
Grindelia robusta herb bls ..... lb. .25 - .30
Guaiac resin, cs ..... lb. .48 - .49
Wood, bls ..... lb. .35 - .36
Guaiacol, cryst., NF, tins ..... lb. No prices
Liquid, NF, bots., cbys ..... lb. 1.90 - 1.95
Carbonate, NF, dms ..... lb. 2.95 - 3.00
Guarana, powd., cs ..... lb. 2.00 - 2.10
Gum, accroides (see Gum, yacca).
Aloe (see A).
Ammoniac, tears, cs ..... lb. .90 - .95
Arabic, amber, sorts, bgs ..... lb. .12½ - .14
powdered, USP, bbls ..... lb. .20½ - .21
Asafetida (see A).
Asphalthum (see A).
Benzoin, Sumatra, cs ..... lb. 40 - .45
Camphor (see C).
Copal, Congo, No. 1, bgs. ..... lb. .23 - .26
No. 2, bgs. ..... lb. .20 - .22
No. 3, bgs. ..... lb. .16 - .18
Manila, loba, B, bgs. ..... lb. .26 - .28
C, bgs. ..... lb. .24 - .26
CBB, bgs. ..... lb. .19 - .21
CNE, bgs. ..... lb. .12½ - .13
DBB, bgs. ..... lb. .18 - .20
DK, bgs. ..... lb. .12½ - .13
dust, bgs. ..... lb. .07½ - .09
soft, MA, bgs. ..... lb. .12½ - .15
WS, bgs. ..... lb. .20 - .21

G Salt—Gum, Guaiac

Gum, copal, Philippine, pale, chips, bgs ..... lb. .13½ - .20½
nubs, bgs. ..... lb. .22 - .24
seeds, bgs. ..... lb. .15 - .16
sorts, bgs. ..... lb. .17½ - .19½
Pontianak, chips, bgs. ..... lb. .22 - .24
nubs, bgs. ..... lb. .35 - .38
Dammar, Batavia, A D, bgs. ..... lb. .28 - .30
A E, bgs. ..... lb. .23 - .24
dust, bgs. ..... lb. .09¾ - .10½
E, bgs. ..... lb. .14 - .15
East India, batu, bold, bgs. ..... lb. .09¾ - .11
nubs & chips, bgs. ..... lb. .07½ - .09
black, bold, bgs. ..... lb. .12½ - .13½
unscraped, bgs. ..... lb. .09½ - .10½
nubs & chips, bgs. ..... lb. .09½ - .10½
pale, chips, bgs. ..... lb. .12 - .14
nubs, bgs. ..... lb. .26 - .28
Singapore, No. 1, bgs. ..... lb. .27 - .29
No. 2, bgs. ..... lb. .21 - .23
No. 3, bgs. ..... lb. .13 - .14
dust, bgs. ..... lb. .09¾ - .10½
seeds, bgs. ..... lb. .13 - .14
Elemi, cns ..... lb. .21 - .22
Ester, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd, Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N. E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va ..... lb. .17 - .17¾
wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd, Ill., Ind., etc ..... lb. .17 - .17¾
Euphorbium, cs ..... lb. .50 - .55
Galbanum, cs ..... lb. .93 - 1.00
Gamboge, pipe, cs ..... lb. 1.20 - 1.25
powd., bbls ..... lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Ghatti, No. 2, bgs ..... lb. .35 - .37
No. 3, bgs ..... lb. .31 - .33
Guaiac (see Guaiac resin).

Bemis Minute Movies
FOR SHIPPERS WHO WANT TO SAVE TIME AND MONEY

The Secret Mission of MR. X


Mr. X is a powerful ingredient used in special formulas. But, confidentially, he smells to high heaven.
To travel incognito was quite a problem, about as easy as wrapping up the smell at the "skonk works."
USE BEMIS WATERPROOF BAGS
One day he learned about Bemis Waterproof Laminated Textile Bags... and decided to try them.
Now he is no longer a social outcast... travels in the best business circles and enjoys public approval.

Like many other products, Mr. X travels safer at less cost in Bemis Waterproof Laminated Textile Bags. These bags protect what's inside and what's outside, too ... make good traveling companions in any company. Their strength and tear-resistant, puncture-resistant qualities are pre-proved for you. They are tested *before* they are put to work. *These pre-tests stop protests*... assure complete satisfaction for thousands of users.

If the exact Waterproof Bag you need doesn't exist, the Bemis Research Laboratory will design it for you. For further information, mail the coupon today.

BEMIS BRO. BAG CO.
Waterproof Department
Nation-wide Production and Sales

Bemis Bro. Bag Co., 408-A Pine St., St. Louis 2, Mo.
Send details about Bemis Waterproof Bags for (Product)
Name
Company
Street
City Zone State

Gum, Karaya—Isopropylamine

Gum, karaya, No. 1 lb. .48 - .49
No. 2 lb. .40 - .44
No. 3 lb. .34 - .35
No. 4 lb. .31 - .32
No. 5 lb. .29 - .30
No. 6 lb. .27 - .28
Kauri, bgs lb. .31½- .32¾
Locust bean, powd., bgs lb. .35 - .37
Mastic, cs lb. 3.25 - —
Myrrh, cs lb. .35 - .38
Olibanum, siftings, cs lb. .12 - .13
tears, cs lb. .22 - .38
Opium (see O).
Red (see Gum, yacca).
Rosin (see R).
Sandarac, cks lb. .90 - .95
Scammony, cs lb. 1.50 - 1.55
Sterculia (see Gum, karaya).
Talha, bgs lb. .10 - .11
Tragacanth, No. 1, cs lb. 3.60 - 3.70
No. 2, cs lb. 3.20 - 3.25
No. 3, cs lb. 2.25 - 2.50
powdered, USP, bbls lb. 1.35 - 1.45
Yacca, bgs lb. .06 - —
Gypsum, Keane's cement, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Tex., frt. equald. ton.22.65 - —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald. ton.28.25 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald. ton.17.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald. ton.30.65 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald ton.17.00 - —
Sweetwater, Tex., frt. equald. ton.21.45 - —

Gypsum, plaster of paris, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Texas, frt. equald. ton.12.50 - —
Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald. ton.10.50 - —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald. ton.12.00 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald. ton.12.50 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald. ton.18.00 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald. ton.12.50. - —
Sweetwater, Tex., frt. equald ton.12.50 - —
Stucco, paper bgs., c.l., Acme Texas, frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Akron, N. Y., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Clarence Center, N. Y., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Fort Dodge, Iowa, frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Grand Rapids, Mich., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Gypsum, Ohio, frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
National City, Mich., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Plasterco, Ga., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —

Gypsum, stucco, paper bgs., c.l., Portsmouth, N. H., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Roton, Texas, frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Saltville, Va., frt. equald ton. 9.00 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Terra alba, paper bgs., c.l., Harlem river, N. Y., works ton.22.50 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., works ton.21.00 - —

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs lb. .55 - .57
Heliotropin, cryst., cns lb. 3.10 - 3.45
Hellebore root, white, powd., bbls lb. .40 - .45
Helonias root, bls. lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Hematine extract, cryst., No. 0, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .45½- —
No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .44½- —
No. 1A, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .41½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .40½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .38½- —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .36½- —
No. 5, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .34½- —
paste, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .19 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .18 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .17 - —
No. 4, (red), bbls., l.c.l. lb. .12½- —
Hemlock bark extract, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works lb. No stocks.
tanks, works lb. No stocks.
Henbane leaves, bls. lb. .45 - .75
Henna leaves, bls lb. .21 - .23
powd., bbls., bgs lb. .25 - .27

Heptane, industrial, group 3, tanks, gal. .12½- .13¼
Bayonne, N. J., tanks gal. .16 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexaethyl tetraphosphate, cns., works lb. 1.25 - —
dms., c.l., works lb. .80 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .90 - 1.00
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, Perth Amboy or N.Y.C. lb. .27½- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .28½- —
USP, dms., 500 lbs. or more, same basis lb. .38½- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .39½- —
Hexane, industrial, group 3, tanks, gal. .13½- .14¼
Bayonne, N. J., tanks gal. .16 - —
Hexanol, normal, dms., c.l., works. lb. .30½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .31 - —
tanks, works lb. .29 - —
Hexylresorcinol, 100 lbs. up, frt. alld. lb.19.00 - —
works lb.19.00 -27.75
smaller lots, frt. alld. lb.20.00 -21.50
works lb.20.00 -33.50
Histidine hydrochloride—1, fib. dms., works, 50 kilos kilo.120.00 - —
1-5 kilos kilo.130.00 - —
Homatropine, hydrobromide, bots. oz.15.00 -25.00
Hydrochloride, bots oz.20.00 -22.00
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia bulk, c.l., Chicago unit-ton. 7.00 - —
Hops, NF, bls. lb. .40 - .45
Horehound, bls. lb. .12 - .15
Hydrangea root, bls lb. .14 - .17
Hydrastine, bots oz.53.50 -53.80
Sulphate, bots oz.53.50 -53.80
Hydrastine, 10-grain bots bot. 1.95 - —
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. ctns., works lb. .30 - .40
Hydrogen peroxide, USP, bbls lb. .03¾- .05
27½%, cbys., E. of Miss. or W. coast via Panama Canal lb. .17½- .19¼
35%, cbys., same basis lb. .20½- —
dms., c.l., same basis lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- —
tanks lb. .19¼- —
Hydroquinone, bbls., dms lb. .90 - .94
Hydroxycitronellal, cns lb. 6.50 - 7.50
Hyoscine hydrobromide, bots oz.34.00 -38.00
Hyoscyamine, bots oz.18.00 -20.00
Hydrobromide, bots oz.18.00 -19.50
Sulphate, bots oz.14.00 -19.50
Hypernic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .52½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .44½- —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .20½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .23½- —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .41 - —
Hyssop herb, bgs lb. .45 - .50
Leaves, bgs lb. .55 - .60

I

Indian red (see Red, Indian).
Indigo, nat., chests lb. 2.14 - 2.80
synth., paste, bots lb. .16½- .19
Iceland moss, bgs lb. .40 - .50
Ichthammol, NF, bots lb. 2.45 - —
powd., bbls lb. .74½- .85
Indol, CP, bots lb.18.00 -23.00
Inositol, (ins, dlvd lb. 5.00 - —
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, kgs., ex whse, Staten Island lb. 1.729 - —
resubl., bots., jars lb. 2.55 - 2.65
Iodoform, dms., kgs lb. 4.30 - 4.74
Ionone, alpha, cns lb. 5.15 - 6.00
beta, cns lb. 8.60 -10.00
Methyl (see M).
IPC, bots., 1-5 lbs lb. 2.68 - 2.72
fib. dms., 100 lbs., ship't point lb. 2.30 - 2.50
50 lbs., ship't point lb. 2.40 - 2.52
10-25 lbs., ship't point lb. 2.50 - 2.54
Ipecac root, bgs. lb. 4.50 - 4.60
powd., bgs. lb. 4.80 - 4.90
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls lb. .18 - .19
Iron acetate, liquor, 28° bbls., c.l., works lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .09¾- —
solut., USP IX, cbys lb. .16 - —
djns. lb. .17 - —
Chloride (ferric), anhydr., tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - 7.50
cryst., tech., bbls., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - 6.00
l.c.l., bbls., works 100 lbs. 5.50 - 8.00
USP X, lump, bbls lb. .07½- .08
solut., 42 Be, cbys., works, frt. alld. or equald lb. .06 - .06½
Citrate, gran., dms lb. .77 - .79
Glycerophosphate, N.F., powd lb. 4.35 - —
Hypophosphite, dms lb. 2.40 - —
Iodide, bots lb. 3.48 - 3.63
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Fe, dms., frt. alld lb. .21¼- .21¾
Nitrate, red, tech., dms lb. .03½- .04
Oxalate, gran., dms lb. .83 - .85
Phosphate, soluble, NF, gran., cs. lb. .64 - .65
Pyrophosphate, soluble, NF VII, gran., dms lb. .69 - .72
Reduced (see Iron by hydrogen).
Resinate, 7.4% Fe, dms., frt. alld. lb. .24 - —
Stearate, dms., c.l. lb. .40 - —
ton lots lb. .41 - —
less ton lots lb. .42 - —
Sulphate (ferric), anhyd., bgs., c.l., works ton.52.50 - —
l.c.l., works ton.57.50 - —
partially hydrated, bgs., c.l., works ton.28.50 - —
(ferrous), tech. (see Copperas).
USP, cryst., bbls., dms lb. .09½- .10
Iron by hydrogen, kgs lb. .80 - .85
Iron-ammonium citrate, brown, green, gran., dms lb. .55 - .58
Oxalate, dms lb. .25½- .28½
Iron-potassium oxalate fine gran., dms lb. .30½- .33½
Iron-sodium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25½- .28½
Isobornyl acetate, cns lb. .97 - 1.10
Isobutyl acetate, cns lb. .97 - 1.25
Methacrylate, M-5, dms., works lb. .60 - —
cns., works lb. .63 - .67
P-5, cns., works lb. .60 - —
Propionate, cns lb. No prices.
Thiocyanocetate, dms., c.l., works. gal. 3.85 - —
l.c.l., works gal. 3.85 - 4.05
tanks, works gal. 4.23 - —
Isobutyraldehyde, dms., works lb. .33 - .36
Isoeugenol, extra, cns lb. 3.20 - 4.00
cbys., extra lb. 3.10 - 3.35
Isopentane, dms., works lb. .45 - .55
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .24 - —
tanks, works lb. .22 - —
Isopropanol (see Acohol, isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Ether (see Ether, isopropyl).
Phenylcarbamate (see IPC).
Isopropylamine, dms., works lb. .37 - —

From SHELL CHEMICAL

$CH_3-\underset{\underset{OH}{|}}{C}-CH_2-\underset{\underset{OH}{|}}{C}-CH_3$ (H above the right C, CH₃ above the left C)

Hexylene Glycol

A new plant at Houston, Texas has greatly increased the supply of this valuable solvent

PROPERTIES	
Molecular Weight	118.17
Specific Gravity 20°/4°C	0.9216
Boiling point (760 mm.)	198.27°C
Flash Pt., Cleveland Open Cup	230°F
Vapor Pressure at 20°C	0.02 mm. Hg
Refractive Index, n_D^{20}	1.4276
Viscosity at 20°C	41.7 centistokes
Weight (pounds per gal. at 20°C)	7.69

Among the many other Shell Chemical products are Tertiary Butyl Alcohol, Diacetone Alcohol, Allyl Alcohol, Diisobutylene and Acrolein

HEXYLENE GLYCOL is a colorless, nearly odorless dihydric alcohol which is miscible with water and an unusually large number of dissimilar chemicals.

AS A COUPLING AGENT it offers distinct advantages in the formulation of *hydraulic brake fluids* because of its water tolerance, lack of rubber swell and compatibility with castor oil in all proportions. In addition, its chemical stability, viscosity index, lubricating properties and non-corrosiveness are equally satisfactory. HG is also widely used as a coupling agent and emulsion stabilizer in *engine cleaning compounds* and *"soluble" cutting oils.*

AS A SOLVENT its steep vapor pressure curve, good resin solvency and comparatively mild hygroscopicity make it particularly useful in the manufacture of "flash dry" and other types of *printing inks.*

AS A PENETRANT its mildly hygroscopic character, plus notable softening and coupling properties, suggest its use as a component of *yarn lubricants, mercerizing assistants and other textile chemicals.*

A data sheet and sample will be forwarded on letterhead request. Write your nearest Shell Chemical office.

SHELL CHEMICAL CORPORATION

Eastern Division
500 Fifth Avenue, New York 18 • 100 Bush Street, San Francisco 6
Western Division

Los Angeles • Houston • St. Louis • Chicago • Cleveland • Boston • Detroit • Newark

J

Jaborandi leaves, bls.	lb.	.15	- .20
Jalap root, NF, bls.	lb.	.45	- .50
powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.50	- .60
Resin, powd., bxs.	lb.	7.15	- 7.25
Juniper berries, bgs.	lb.	.09	- .15
Tar, USP, dms.	lb.	.40	- .65

K

Kamala, powd., cns	lb.	.45	- .52
Kaolin (see China clay).			
Kava kava root, bls.	lb.	.28	- .31
Kerosene, at refinery: Ark., 42-44 specific gravity, w.w., tanks	gal.	.09625-	—
Bayonne, 41-43 s.g., w.w., tanks	gal.	.103 -	—
California, 40-43, s.g., w.w., tanks	gal.	.1115-	.1290
Gulf ports, 41-43, s.g., w.w., tanks	gal.	.0925-	.095
Okla.-Tex., 41-43, s.g., w.w., tanks	gal.	.0950-	.0975
Penn., 45, s.g., w.w., tanks	gal.	.1123-	.13
47, s.g., w.w., tanks	gal.	.12	- .13
Kola nuts, bgs	lb.	.10	- .12
Kyanite, imp., low iron content, 10-mesh, whse	ton.	85.00	-95.00
calcined, grain, 10-mesh, whse	ton.	95.00	-105.00

L

Ladyslipper root, bls.	lb.	1.60	- 1.65
Lanolin, anhyd., cosmetic, dms., works	lb.	.22	- .24
pharmaceutical, USP, dms., works	lb.	.20	- .22
hydrous	lb.	.18	- .20
Lard, cash, tres., Chicago	lb.	.19½-	.19¾
Larkspur seed bgs.	lb.	.35	- .40
Laurel berries, bls.	lb.	.25	- .26
Leaves, Portuguese, bls.	lb.	.07¼-	.08
Greek, bls., futures	lb.	.08	- .08¼
Turkish, bls.	lb.	.13½-	.14
Lavender flowers, medium, bls.	lb.	.65	- .66
ordinary, bls.	lb.	.20	- .21
select, bls.	lb.	.70	- .75
Lead acetate, white, crystals, bbls.,	lb.	.27	- —
gran., bbls.	lb.	.27¾-	—
powd., bbls.	lb.	.27¾-	—
Arsenate, dealers, basic powder, 6-lb. bgs., or larger, c.l.	lb.	.24¾-	.25
l.c.l.	lb.	.25¾-	.26
1-lb. pgs., c.l.	lb.	.34	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.35	- .36

Lead arsenate prices are works or whse. basis frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or more to dest. East.

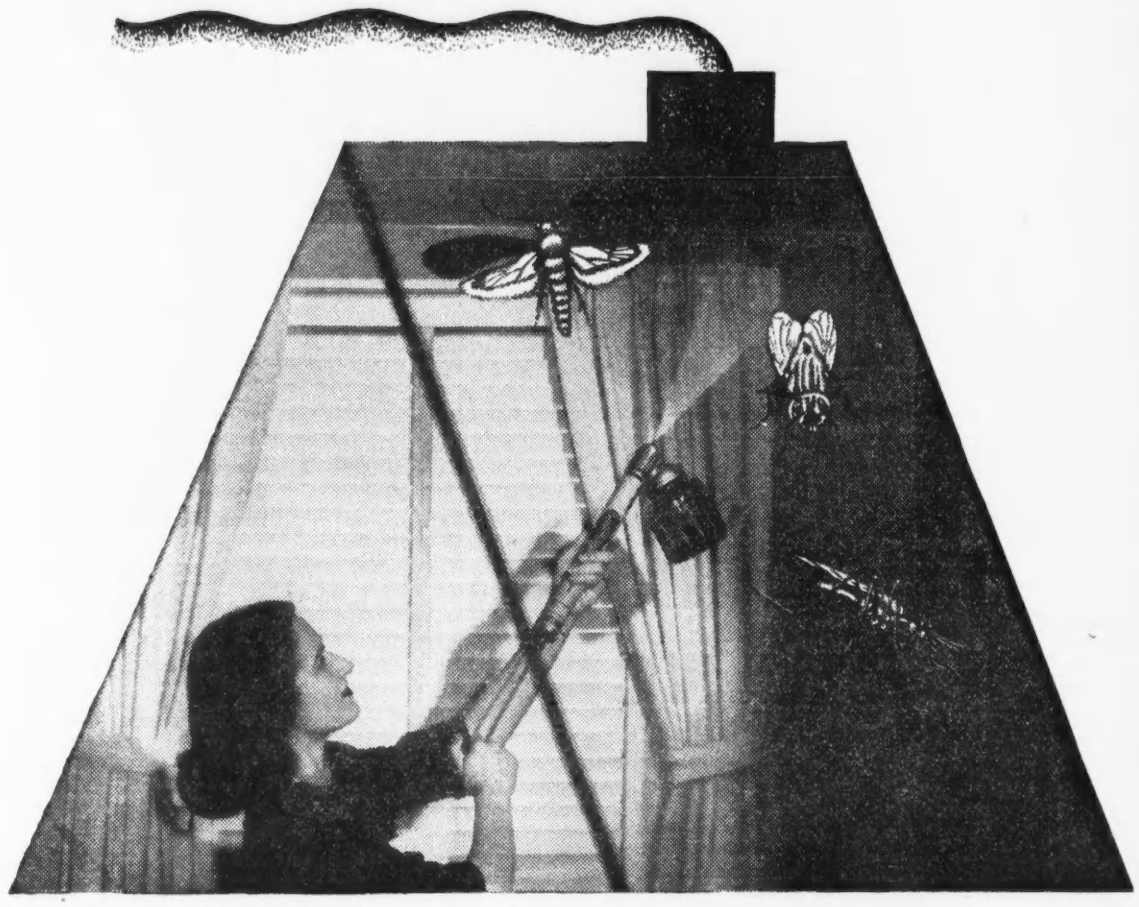
Blue basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld.	lb.	.20¼-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.21¼-	—
Carbonate (see Lead, white).			
Chloride, fib, dms	lb.	.49	- —
Iodide, NF V. jars	lb.	2.94	- 3.13
Linoleate, liq., 15% Pb, dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.39	- —
Metal, pigs, prime, N. Y.	lb.	.21½-	—
E. St. Louis	lb.	.2130-	.2135
Metallic paste, dms., 10,000-40,000 lbs., works	lb.	.27½-	—
2,000-10,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.28½-	—
1 to 2,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.30	- —
Naphthenate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.16¾-	.17¼
24% Pb, dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.23½-	.24
30% Pb, dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.28½-	.29
Nitrate, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.21½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.22	- —
Oleate, bbls.	lb.	.33	- —
Peroxide, powd., tech., bbls.	lb.	.39	- .41
Red, 95% Pb_3O_4 or less, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld.	lb.	.24½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.25½-	—
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis,	lb.	.24½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.25½-	—
93% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.24¾-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.25¾-	—
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.27¼-	—
Silicate, bgs., l.c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld.	lb.	.2270-	.2330
Stearate, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.46	- —
ton lots	lb.	.47	- —
less ton lots	lb.	.48	- —
Sulphate (see Lead, blue; Lead, white, basic sulphate).			
Tallate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms.	lb.	.14¾-	.15¼
solid, 30% Pb, dms.	lb.	.23½-	.24
White, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld.	lb.	.2210-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.2310-	—
basic silicate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld.	lb.	.1923-	.2353
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1973-	.2633
basic sulphate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld.	lb.	.20¼-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21¼-	—
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached, dms., non-ret., c.l., works	lb.	.16¾-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19¼-	—
unbleached, c.l., same basis	lb.	.15¾	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18¼-	—
Lemon peel, bls.	lb.	.25	- .30
Licorice extract, mass, cns.	lb.	.25	- .30
powd., bbls.	lb.	.40	- .42
Root, bls.	lb.	.96	- .99
5-lb. bundles, cs.	lb.	.40	- .45
powd., bbls.	lb.	.11	- .12
Lignin extract, tanning grade, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.04¾-	—
Lime, agricultural, bulk, works	ton.	9.00	- 9.50
Chemical (quicklime), lump, pebble, bulk, Adams, Mass.	ton.	9.00	- —
Annville, Pa.	ton.	9.00	- —
Bellefonte, Pa.	ton.	9.00	- —
Berkeley, W. Va.	ton.	9.00	- —
Buffalo, N. Y.	ton.	9.00	- —
Carey, Ohio	ton.	7.00	- —
Cedar Hallow, Pa.	ton.	9.50	- —
Crab Orchard, Tenn.	ton.	8.50	- —
Eagle Mountain, Va.	ton.	8.50	- —
Farnams, Mass.	ton.	9.00	- —
Gibsonburg, Ohio	ton.	9.00	- —
Hannibal, Mo.	ton.	8.50	- —
Keystone, Ala.	ton.	8.50	- —
Knoxville, Tenn.	ton.	8.50	- —
Limedale, Ark.	ton.	8.50	- —
Longview, Ala.	ton.	9.00	- —
Manistique, Mich.	ton.	9.00	- —
Marblehead, Ohio	ton.	8.50	- —
Martinsburg, W. Va.	ton.	8.50	- —
Menominee, Mich.	ton.	9.00	- —
Mitchell, Ind.	ton.	8.00	- —
Newala, Ala.	ton.	7.50	- —
Ripplemead, Va.	ton.	8.50	- —
Riverton, Va.	ton.	8.50	- —
Rockland, Maine	ton.	9.00	- —
Scioto, Ohio	ton.	6.50	- —
Sherwood, Tenn.	ton.	9.50	- —
Sherwood, Wis.	ton.	6.50	- —
Springfield, Mo.	ton.	8.00	- —
Woodyville, Ohio	tug.	9.50	- —
York, Pa.	ton.	9.00	- —
Lime, hydrated, paper bgs., Adams, Mass.	ton.	11.50	- —
Annville, Pa.	ton.	11.50	- —
Bellefonte, Pa.	ton.	11.50	- —
Berkeley, W. Va.	ton.	10.00	- —
Buffalo, N. Y.	ton.	11.50	- —
Carey, Ohio	ton.	9.00	- —
Cedar Hollow, Pa.	ton.	11.50	- —
Crab Orchard, Tenn.	ton.	11.65	- —
Eagle Mountain, Va.	ton.	10.00	- —
Engle, W. Va.	ton.	11.50	- —
Farnams, Mass.	ton.	11.50	- —
Gibsonburg, Ohio	ton.	9.50	- —
Hannibal, Mo.	ton.	9.50	- —
Keystone, Ala.	ton.	12.25	- —
Knoxville Tenn.	ton.	11.50	- —
LeRoy, Minn	ton.	10.50	- —
Limedale, Ark.	ton.	10.00	- —
Longview, Ala.	ton.	12.25	- —
Manistique, Mich.	ton.	9.50	- —
Marblehead, Ohio.	ton.	10.50	- —
Mitchell, Ind.	ton.	10.00	- —
Newala, Ala.	ton.	12.25	- —
Petoskey, Mich.	ton.	10.00	- —
Port Island, Mich.	ton.	9.00	- —
Rapid City, S. Dak.	ton.	12.00	- —
Rockland, Maine	ton.	9.00	- —
Ripplemead, Va.	ton.	10.00	- —
Scioto, Ohio	ton.	8.00	- —
Sherwood, Tenn.	ton.	12.14	- —
Sherwood, Wis.	ton.	10.00	- —
Springfield, Mo.	ton.	9.00	- —
Woodyville, Ohio	ton.	8.50	- —
York, Pa.	ton.	11.50	- —
Spray, paper bgs., Adams, Mass.	ton.	11.70	- —
Annville, Pa.	ton.	11.50	- —
Bellefonte, Pa.	ton.	11.50	- —
Carey, Ohio	ton.	11.00	- —
Lime, spray, Engle, W. Va.	ton.	11.50	- —
Farnams, Mass.	ton.	9.50	- —
Gibsonburg, Ohio	ton.	10.00	- —
Marblehead, Ohio	ton.	10.00	- —
Rockland, Me.	ton.	10.00	- —
Scioto, Ohio	ton.	10.00	- —
Woodville, Ohio	ton.	10.00	- —
York, Pa.	ton.	11.50	- —
Lime salts (see Calcium).			
Lime-ammonia-nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate-limestone).			
Limestone, grd., bulk, works	ton.	1.40	- —
Linalool, ex bois de rose	lb.	4.50	- 6.85
ex lignaloe wood	lb.	6.50	- 7.00
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, bots.	lb.	4.35	- 7.20
ex lignaloe wood, bots	lb.	8.25	- 8.40
ex petitgrain, bots.	lb.	3.10	- 6.35
Linden flowers with leaves, bls.	lb.	.26	- .27
without leaves, bls.	lb.	.24	- .26
Linseed meal, 34% bulk, Midwest mills	ton.	67.00	- —
Litharge com'l, powd., bbls., c.l. ship't point, frt. alld.	lb.	.23¼-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.24¼-	—
Lithium bromide, bbls., works, frt. equald.	lb.	1.90	- —
Carbonate, NF, bbls., kgs.	lb.	1.10	- 1.15
Chloride, dms.	lb.	1.15	- 1.65
Citrate, bbls., dms., kgs.	lb.	1.30	- 1.45
Fluoride, bbls.	lb.	1.95	- —
Hydroxide, dms.	lb.	1.15	- 1.25

Jaborandi Leaves—Mace

Lithopone, ordinary, bgs., c.l., ship't point.	lb.	.06¾-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.06¾-	.06¾
Titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l.	lb.	.08¼-	—
smaller lots	lb.	.08¼-	—
Lithopone prices, Pacific Coast, ¾c. per lb higher.			
Liverwort leaves, bls.	lb.	.85	- .90
Lobelia herb, bls.	lb.	.70	- .75
leaves N.F.	lb.	.95	- —
Lobeline sulphate, bots., works	oz.	25.50	-38.00
Logwood extract, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.38½-	—
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.36½-	—
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.18½-	—
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.17½-	—
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.17	- —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.16½-	—
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l.	lb.	.33	- —
No. 2, bxs., l.c.l.	lb.	.31	- —
No. 3, bxs., l.c.l.	lb.	.29½-	—
No. 4, bxs., l.c.l.	lb.	.28	- —
No. 5, bxs., l.c.l.	lb.	.26½-	—
No. 6, bxs., l.c.l.	lb.	.44½-	.49½
Lovage root, imp., bls.	lb.	1.20	- 1.25
Lupulin, tins	lb.	1.95	- 2.00
Lycoyodium, cs.	lb.	1.90	- 2.50

M

Mace, No. 1, Siauw, cs	lb.	1.05	- 1.10
East Indian, bgs., futures	lb.	1.05	- 1.10
Papua, bgs., futures	lb.	1.15	- 1.20
West Indian, bgs.	lb.	1.10	- 1.15
broken	lb.	1.00	- 1.15



IN THE HOME SANTOBANE controls annoying insect pests

Householders can easily rid their premises of destructive and disease-bearing insects by proper use of Santobane (Monsanto DDT) formulations. For this purpose, the most satisfactory methods of application are by sprays and aerosols.

Another interesting way in which Santobane is being used for the control of household insects is by incorporating the chemical in wallpaper at some stage of its manufacture. Paper, so treated, is reported to possess residual toxicity lasting more than a year. Also, Santobane-treated paper and paper bags for storing garments, blankets, carpets and upholstered furniture are being successfully used.

Santobane is available to manufacturers and formulators of Insecticides for immediate shipment at competitive prices. If you would like complete information on proper formulation and application, send for a copy of the booklet, "Santobane (Monsanto DDT)." MONSANTO CHEMICAL COMPANY, Organic Chemicals Division, 1700 South Second Street, St. Louis 4, Missouri.

Santobane: Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Some Household Pests That May Be Effectively Controlled with Santobane (Monsanto DDT)

American roach
American dog tick
Bedbug
Black carpet beetle
Body louse
Brown-banded roach
Brown dog tick
Cat flea
Clothes moth
Crab louse
Crazy ant
Dog flea
Firebrat
Fleas
Head louse
Housefly
Mosquito
Oriental cockroach
Rat flea
Silverfish

MONSANTO CHEMICALS for PLASTICS

MONSANTO CHEMICAL COMPANY OPD-7
Organic Chemicals Division
1700 South Second Street, St. Louis 4, Missouri

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Name_____ Title_____
Company_____
Address_____
City_____ State_____

SERVING INDUSTRY . . . WHICH SERVES MANKIND

NOV 8 1948 XUM

Madder—Methylparaben

Madder, Dutch, bgs ..... lb. .29 - .32
Magnesia, calcined, tech., bbls., works ..... lb. .29 - —
USP, light ctns ..... lb. .34 - —
heavy, bbls ..... lb. .36 - —
Magnesium arsenate, bgs., cans, works ..... lb. .20 - .30
Bromide, dms ..... lb. .90 - 1.00
Carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald ..... lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .10 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald ..... lb. .10¼ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .11¼ - —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald ..... lb. .11½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .12½ - —
USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald ..... lb. .10¾ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .11¾ - —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald ..... lb. .11¼ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .12¼ - —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald ..... lb. .12½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .13½ - —

Magnesium carbonate is quoted frt. alld. to N. J. except to Atlantic, Burlington, Cape May, Cumberland, Glostershire, Ocean and Salem counties, and to Phila. county, Pa. Frt. equald. with N. Y. C. on all other destinations.

Chloride, anhyd., bbls., works lb. .12¾ - —
flake, bbls. c.l., works ..... ton.40.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... ton.44.00 -46.00
Fluoride, bbls ..... lb. .20 - .25
Hydroxide, medicinal, bbls., dms., kgs lb. .29 - .30
Hypophosphite, dms ..... lb. 1.50 - —
Laurate, bbls ..... lb. .46 - .47
Metal, 98.8% ingots, cs., works lb. .20½ - —
sticks, cs ..... lb. .34 - .38
Oleate, precip., bbls ..... lb. .40½ - —
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Magnesium peroxide, 15%, dms., works ..... lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Phosphate, tribasic, NF, bbls ..... lb. .70 - .77
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, bbls., works ..... lb. .09 - .09½
Stearate, ctns., 2,000 lbs. to c.l. lb. .43 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. .44 - —
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).
Trisilicate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .37 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. .42 - —
Magnesite, chemical grade, bgs., c.l., mines, Calif ton.60.00 - —
dead-burnt, bulk, c.l., Chewalah, Wash ..... ton.27.00 - —
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l ..... lb. .30 - —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .31 - —
Malva flowers, black, bls ..... lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Blue, bls ..... lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Leaves, bls ..... lb. .40 - .42
Manaca root, bls ..... lb. .49 - .50
Mandrake root, bls ..... lb. .50 - .60
Manganese acetate, bbls. ..... lb. .32 - —
Arsenate, bgs ..... lb. .12 - .12½
Borate, tech., bbls ..... lb. .16 - .18
Carbonate, bbls ..... lb. .19 - —
Chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .24 - —
Dioxide, African, battery, 84%-87%, bbls., 28-40 tons, works ..... ton.74.00 - —
smaller lots, works ..... ton.77.00 -82.00
burlap bgs., c.l., works ..... ton.71.75 - —
l.c.l., works ..... ton.74.75 -79.79
paper bgs., c.l., works ..... ton.70.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... ton.73.00 - —
85-90%, bbls., c.l., works ..... ton.74.00 - —
smaller lots, works ..... ton.77.00 -82.00
Glycerophosphate, fib. dms ..... lb. 4.25 - —
Manganese hydrate, bbls., dlvd ..... lb. .26 - —
Hypophosphite, NF, dms ..... lb. 1.80 - —
Iodide, jars ..... lb. 5.55 - —
Linoleate, liquid, 4.35% Mn, dms. lb. .39¼ - —
solid, precip., 8.2% Mn, bbls., lb. .41½ - —
Metal, cs, dlvd. East ..... lb. .30 - .32
Naphthenate, liquid, 6% Mn, dms., frt. alld ..... lb. .22¾ - .23¼
Oleate, fused, bbls ..... lb. .44¾ - —
Resinate, fused, 3½% Mn, dms. lb. .20 - —
precip., dms. ..... lb. .22½ - —
Sulphate, fertilizer grade, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S. E. ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. S. E. ..... ton.67.00 - —
feed grade, 80%, bgs ..... lb. .05¼ - .07
75%, bgs, c.l., dlvd. S. E. ton.68.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... ton.75.50 - —
Tallate, liquid, 4% Mn, dms ... lb. No prices.
solid, 8% Mn, dms ..... lb. No prices.
Mangrove bark, E. Africa, 38% tannin, c.l., ex dock ..... ton.66.00 - —
Manna, flake, large, cs. ..... lb. 1.40 - 1.50
small, cs. ..... lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Mannitol, com'l, dms., works ..... lb. .40 - .43
reagent, 50-lb. dms., works ..... lb. .85 - —
Marjoram, Argentine, bls ..... lb. .14 Nom.
Chilean, bls. ..... lb. .18 - .18½
French, bls. ..... lb. .34 - .35
Matico leaves, bls ..... lb. .25 - .28
Menadione, USP, bots., works gram, .10 - —
Menthol, natural, USP, Brazilian, cns. ..... lb. 9.25 - —
Chinese ..... lb. 9.40 - —
synthetic, tech., cns ..... lb. 6.00 - 6.40
USP, laevo, cns ..... lb. 8.90 - 9.95
Menthyl salicylate, tins ..... lb. 4.25 - 4.35
Mercury bichloride (see Corrosive sublimate).
Bisulphate, dms ..... lb. 2.13 - 2.18
Chloride (see Calomel).
Cyanide, cryst., powd ..... lb. 3.27 - 3.32
Iodide, red, NF, dms ..... lb. 4.32 - —
Yellow, NF, fib. dms ..... lb. 4.42 - —
Metal (see Quicksilver).
Oxide, red, NF (see Red precipitate), yellow, tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide).
USP, fib. dms ..... lb. 2.44 - 2.46
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd ... lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .13½ - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .11½ - —
Metachloranilin, dms., works ..... lb. .75 - —
Metacresol, 98%, dms., c.l., works lb. .79 - .80
l.c.l. ..... lb. .80 - —
80-82%, dms., works ..... lb. .35 - —
70-75%, dms., works ..... lb. .30 - —
Metanitroparatoluidin, bbls ..... lb. 1.28 - 1.33
Metaphenylenediamine, kgs ..... lb. .76 - —
Metatoluidine, bbls., works ..... lb. .80 - —
Metatolylenediamine, kgs ..... lb. .77 - —
Methanol, natural, dms., c.l., frt. alld ..... gal. .74 - .80
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... gal. .77 - .85
tanks, frt. alld ..... gal. .66 - .70

Prices on natural methanol W. of Miss 3c. higher.

Synthetic, eastern production, zone 1, dms., c.l., frt. alld. gal. .38½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... gal. .42 - .44½
tanks, frt. alld ..... gal. .28 - —
zone 2, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. gal. .45 - —
l.c.l., ex-whse ..... gal. .47½ - —
tanks, frt. alld ..... gal. .33 - —

Synthetic methanol Zones are: Zones 1 is all continental U. S., E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho, Mont., and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of the U. S., west of above state boundaries, comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Mont., Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.

Texas production, Midwest and Gulf states, dms., c.l. works, frt. alld ..... gal. .87½ - —
tanks, frt. alld ..... gal. .27 - —
West of Rockies, dms., c.l., frt. alld ..... gal. .45 - —
tanks, frt. alld ..... gal. .33 - —
Methionine-dl, fib. dms., works, 1,000-lb. lots ..... lb. 8.25 - —
50 to 999-lb. lots, works ..... lb. 8.40 - —
1 to 49-lb. lots, works ..... lb. 10.00 - —
Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1 ..... lb. .17½ - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .18 - —
hydrogenated, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1 ..... lb. .17¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .18¼ - —

Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio., Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn., St. Louis, Mo., Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.

Acetate, dms., dlvd. N. Y., c.l. ... lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .08½ - —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works .. lb. .49½ - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .50 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .48 - —
Methyl acetoacetate prices frt. alld. W., ½c. higher.
Acetone, natural, group A, dms., extra, c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld ..... gal. .50 - .60
l.c.l., same basis ..... gal. .57 - .67

Natural methyl acetone group A prices W. of Miss. 3c. per gal. higher.

Group B, dms., incl., E. Miss., frt. alld., any quantity gal. .50 - .60
synthetic, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld, E ..... gal. .61½ - —
frt. alld. W ..... gal. .64 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld. E ..... gal. .65 - —
frt. alld. W ..... gal. .68½ - —
tanks, works, frt. alld. E ..... gal. .52 - —
frt. alld. W ..... gal. .55½ - —

Methyl acetone, synth., East. territory, is all States East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory, all States West of those four.

Alcohol (see Methanol).
Anthranilate, 500 lbs. or more ... lb. 2.10 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. 2.20 - 3.00
Benzoate, cns. ..... lb. .55 - 1.20
Bromide, dealers, cns. ..... lb. .50 - .52
cyls. ..... lb. .46 - .59
Chloride, indust., cyl., works ... lb. .17 - —
tanks, multi-unit, works ... lb. .13 - —
single-unit, works ..... lb. .10½ - —
refrigerator mfrs., cyls., dlvd lb. .34 - —
other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd ... lb. .42 - —
Cinnamate, cns ..... lb. 1.65 - 3.50
Formate, dms. ..... lb. .89 - —
Heptin carbonate, bots. ..... lb. 36.00 - 58.00
Iodide, bots., cbys ..... lb. 4.33 - 4.52
Lactate, dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .35 - —
Methacrylate, M-1, dms., works lb. .45 - —
cns. works ..... lb. .48 - .58
P-1, cns., works ..... lb. .60 - —
Parahydroxybenzoate, bots., cntrs. lb. 2.10 - 2.20
fib. dms. ..... lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Salicylate, dms., 500 lbs ..... lb. .40 - —
25-50 lbs. ..... lb. .45 - —
Methylal, refined, 95%, dms., c.l. ... lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .07 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .04½ - —
Methylamyl ketone, dms., works . lb. .70 - —
Methylcellulose, special vis., (4,000 cps.), fib. ctns., c.l., frt. alld. ..... lb. .68 - —
2,000 lbs. and more, same basis . lb. .70 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. . lb. .75 - .80
Standard vis. (15-1,500 cps.), fib. ctns., c.l., frt. alld . lb. .62 - —
2,000 lbs. and more, same basis . lb. .63 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. . lb. .68 - .73
Methylene blue, USP, 100-lb. lots, kgs., frt. equald . lb. 2.42 - —
smaller lots, kgs., same basis . lb. 2.52 - 2.57
Chloride, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .12½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .13½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .11½ - —
Methyleneanilin, dms., ton lots, frt. alld . lb. .36 - —
smaller lots, same basis ..... lb. .37 - —
Methylethyl ketone, dms., dlvd .... lb. .11½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .12 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .10 - —
Methylhexyl ketone, tech., dms., works . lb. .60 - —
Methylionone, A, cns ..... lb. 6.55 - 8.80
D, cns ..... lb. 7.50 - 9.55
prime, cns ..... lb. 4.55 - 6.40
Methylisobutyl carbinol (see Carbinol, methylisobutyl).
Ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .16½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .17½ - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .12½ - —
Methylnaphthyl ketone, cns ..... lb. 3.00 - 3.75
Methylparaben (see Methylparahydroxybenzoate).

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609 S. Grand Avenue

HARSHAW

THE HARSHAW CHEMICAL CO.
1945 East 97th Street, Cleveland 6, Ohio
BRANCHES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

Methylpentanediol, dms., works, dlvd. lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., works, dlvd. lb. .18½- —
tanks, works, dlvd. lb. .16 - —
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry-grd., paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works lb. .03¾- —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb. .03½- —
wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E. lb. .06¼- —
extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .06¼- —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .07½- .07¾
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .07¼- .07½
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .07½- .07¾
white, extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .07¾- —
Mica, wet-grd., W. of Miss. R., ½c. higher.; W. of Rockies, 1c. higher.
Milk powder, skimmed, roller, bbls., c.l. lb. .14 - .17¼
spray, bbls., c.l. lb. .16 - .18¼
Whole, roller, bbls., c.l. lb. .36½- .42
spray, bbls., c.l. lb. .34 - .46¼
Sugar, edible, bbls., works, 30,000-lb. lots lb. .24 - —
2,000-lb. lots lb. .24¾- —
200-1,800-lb. lots lb. .25¼- —
USP, bbls., works, 3,000-lb. lots. lb. .26 - —
2,000-lb. lots lb. .26¾- —
200-1,800-lb. lots lb. .27¼- —
Molasses, blackstrap, tanks gal. .20 - .21
Molybdate orange (see Orange molybdate).
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum, mineral spirits).
Molybdenum metal, 90% Mo., powd., kgs lb. 2.60 - 3.00
pure, kgs., works, basis Mo. content lb. .95 - —
technical, kgs., works, basis Mo. content lb. .80 - —
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .06½- .08
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - .09
smaller containers, works lb. .09 - .12
tanks, works, frt. equald lb. .06 - .06½
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .27½- —
smaller containers, same basis lb. .30½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —
Monoethylamine, dms., c.l., works, basis 100% lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .20 - —
Monomethylamine, anhydrous, cyl., works, basis 100% lb. .34½- .44½
25%-40%, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .30 - —
Monononylnaphthalene, tanks, works lb. .16 - —
Monosodium glutamate (see Sodium glutamate, monobasic).
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate, monobasic).
Monotertiarybutylmetacresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .51 - —
tanks, works lb. .49 - —
Morphine, cns. oz. 12.35 -12.40
Acetate, cns. oz. 9.85 - 9.90
Hydrobromide, cns. oz. 9.80 - —
Hydrochloride, cns. oz. 9.90 - —
Sulphate, cns. oz. 9.90 - —
Morpholine, dms., c.l., works lb. .59½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .60 - —
tanks, works lb. .58 - —
smaller containers, works lb. .75 - —
Mountain ash berries, bgs. lb. .75 - .76
Mullein flowers, cs. lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Leaves, bls. lb. .12 - .13
Musk, nat., Tonquin, grains, bots. oz. 35.00 -55.00
synthetic, ambrette, cns., 5-lb. lb. 5.65 - 5.75
Ketone, cns., 100 lbs. or more lb. 4.60 - 4.95
25 lbs. lb. 4.70 - 5.03
5 lbs. lb. 4.60 - 5.45
Xylol, cns. lb. 1.60 - 1.80
25 lbs. lb. 1.70 - 1.90
5 lbs. lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Musk root, bls lb. No prices.
Mustard seed, Calif., brown lb. .22 - .23
Danish, yellow, bgs. lb. .16 - .16½
Dutch, yellow, bgs. lb. .16 - .16½
English, yellow, bgs. lb. .15½- .16
Montana, brown, bgs., source lb. .06½- .07
Oriental, bgs., source lb. .05¾- .06
yellow, bgs., source lb. .11½- .12
Washington, yellow, bgs. lb. .17 Nom.
Myrobalans, J1, good quality, ex dock ton. 54.00 -55.00
J2, ex dock ton. 46.00 -47.00

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha, V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see S).
Naphthalene, dom., crude, 74°, bgs., bbls., wks., frt. equald lb. No prices.
tanks, same basis lb. .06¼- .07¼
78°, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .071 - .08
bgs., c.l. lb. .07 - —
dms., c.l. lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., bbls., same basis lb. .0735- .08¼
bgs., l.c.l. lb. .07¼- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .08 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .06½- .07¼
refined, industrial, bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .12 - —
bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .11½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .11 - —
balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, 50-lb. cs., c.l., same basis lb. .14 - —
bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .13¾- —
1-lb. pkgs., c.l., same basis lb. .15¼- —
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., works lb. 7.00 - 7.10
Nepheline syenite, glass, 24 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y. ton. 14.25 - —
pottery, 200 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y. ton. 18.25 - —
Nepheline syenite in bgs., $3 per ton higher than bulk.
Nerolin, cns. lb. 1.70 - 2.30
Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic).
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd. lb. .50 - —
Carbonate, bbls., dlvd. lb. .48 - .50
Chloride, bbls., dlvd. lb. .23 - —
Cyanide, bots., dms. lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Formate, bbls., ton lots, dlvd. lb. .43½- —
Metal, electro cathodes, cs. lb. .40 - —
Nitrate, bbls., works lb. .24½- .25¼
Oxide, black, bbls. lb. .42 - —
Sulphate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .18½- —
Nicotinamide, USP, dms., works kilo. 11.00 -11.30
Hydrochloride, dms., works kilo. 10.50 -10.80

Nicotine sulphate, 40%, dms., dealers, frt. alld. over 50 lbs lb. .988 - —
tins, dealers lb. 1.105 - —
Nikethamide, bots., cbys. lb. 5.50 - 6.60
Nitercake, bulk, works ton. No stocks.
Nitrobenzene, tbl. dist., dms., c.l lb. .09 - .09½
l.c.l. lb. .10 - .11
tanks lb. .08 - .08½
Nitrocellulose, ester soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80 and 125-175 secs., bbls., c.l., works, dry weight lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .29 - .31
8-25 cps., bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .31 - .33
250-400 secs. and 600-1,000 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - .35
spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, 5-6 and 40-60 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35 - .37
Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra, but returnable.
Nitroethane, dms., works lb. .30 - —
Nitrogen solution, tanks, works, N. ton. 120.00 -137.16
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works, ammo unit-ton. 3.50 - 4.00
Sewage sludge, bulk, works, unit tog. 4.15 + .40
Nitromethane, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
Nitropropane, 1, dms., works lb. .30 - —
2, dms., works lb. .30 - —
Nonylnaphthalene blend (mono and di), tanks, works lb. .14 - —
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs lb. .50 - —
Chinese, bgs lb. .44 - —
Istrian, bgs lb. .29 - —
Nutmegs, East Indian, bgs., futures, afloat lb. .51 - .52
West Indian, bgs lb. .50 - .51
futures lb. .49 - .50
Nux vomica, bls lb. .08 - .09
powdered, bbls., bxs lb. .11 - .13

O

Oakbark extract, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works lb. No stocks
Octane, 100°-140° C, industrial grade, group 3, dms., c.l. gal. .19 - —
l.c.l. gal. .21 - .60
tanks gal. .15½- —
Bayonne, N. J., tanks gal. .16 - —
Octanol (see Alcohol, ethylhexyl).
Oil, almond, bitter, artificial (see Benzaldehyde).
Bitter, F.P.A., bots lb. 4.45 - 5.00
NF, bots lb. 4.90 - —
Sweet, dms., cns lb. .80 - 1.30
Angelica root, bots lb. 120.00 -250.00
Seed, bots lb. 110.00 -200.00
Anilin (see A).
Anise, USP, Chinese, dms. lb. .74 - .93
Russian, cns lb. 3.25 - 3.75
Apricot kernel, cns., dms. lb. .48 - .56
Avocado, cns., dms lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Babassu, tanks lb. .28 Nom.
Bay, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns lb. 1.20 - 2.25
55-60%, cns lb. 1.20 - 2.35
60-65%, cns lb. 2.50 - —
West Indian, 50-55%, cns lb. 1.20 - 1.65
Bergamot, artif., cns lb. 2.50 - 4.25
natural, Italian, cns lb. 3.75 - 6.00
Birch (see Oil, sweet birch).

Methylpentanediol—Oil, Chinawood

Oil, birchtar, crude, cns lb. .95 - 1.76
rectified, cns lb. 4.00 - —
Bois de rose, Brazil, cns lb. 3.00 - 4.75
Mexican (see Oil, lignaloe wood).
Bone, dms., works gal. .65 - .70
Cajeput, tech., dms lb. 1.90 - 2.45
redistilled, USP IX, cns lb. 2.30 - 4.50
Calamus, cns lb. 20.00 -28.00
Camphor, natural, white, cns lb. .40 - .75
synthetic, dms lb. .15 - .40
Cananga, native, cns lb. 4.00 - 9.10
rectified, cns lb. 5.00 -12.50
Capsicum (see Capsicum oleoresin).
Cardamom NF bots. lb. 23.00 -31.50
Cassia, USP, cns. lb. 1.90 - 3.75
Castor, blown, ret. dms., c.l. lb. .22 - —
cold-pressed, USP, ret. dms., c.l. lb. .20½- —
l.c.l. lb. .21 - —
tanks lb. .19 - —
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l. lb. .23½- —
l.c.l. lb. .24¼- —
tanks lb. .22½- —
unbodied, dms., c.l. lb. .22¾- —
tanks lb. .21½- —
hydrogenated, dms., c.l., works. lb. .31½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .32½- —
No. 3, tech., ret. dms., c.l. lb. .20 - —
l.c.l. lb. .20¾- —
tanks lb. .18½- —
sulphonated, 50% (48% fat), dms. lb. .13 - .13¼
75% (60-62% fat), dms lb. .18 - .19
Cedarleaf, USP, cns., dms. lb. 2.00 - 2.85
Cedarwood, cns. lb. .50 - .95
dms. lb. .44 - .85
Celeryseed, bots. lb. 14.00 -20.00
Chaulmoogra, NF, cns., dms lb. .56 - —
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).

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Soya Bean Oil

Hardened Soya Bean Oil and Flakes

Cottonseed Oil

Hardened Cottonseed Oil and Flakes

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Cottonseed Oil

Tallow

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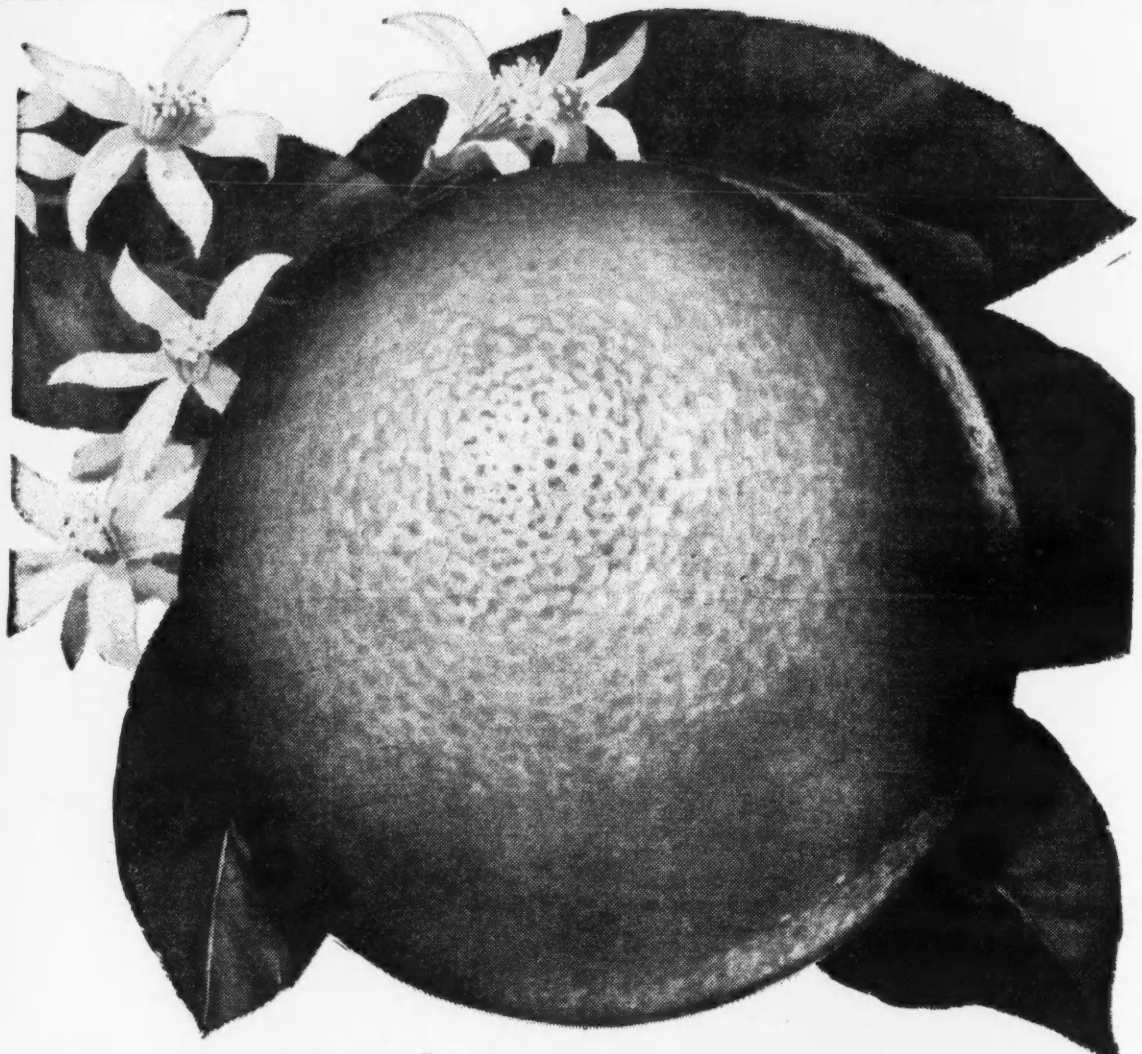
Oil, Cinnamon—Oil, Soybean

Oil, cinnamon bark, bots..... lb.33.00 -73.00
Leaf, Ceylon..... lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Seychelle ..... lb. 1.20 - —
Citronella, Ceylon, cns..... lb. .70 - 1.05
Java, cns. ..... lb. 1.15 - 1.75
Clove, USP, from Madagascar buds, cns.. lb. 1.16 - 1.30
from Zanzibar buds, cns..... lb. 1.25 - 1.40
Coconut, crude, tanks, Atlantic ports.. lb. .25 - —
Pac. coast..... lb. .24 - —
refined, Cochin type, tax incl., dms., l.c.l.. lb. .31 Nom.
deodorized, tax incl., dms., l.c.l.. lb. .32 Nom.
Codliver, USP, dms..... gal. 2.60 - 2.70
Cod, Newfoundland, dms..... lb. .24 - .25
Coriander, bots ..... lb.34.00 -40.00
Corn, crude, tanks, works..... lb. .23 - —
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E.. lb. .07½ Nom.
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E.. lb. .03 Nom.
refined, tanks, mills..... lb. .26½- —
Costus, bots..... oz.40.00 - —
Cottonseed, crude, tanks, works lb. .20 - .20¼
foots, acid 95%, tanks, dlvd. E.. lb. .07½ Nom.
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E lb. .03 Nom.
refined, dms..... lb. .27½- —
tankcars ..... lb. .25½- .26
Creosote (see Creosote, coaltar).
Croton, NF, cns..... lb. 4.75 - 5.50
Crude (see Petroleum, crude).
Cubeb, cns..... lb. 6.75 -10.00
Cumin, bots. ..... lb. 6.25 -11.50
Oil, cypress, bots..... lb.11.00 -15.00
Degras (see D).
Dillseed, bots..... lb. 9.00 - 9.50
Dillweed, bots..... lb. 8.00 - 9.00
Dip (see D).
Erigeron, cns..... lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Eucalyptus, rectified, USP, 80-90%, cns.. lb. .82 - 1.45
70-80%, cns. ..... lb. .69 - 1.30
Fennel, sweet, cns. ..... lb. 3.05 - 4.50
Fir, Canada, cns..... lb. 1.90 - 2.35
Fishliver, concentrating or feed, 6,000 to 12,000 A units, dms..1,000,000 units. .22½- —
20,000 to 80,000 A units, dms..1,000,000 units. .32 - .34
pharmaceutical, 50,000 to 125,000 A units, dms .... 1,000,000 units. .34 - .43
pharmaceutical or food, 200,000 A units, dms..... 1,000,000 units. .42 - .45
concentrate, 100,000 A units, dms..1,000,000 units. .38 - .40
200,000 A units, dms..... 1,000,000 units. .42 - .45
500,000 A units, dms..... 1,000,000 units. .46 - .53
1,000,000 A units, dms..... 1,000,000 units. .49 - .55
Fuel (see Petroleum fuel oil).
Fusel (see F).
Garlic, pure, bots. ..... oz. 9.00 - 9.25
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen).
Geranium, Algerian, cns. ..... lb.10.00 -21.00
Bourbon, cns. ..... lb. 7.75 -15.00
Turkish (see Oil, palmarosa).
Oil, ginger, dist., bots..... lb. 7.50 -13.00
Grapefruit ..... lb. 1.15 - 2.60
Grease, No. 1, dms ..... lb. .17¼- .18¼
extra, winter, strained, dms.. lb. .20 - .21
prime, burning, dms..... lb. .21 - .22
Guaiacwood, cns..... lb. 2.05 - 4.15
Hemlock, cns. ..... lb. 1.95 - 2.75
Herring, crude, tanks, Pac. coast. lb. No prices.
Juniper berry, NF VIII, bots.. lb. 5.00 - 5.25
twice rectified ..... lb. 7.00 - 7.25
Tar, USP (see Juniper tar).
Wood, tech., cns..... lb. .65 - 1.00
Lard (see Oil, grease).
Laurel, bots. ..... lb. 9.75 -12.25
Lavandin, cns..... lb. 1.30 - 3.75
Lavender flower, French, 38-42% ester, cns.. lb. 3.25 -10.15
30-32% ester, cns..... lb. 2.40 - 3.10
Spike, Spanish, pure, cns. .. lb. 1.10 - 2.25
tech., cns. ..... lb. 1.00 - 2.75
Lemon, natural, USP, Calif., cns. lb. 2.55 - 2.95
Messina ..... lb. 2.75 - 3.70
terpeneless, bots..... lb.32.00 -65.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms. ..... lb. 1.20 - 1.55
Lignaloe seed, Mexican, cns.... lb. 4.50 - 4.80
Wood, Brazilian (see Oil, bois de rose).
Mexican, cns..... lb. 2.75 - 5.20
Lime, distilled, Mexican, cns.. lb. 4.25 - 5.00
West Indian, cns ..... lb. 4.50 - 6.00
expressed, West Indian, cns.. lb. 6.75 -11.25
terpeneless, bot..... lb.35.00 -53.00
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l. ..... lb. .2920- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .2980-.3040
tankcars ..... lb. .2780- —
tankwagon ..... lb. .2800- —
Boiled linseed oil .007 higher than raw.
Oil, lubricating, at refinery, ex tax, Group 3, bright stock, 150-160 vis., 10-25 p.p. tanks. gal. .265 - —
neutral, 300 vis., No. 3, col., 0.10 pour, tanks.. gal. .21 - .22
200 vis., No. 3, col., 15-25 pour, tanks.. gal. .18 - .19
145-155 vis., No. 3, color, 10-25 pour, tanks. gal. .265 - —
Penna., W., cylinder, 600-680 flash, tanks.. gal. .33 - .38
cylinder, 600-650 steam refd., tanks.. gal. .37 - —
neutral, 70°F, No. 3 color, 150 vis., 25 pour, tanks.. gal. .37 - .39
200 vis., 25 pour, tanks, gal. .39 - .41
South Texas, neutral, pale 200 vis., 2¼-4 pour, tanks, gal. .11 - .12
red, 200 vis., 4-6½ pour, tanks.. gal. .11 - .12½
Mace, dist., cns., dms..... lb. 4.65 - 8.75
Mandarin, Brazilian, cns..... lb. 4.25 - 8.40
Italian, cns. ..... lb. 9.20 -12.00
Menhaden, crude, tanks, Balto.. lb. .15 Nom.
refined, alkali, dms., l.c.l..... lb. .2080- —
kettle-bodied, dms., l.c.l..... lb. .2240- —
light-pressed, dms., l.c.l..... lb. .1940- —
tanks ..... lb. .18 - —
Mineral, white (see Oil, white, mineral).
Mirbane (see Nitrobenzene).
Mustard, synthetic, USP, cns.. lb. 1.40 - 1.60
Seed, expressed, dms. ..... lb. .26½- .27
Neatsfoot 15°, dms..... lb. .43 - —
20°, dms..... lb. .42 - —
30°, dms..... lb. .40 - —
Neroli, French, bots..... lb.75.00 -390.00
Haitian, bots ..... lb.175.00 -200.00
Nutmeg, dist., cns..... lb. 4.65 - 8.75
Ocotea cymbarum, dms. ..... lb. .48 - 1.15
Oiticica, liquid, dms., c.l..... lb. .18 Nom.
l.c.l. ..... lb. .18½- .19
tanks ..... lb. .18 Nom.
Oleo, extra, tcs..... lb. .23 Nom.
Olibanum, bots ..... lb. 4.50 - 6.25
extra fine ..... lb. 6.25 -10.50
Olive, denat., dms..... gal. 3.25 - —
edible, Calif., dms..... gal. 4.25 Nom.
Spanish, dms., duty paid.. gal. 4.50 - 4.75
Moroccan, dms., same basis, gal. 4.10 - 4.15
foots, dms..... lb. .23 - .23½
tankcars ..... lb. .21½- —
sulphonated, 50% (40% fat), dms., c.l.. lb. No stocks.
l.c.l. ..... lb. No stocks.
75% (62% fat), dms., c.l.. lb. No stocks.
l.c.l. ..... lb. No stocks.
Orange, sweet, natural, dist., cns. lb. .78 - 1.25
expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns.. lb. 1.25 - 1.95
Calif., cns. ..... lb. 1.25 - 2.00
Florida, cns., dms. .... lb. .72 - 1.00
Messina, coppers..... lb. 3.50 - 5.50
West Indian, cns..... lb. 2.25 - 3.75
sesquiterpeneless, bots..... lb.55.00 -135.00
Origanum, Spanish, cs..... lb. 2.40 - 3.50
Palm, dms..... lb. .29 - —
Palmarosa, cns ..... lb. 6.50 - 9.00
Palmkernel, crude, bulk, cif, NY.. lb. No prices.
Paraffin, pale 100-110 vis. at 100° F. tanks, works.. gal. .10 - —
Patchouli, dms. ..... lb. 6.00 -18.00
Peanut, crude, tanks, works.... lb. .21 - —
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .07½ Nom.
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E lb. .03 Nom.
refined, tanks, dlvd. E..... lb. .25½- —
drums ..... lb. .27½- —
Pennyroyal, USP, dom., dms., cns.. lb. No stocks.
imported, cns. ..... lb. 2.30 - 2.55
Peppermint, natural, dms. ..... lb. 7.00 - 7.95
redist., USP, dms. ..... lb. 7.60 - 8.30
Perilla, crude, dms..... lb. No stocks.
Petitgrain, Paraguay, cns. ..... lb. 2.85 - 4.30
Pimento berry, dms..... lb. 4.25 - 6.50
leaf, cns..... lb. 1.65 - 3.25
Pine, dest.-dist., dms., incl., c.l., works, South.. gal. .60 - .69
l.c.l., works, South..... gal. .61 - .70
dms., incl., c.l., works, South lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., works, South..... lb. .08 - —
ex whse., N. Y. C.... gal. .70 - —
ex whse., N. Y. C..... lb. .09½- —
tanks, works, South..... gal. .60 - —
tanks, works, South..... lb. .062 - —
steam-dist., dms., ex whse., East.. lb. .095 - —
non-ret. dms., incl., l.c.l., ex whse., N. Y. C.. gal. .86 - —
Pineneedle, Siberian, cns..... lb. 2.65 - 3.75
Swiss, 25-lb. cans..... lb. 4.00 -14.50
Putty, petroleum, heavy, dms gal. .18 - —
tankwagon ..... gal. .13½- —
light, dms..... gal. .16½- —
tankwagon ..... gal. .12½- —
Rapeseed, tankcars..... lb. .23 - —
Red, single dist., dms. ..... lb. .18½- .19¼
tanks ..... lb. .17½- —
saponified, dms. ..... lb. .18 - .19
double dist., dms. ..... lb. .21½- .22¼
tanks ..... lb. .20 - —
Rose, natural, coppers..... oz.16.00 -40.50
Rosemary, Spanish, tech., cns., dms.. lb. .75 - 1.50
USP, cns., dms..... lb. 1.10 - 1.60
Rosin, first rectified, dms..... gal. .66 - —
2d rectified, dms..... gal. .68 - —
3d rectified, dms..... gal. .78 - —
Rue, bots..... lb. 3.25 - 5.00
Sage, clary, bots. ..... lb.14.50 -16.00
Dalmatian, cns. ..... lb. 2.80 - 3.10
Spanish, cns. ..... lb. 1.70 - 3.50
Sandalwood, NF, cns. ..... lb.13.00 -16.30
Sardine, crude, tanks, Pac. coast. lb. .15 - —
refined, alkali, dms., l.c.l..... lb. .2090- —
kettle-bodied, dms., l.c.l..... lb. .2240- —
light-pressed, dms., l.c.l..... lb. .1940- —
tanks ..... lb. .18 - —
Sassafras, artificial..... lb. .48 - .75
natural, Brazilian (see Oil, ocotea cymbarum).
domestic, USP XII, cns., dms. lb. 1.80 - 2.30
Savin, cns ..... lb. 5.00 -13.50
Savory, cns ..... lb. 8.00 - —
Seal, No. 1, tanks, U. S. ports.. lb. No prices.
Sesame, tanks..... lb. No prices.
Shingle stain, bbls., c.l., works, gal. .2185- —
l.c.l., works..... gal. .25 - .29
tanks, works..... gal. .15 - .16
Soybean, crude, tanks, mills .... lb. .19½- —
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .07½ Nom.
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E .. lb. .03 Nom.
refined, alkali, dms., c.l..... lb. .2352- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .2430- .2470
tanks ..... lb. .2272- —
clarified, dms., c.l..... lb. .2202- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .2280- .2320
tanks ..... lb. .2032- —
winterized, refined, tankcars, dlvd. East.. lb. .23 - —
drums ..... lb. .25½- —



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Oil, spearmint, dms lb. 5.00 - 9.00
Sperm, bleached, 38°, dms lb. .2690- —
natural, 45°, dms lb. .2570- —
Spruce, cns., dms. lb. 1.95 - 2.75
Sunflower-seed, imp., refined, tanks lb. No prices.
semi-refined, tanks lb. No prices.
Sweet birch, Northern, cns lb. 4.50 - 8.00
Southern, cns. lb. 1.95 - 3.25
Tall, crude, tanks, works ton. 40.00 - —
refined, dms., c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - —
tanks, works lb. .05¾- —
Tallow, acidless, dms lb. .17 - 18
Tansy, cns lb. 9.00 -14.00
Tar, pine, com'l, dms. incl., c.l., works, South gal. .41 - .43½
l.c.l., works, South gal. .43 - .45½
whse., N.Y.C. gal. .52¼- .54¾
tanks, works, South gal. .32 - .34½
rectified, USP, l.c.l., dms., incl., works, South gal. .60 - —
Tar acid (see T).
Teaseed, l.c.l., dms lb. .30 - .31
Thyme, NF, red, cns. lb. 2.15 - 3.35
white, cns. lb. 2.40 - 3.80
technical, white, cns lb. .35 - 1.00
Tung, dms., c.l. lb. .24¼- —
l.c.l. lb. .24¾- —
tanks lb. .22¾- .23
Turkey red (see Oil, castor, sulphonated).
Turpentine, rectified, NF, cns., dms lb. .30 - .53
Vetiver, Bourbon, cns. lb. 9.50 -45.00
Haitian lb. 10.50 -20.00
Whale, ref., natural, dms lb. No stocks.
Winter-bleached, dms lb. No stocks.
Wheat germ, dms gal. 10.00 -13.50
White mineral, tech., 50 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco gal. .51½- —
l.c.l., S.F. gal. .53½- .56½
50-65 vis., dms., c.l., N.Y. gal. .45 - —
l.c.l., N.Y. gal. .48 - .52
65-75 vis., dms., c.l., N.Y. gal. .43 - —
l.c.l., N.Y. gal. .51 - .55
70 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S.F. gal. .51½- —
l.c.l., S. F. gal. .53½- .56½
USP, 80-90 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y. gal. .52 - —
l.c.l., N. Y. gal. .55 - .59
85 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S. F. gal. .51½- —
l.c.l., S. F. gal. .53½- .56½
100 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S. F. gal. .59 - —
l.c.l., S. F. gal. .61 - .64
125-135 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y. gal. .64 - —
l.c.l., N. Y. gal. .67 - .71
145 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S. F. gal. .68 - —
l.c.l., S. F. gal. .70 - .76
145-155 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y. gal. .66 - —
l.c.l., N. Y. gal. .69 - .73
175-185 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y. gal. .69 - —
l.c.l., N. Y. gal. .72 - .76
180 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S. F. gal. .70 - —
l.c.l., S. F. gal. .72 - .75
200-210 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y. gal. .73 - —
l.c.l., N. Y. gal. .76 - .80
335-345 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y. gal. .81 - —
l.c.l., N. Y. gal. .84 - .88
340 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S. F. gal. .83 - —
l.c.l., S. F. gal. .85 - .88
Wintergreen, nat., Northern, cns. lb. 7.00 -14.25
Southern, cns lb. 3.65 - 6.50
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate).
Wood (see Oil, tung).
Wormseed, NF, cns. lb. 3.25 - 4.00
Wormwood, cns. lb. 6.65 -13.50
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, extra, bots. lb. 9.50 -25.00
first, bots. lb. 9.15 -15.00
second, bots. lb. 5.50 -10.00
third, bots lb. 3.25 - 7.50
Olein, crude (see Oil, red).
white, dms. lb. .21¼- .22¼
tankcars lb. .20 - —
low titre, dms. lb. .21¾- .22¾
tankcars lb. .20½- —
Oleostearin, bbls lb. .20 Nom.
Olivine, aggregate, c.l., mines ton. 7.00 - 9.50
crushed, 8 mesh, bulk, c.l., works ton. 10.00 - —
paper, bgs., c.l., works ton. 12.00 - —
lumps, bulk, c.l., works ton. 7.00 - —
Opium, USP, cns. lb. 19.20 -19.45
gran., USP, cns. lb. 21.65 -21.90
powd., USP, cns. lb. 21.65 -21.90
Orange, cadmium lithopone, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.04 - —
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., includ. Davenport, Tenn. and N. C., E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul, contracts lb. .31½- —

Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher, dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport); 1¼c. Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex.; 1½c. El Paso, Tex.; 2c. Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.

Dinitroanilin toner lb. 1.15 - —
Mineral, American, bbls., l.c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .2760- —
Molybdate lb. .43 - —
Persian, bbls lb. .30 - .45
Orange flowers, bls lb. .40 - .45
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bls lb. .13 - .15
Sweet, bls lb. .14 - .16
Oregano, Mexican, bgs lb. .16½- .17
Portuguese, bgs lb. .20 - .20½
Sicilian, bgs. lb. .17 - .17½
Orris root, Florentine, bls. lb. .26 - .27
powdered, bbls., bxs. lb. .30 - .31
Verona, bls lb. .18 - .19
powdered, bbls., bxs lb. .22 - .23
Orthoaminobiphenyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .31 - —
Orthoamylphenol, dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .42 - —
Orthoanisidin, bbls lb. .90 - —
Orthochloroanilin, dms., 10,000 lbs. or more lb. .60 - —
smaller lots lb. .62 - .67
Orthochloroparanitroanilin, dms., works lb. .65½- .81
Orthochlorophenol, dms lb. .28 - —
Orthocresol, pure, 30° dms., c.l., works lb. .33 - .35
l.c.l., works lb. .33½- .35¼
tech., 20°, dms., c.l., works lb. .24½- —
l.c.l. lb. .25 - —
29°-30°, dms., c.l., works lb. .33 - .34
l.c.l., works lb. .33½- .34½
25°-27°, dms., c.l., works lb. .26 - .26¼
l.c.l., same basis lb. .26¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .27½- —

Orthodichlorobenzene, 50-lb. cns. lb. .12½- —
100-lb. cns. lb. .11½-
dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .07½- .08½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .09½- .10½
tanks, same basis lb. .07 - .08

Orthodichlorobenzene prices W. of Rockies 1c. per lb. higher.

Orthoisopropyl N-phenylcarbanate (see IPC).
Orthonitroanilin, dms lb. .50 - .53
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms. lb. .17 - .18
Orthonitrobiphenyl, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .20 - —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
Orthonitroparachlorophenol, cns lb. .75 - —
Orthonitrophenol, dms lb. .66 - —
Orthonitrotoluene, dms lb. .11 - —
Orthophenetidin, dms lb. .90 - —
Ortholidin, distilled, kgs lb. 1.00 - —
Ortholuidin, dms lb. .18 - .20
Osage orange crystals, bbls., l.c.l lb. .33½- —
extract, liquid, bbls., l.c.l lb. .15½- —
Ouabaine, USP, bots gram. 3.00 - 4.00
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100 lbs. works lb. 6.40 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 6.55 - 7.40

P

Papain, powd., cs. lb. 3.75 - 4.50
Papaverine, natural or synthetic, hydrochloride, NF, cns., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 6.60 - —
smaller lots oz. 6.30 - 6.50
Sulphate, cns oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika, Chilean, bgs lb. .25 - .26
Portuguese, bgs. lb. .32 - .33
Spanish, bgs lb. .44 - .44½
Para-anisidin, dms., works lb. .80 - —
Parachlorophenol, dms., c.l., works. lb. .27 - .33
l.c.l., works lb. .28 - .33
Parachloroanilin, dms., frt. alld. E. Miss. lb. .70 - —
Parachloro-orthonitroanilin, dms lb. No stocks.
Paracresol, 98%, dms., works lb. .45 - .48
92%-94%, dms., works lb. .43 - —
Paracymene, dms., works, 50 gals. or more gal. 2.50 - —
smaller quantities gal. 3.00 - —
Paradibromobenzene, bgs., 500-lb. lots, works lb. .43 - —
Paradichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12½- .14
Paraffin, crude, scale, white or yellow, 119-121 ASTM, bbls., c.l., refinery lb. No prices.
121-123 ASTM, bbls., c.l., ref'y lb. No prices.
126-128 ASTM, bbls., c.l., ref'y lb. No prices.
fully ref'd, slabs, 120-122 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y lb. .0690- —
122-124 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y, lb. .07 - —
125-127 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y, lb. .0710- —
128-130 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y, lb. .0730- —
130-132 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y, lb. .0735- —
132-134 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y, lb. .0760- —
135-137 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y, lb. .08 - —

Paraffin prices in bgs. and ctns., 7/10c. per lb. higher; 1.000 to 9.999 lbs., 2.7c. per lb. higher, and under 1.000 lbs., 3.7c. per lb. higher.

Paraformaldehyde, dms., 1.000 lbs., works lb. .24 - .25
smaller lots, works lb. .25 - .27
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55 gals., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .12½- .13¼
5-10-gal. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .16½- —
tanks, works lb. .11 - —
USP, cbys lb. .37 - .40
Paranitroanilin, kgs., works lb. .44½- —
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kgs., works, lb. .18 - —
Paranitrophenol, kgs., works, frt. equald lb. .40 - —
Paranitrotoluene, kgs., works lb. .36¼- —
Paraphenylphenol, bgs., works lb. .27 - .28
Paraphenylenediamine, tech., kgs., works lb. 1.30 - —
Paratertiarybutylphenol, bgs., works, lb. .19 - .20
Parathion tech., dms., c.l., works lb. 2.50 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 2.55 - —
Paratoluenesulphonamide, bbls., works lb. .70 - —
Paratoluidin, bbls., works lb. .55 - .58
Pareira brava root, whole, bgs. lb. .30 - .31
ground, bxs lb. .40 - .41
powder, bxs lb. .42 - .43
Paris green, dealer, distributor, dms., kgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .32 - .33
Passion flower herb, bls lb. .26 - .28
Patchouli leaves, bls lb. .45 - .50
Pectin, citrous, bbls lb. 1.25 - —
Penicillin, bulk, calcium, Romansky, 500,000,000 to 5,000,000,000 units 100,000 units. .08 - .093
Potassium, crystalline, same quantity 100,000 units. .10 - .10¾
Procaine G, same quantity 100,000 units. .10½- .10¾
Sodium, crystalline, same quantity 100,000 units. .10½- .10¾

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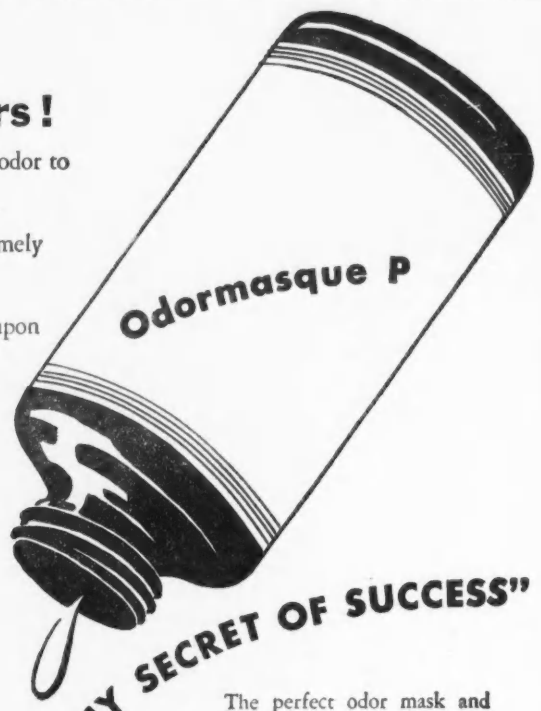

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Penicillin—Petroleum Sulphonate

Penicillin, distributors' unlabeled, potassium or sodium, crystalline, bots., 100,000 units	bot.	.175	—
200,000 units	bot.	.275	—
500,000 units	bot.	.375	—
1,000,000 units	bot.	1.075	—
100,000 units	bot.	.16	—
200,000 units	bot.	.25	—
500,000 units	bot.	.52	—
1,000,000 units	bot.	.97	—
Procaine G in oil, 10 cc vials, 300,000 units per cc	vial.	6.40	8.00
Pennyroyal leaves, bls	lb.	.23	.30
Pentachlorophenol, dms., works	lb.	.20	.25
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.32	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.34	.36

For di- and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol).

Pentane, industrial, tanks, group 3	gal.	.10½	.11¼
Pepper, black, bgs	lb.	.85	.86
futures, bgs., nearby	lb.	.84	.85
distant, new crop	lb.	.55	.67
Red, capsicum, Louisiana longs, bgs., shipment point	lb.	.18	Nom.
Hontaka, bgs.	lb.	.48	.50
Mombasa, bgs	lb.	No stocks.	
Niger, bgs	lb.	.35	.36
birdseye, bgs.	lb.	.50	.50½
Sierra Leone, futures	lb.	.23	Nom.
Chillies, Haitian, bgs.	lb.	No stocks.	
Mexican, long	lb.	No stocks.	
White, bgs	lb.	.86	.87
Peppermint, USP, dom., bls	lb.	.60	.65
imported, bls	lb.	.75	.80

Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., zone 1, works, frt. alld	lb.	.10¾	—
zone 2, same basis	lb.	.11¼	—
zone 3, same basis	lb.	.11¾	—
zone 4, same basis	lb.	.11¼	—
l.c.l., zone 1, same basis	lb.	.11½	—
zone 2, same basis	lb.	.12	—
zone 3, same basis	lb.	.12½	—
zone 4, same basis	lb.	.12	—
tanks, zone 1, same basis	lb.	.10¼	—
zone 3, same basis	lb.	.11¼	—
zone 4, same basis	lb.	.10¾	—

Perchloroethylene zones are:—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., Neb. (Omaha), Kans. (Kansas City), N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kansas, La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; (3) Colo., Mont., (E) N. M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont., (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.

Peru balsam, dms	lb.	.85	1.05
Petrolatum, tech., dark, bbls., c.l., group 3	lb.	.021	—
f.o.b. Indiana refy	lb.	.04½	—
golden topaz, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.032	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.036	—
red, veterinary, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.024	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.028	—
USP, amber, non-ret. dms., c.l.	lb.	.04¾	—
Pennsylvania refy	lb.	.04½	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.05⅛	—
California refy	lb.	.08¼	—
cream, c.l., dms	lb.	.06½	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.08⅛	—
Petrolatum, USP, extra, amber, dms., c.l.	lb.	.05	—
Pennsylvania refy	lb.	.04¾	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.06⅛	—
white, lily, dms., c.l.	lb.	.06¾	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.08⅜	—
snow, dms., c.l.	lb.	.07¾	—
Pennsylvania refy	lb.	.07⅝	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.09⅜	—
California refy	lb.	.12	—
soft, dms., c.l.	lb.	.06½	—
Pennsylvania refy	lb.	.06⅝	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.07⅝	—
California refy	lb.	.10½	—
yellow, soft, dms., c.l.	lb.	.04⅝	—
Pennsylvania refy	lb.	.04⅝	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.06	—
California refy	lb.	.08⅜	—
Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells, California	bbl.	1.94	2.88
Illinois	bbl.	2.65	2.77
Kentucky	bbl.	2.60	2.77
Louisiana-Arkansas	bbl.	2.14	3.10
Montana	bbl.	2.50	2.65
Oklahoma-Kansas	bbl.	2.23	3.00
Pennsylvania, lower field	bbl.	5.00	—
Upper field	bbl.	3.10	5.00
Texas, East	bbl.	2.65	3.00
Gulf coast	bbl.	2.35	3.50
North, North-Central	bbl.	2.23	3.00
Panhandle	bbl.	2.23	3.00
West	bbl.	2.10	2.57
Wyoming	bbl.	1.90	2.65
Ether, laboratory, 30°-60° C, cns., dlvd. E	gal.	1.50	—
dms., c.l., group 3	gal.	.26	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.44	—
35°-60° C, 10-gal. cns., dlvd. E	gal.	1.50	—
dms., c.l., Group 3	gal.	.26	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.44	—

Petroleum ether, laboratory, 40°-75° C, 10-gal. cns., dlvd. E	gal.	1.50	—
dms., c.l., Group 3	gal.	.26	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.44	—
90°-160° C, ret. dms., ex-tax, f.o.b. San Francisco	gal.	.57	—
Fuel oil, bunker C (No. 6), California, heavy tanks, refinery	bbl.	2.10	2.20
light, tanks, refinery	bbl.	2.35	2.40
Eastern, tanks, Albany, N.Y.	bbl.	3.249	—
Baltimore, Md	bbl.	3.03	3.07
Boston, Mass	bbl.	3.055	3.315
Charleston, S. C.	bbl.	2.96	—
Jacksonville, Fla.	bbl.	2.99	3.41
New York, N. Y.	bbl.	3.03	3.37
Norfolk, Va.	bbl.	3.00	3.04
Philadelphia, Pa.	bbl.	3.03	3.27
Portland, Me	bbl.	3.095	3.115
Providence, R. I.	bbl.	3.045	3.085
Savannah, Ga	bbl.	2.99	3.03
Diesel, tanks, refinery, California	gal.	0785	.098
Pennsylvania	gal.	.11	12
Furnace, tanks, refinery, Arkansas, No. 2	gal.	.09125	—
No. 3	gal.	.08375	—
Bayonne, N. J., No. 2	gal.	.094	—
Group 3, No. 1	gal.	.0925	—
No. 1, straw	gal.	.09375	—
No. 2, straw	gal.	.09	0925
No. 3	gal.	No prices.	
range	gal.	.095	—
Pennsylvania, No. 1	gal.	.1125	13
No. 2	gal.	.11	13
No. 3	gal.	.11	12
Lacquer diluent, California, 170-f.o.b. Los Angeles	gal.	.147	—
255 F. b.r., tanks, ex-tax, Portland, Ore	gal.	.158	—
San Francisco	gal.	.152	—
Seattle, Wash.	gal.	.158	—
East coast, tanks, N. J. and N. Y. refinery	gal.	.16	—
Group 3, benzol-type, tanks, refinery	gal.	.1225	.13
toluol-type, tanks, refinery	gal.	.1225	.13
Mineral spirits, California, 170-255 b.r., tanks, ex-tax, f.o.b. San Francisco	gal.	.152	—
205-295 b.r., tanks, same basis,	gal.	.152	—
245-360 b.r., tanks, same basis,	gal.	.152	—
305-392 b.r., tanks, same basis,	gal.	.142	—
312-400 b.r., tanks, same basis,	gal.	.142	—
360-455 b.r., tanks, same basis,	gal.	.152	—
East coast, tanks, N. J., N. Y., refinery	gal.	.14	—
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.1025	.115
tankwagon, Baltimore	gal.	.175	—
Boston	gal.	.16	—
Buffalo	gal.	.165	—
Camden, N. J.	gal.	.15	—
Chicago	gal.	.195	—
Detroit	gal.	.211	—
Kansas City, Mo.	gal.	.162	—
Lancaster, Pa.	gal.	.16	—
Newark	gal.	.15	—
New York	gal.	.15	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.15	—
Pittsburgh	gal.	.175	—
Providence	gal.	.165	—
Rochester	gal.	.175	—
St. Louis	gal.	.159	—
Syracuse	gal.	.165	—
Washington, D. C.	gal.	.175	—
Naphtha, cleaners, california, tanks, San Francisco	gal.	.123	—
East coast, tanks, N. J., N. Y., refinery	gal.	.14	—
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.10-.25	.12
tankwagons, St. Louis	gal.	.1450	—
Newark	gal.	.15	—
Chicago	gal.	.1475	—
Detroit	gal.	.1525	—
New York	gal.	.15	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.15	—
high-flash, 140° F. group 3, refinery, tanks	gal.	.13	.145
high-solvency, tanks, refinery, 200-225 b.r., 37-52° C, mixed anilin pt.	gal.	.22	—
25-26° C, m.a.p.	gal.	.21	.26½
270-370 b.r., 73-81° C, m.a.p.	gal.	.24½	.26
270°-370° b.r., 49° C, m.a.p	gal.	.29	—
26° C, m.a.p	gal.	.21	.26
360-409 b.r., 26-32° C, m.a.p.	gal.	.21	.26½
340-410 b.r., 32° C, m.a.p.	gal.	.21	—
36° C, m.a.p	gal.	.21	.26½
340-440 b.r., 32° C, m.a.p.	gal.	.26½	—
360-430 b.r., 25° C, m.a.p.	gal.	.21	—
V.M.&P., California, 245-360 b.r., tanks, ex-tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles	gal.	.147	—
Portland, Ore	gal.	.158	—
San Francisco	gal.	.152	—
Seattle, Wash.	gal.	.158	—
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks,	gal.	.15	—
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.1125	.12
Gulf coast, tanks, New Orleans	gal.	.12375	—
tankwagon, Boston	gal.	.175	—
Chicago	gal.	.205	—
Detroit	gal.	.221	—
Milwaukee	gal.	.207	—
Minneapolis	gal.	.205	—
Newark	gal.	.165	—
New York	gal.	.165	.17
Philadelphia	gal.	.165	—
Pittsburgh	gal.	.185	—
St. Louis	gal.	.199	—
Solvent, rubber, California, tanks, ex-tax, San Francisco	gal.	.152	—
East coast, N. J., N. Y.,	gal.	.15	—
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.11	.1175
Stoddard, California tanks, ex-tax, San Francisco	gal.	.142	—
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks	gal.	.14	—
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.11	.1175
Pennsylvania, western, tanks,	gal.	.10	—
tankwagon, Boston	gal.	.16	—
Chicago	gal.	.1375	—
Detroit	gal.	.1775	—
Milwaukee	gal.	.1675	—
Minneapolis	gal.	.164	—
Newark	gal.	.15	—
New York	gal.	.15	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.15	—
Pittsburgh	gal.	.15	—
St. Louis	gal.	.17	—
Syracuse	gal.	.17	—
Sulphonate, 70% sulphonic content, ret. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.15¼	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.13½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.13¼	—
80% sulphonic content, ret. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.12½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.12½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.10¾	—

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UNITED STATES STEEL

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U.S.I. CHEMICAL NEWS

November ★ A Monthly Series for Chemists and Executives of the Solvents and Chemical Consuming Industries ★ 1948

American Hydrocarbon Synthesis to Yield Three Organic Acids

Will Produce Acetic, Propionic And Butyric Acids in Quantity

Three organic acids—acetic acid, propionic acid, and butyric acid—important in the plastics, protective coatings, rayon, agricultural chemicals, emulsifying agents, food flavoring, and process industries, will soon be available in commercial quantities from the American Hydrocarbon Synthesis.

Principal Uses

The many applications of acetic acid are almost too numerous to catalogue. It is used as a starting material in the preparation of many of the products of the process industries, including acetic anhydride; ethyl acetate, butyl acetate, and amyl acetate; and white lead. Acetic acid is also used in the production of certain dyes, and in the manufacture of artificial leather. It is especially

Light, comfortable, plastic football helmets are now being made from cellulose acetate butyrate. Acetic acid and butyric acid — two more products to come from the American Hydrocarbon Synthesis — are important raw materials in the production of this plastic.

important as a raw material in the preparation of carboxymethyl cellulose, vinyl acetate, and the agricultural chemical *2,4-D*.

Propionic acid, a colorless liquid with an odor like that of acetic acid, is used in the preparation of emulsifying agents, and in the manufacture of perfume esters and artificial fruit flavors. Several of the esters of propionic acid are good nitrocellulose solvents, and with the acid more readily available through the American Hydrocarbon Synthesis, this use will probably be expanded and new developments stimulated. Sodium propionate finds use as a fungicide. Propionic acid has been used in the production of cellulose plastics, and in the preparation of solutions for electroplating nickel.

Butyric acid esters, which occur naturally in many wines and foods, are important ingredients of certain flavoring compositions, fruit essences, and butter substitutes. Butyric acid is used in the production of emulsifying

MORE

Pyrenones Control Cattle Lice —Help Increase Meat Supply

Improved Condition and Large Weight Gains In Animals Follow "One-Shot" Application Of Pyrenone-Type Insecticides

Hundreds of millions of pounds of high grade beef can be added to the U. S. meat supply almost immediately by the elimination of lice on range and feeder lot cattle in the Great Plains and Rocky Mountain areas, results of widespread tests with pyrenone-type insecticides indicated recently.

The investigations, conducted under practical range conditions during the 1947-48 winter season by U. S. Industrial Chemicals, Inc., with the cooperation of outstanding entomologists and cattlemen in the area, demonstrated that a single, "one-shot" application of insecticides containing pyrenones gives *seasonal* louse control, resulting in spectacular improvement in condition, and weight gains up to 83 pounds per animal.

High Financial Gains

With 15,000,000 cattle being shipped to market yearly from the areas, and with stock

Spraying of livestock for control of parasites. Single applications like this of pyrenone-type insecticides were shown in recent tests to give full-season louse control, without creating toxic hazards to animals or operators.

prices at their present high levels, the financial gains to stockmen through louse control will be substantial.

The investigations were made on over 8,000 beef cattle in seven states of the areas mentioned. It was found that pyrenone-type in-

MORE

New Uses Developed For Acetoacetarylides

Yield Important Intermediates

Acetoacetarylides—employed at present in the production of yellow pigment dyestuffs—will react to form intermediates useful in other fields besides the dye industry, a recent patent discloses. Dicyanoethylation of an acetoacetarylide yields compounds which can act as intermediates in the production of synthetic resins, plastics, plasticizers, and pharmaceuticals, it is reported.

Widely Used in Dye Industry

A number of acetoacetarylides are being made available commercially by U. S. Industrial Chemicals, Inc., for applications primarily in the dyestuff industry. These compounds—acetanilide, acetoacet-ortho-chloroanilide, and acetoacet-ortho-toluidide—are important in the manufacture of such yellow pigment dyestuffs as the Hansa Yellows and the newer Benzidine Yellows.

Amino Acid Promotes Wound Healing in Rats

A group of New York research scientists recently reported favorable results in the use of DL-methionine to promote healing of surface wounds in protein-depleted rats. Previous experiments had been performed on wounds of the abdominal walls of rats, but the recent tests were conducted specifically to determine the effect of DL-methionine on the healing of surface wounds in rats. More than a hundred animals were tested, and results indicate, it is claimed, that the protein-depleted rats to which DL-methionine was administered showed healing that was markedly accelerated. DL-Methionine is now being produced in quantity by U.S.I. at reduced cost to meet the accelerated demands of the feedstuffs and pharmaceutical industries.

New Acid-Resistant Hose

An acid-resistant, glass-fiber reinforced rubber hose is said to provide increased flexibility at high temperature service conditions and to resist hardening and stiffening.

Fire Protection Handbook Ready For Distribution

Representing a full two years of work by the NFPA staff and 100 expert consultants, a new handbook on fire prevention and protection is now available. This 1500 page reference volume is said to be the only one of its kind, and should be useful to all property owners anxious to secure the latest fire-protection-engineering information available.

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November * # U.S.I. CHEMICAL NEWS * 1948

Cellulose From Straw

Cellulose can now be produced by subjecting straw to the action of hot aqueous ethyl alcohol, according to a patent granted recently to a British inventor.

CONTINUED

New Source Of Acids

agents, and is employed by leather manufacturers in tanning and dehairing. Butyric acid is a raw material in the production of cellulose acetate butyrate plastics.

Previous Sources

Some acetic acid is produced by the fermentation of ethyl alcohol with *Bacterium aceti*. This is the age-old method of making vinegar. Acetic acid is also obtained from the destructive distillation of wood. Another method for producing acetic acid involves the oxidation of petroleum gases. Chemical oxidation of ethyl alcohol, and synthesis from acetylene (through acetaldehyde) are, however, the principal methods currently employed for manufacturing acetic acid.

One method for preparing propionic acid is the reaction of ethyl alcohol with carbon monoxide. Like acetic acid, propionic acid is one of the products of the destructive distillation of wood.

Butyric acid can be prepared by fermentation of sugar solution with the *Bacillus butyricus*. The most important process, however, used at present for the production of butyric acid is the vapor-phase oxidation of normal butyraldehyde.

The American Hydrocarbon Synthesis will be a *single* source for all three of these important acids—and by making them more readily available, it will permit expansion of their present uses and stimulate development of new ones.

Plasticized Soil Makes Possible Low-Cost Roads

As a result of new advances in soil stabilization, low-cost roads can now be made from chemically toughened dirt, according to a paper read recently by a university scientist. The toughening process involves adding certain plastic materials and chemicals to the soil that is to form the traffic lanes. In this way, the report states, paving which can withstand pressures even better than concrete can be made cheaply. The method should work well for the extension of highways into remote areas where regular paving would be too expensive, it is stated.

Roads of this type are being projected in Argentina, and the soil-plasticizing method may be extended to the construction of houses in places where earth is used to keep down building costs, according to the report.

New Guide to Enemy Patents Is Available

General information about the availability of enemy patents seized by the government is now available, it is reported, in a new free leaflet. Many such patents can be licensed, it is stated, to American firms on a royalty-fee, non-exclusive basis for the remaining life of the patents.

CONTINUED

Control of Cattle Lice

secticides used as dips, sprays, or dusts give equally satisfactory results. The outstanding advantage of pyrenones demonstrated by the recent test was their lasting effectiveness. A single-treatment program is a practical necessity in the cattle industry in order to save time and labor and avoid animal weight losses involved in collecting cattle for treatment and returning them to the range.

Studies revealed further that pyrenone-type insecticides are practically without hazards to animals and operators, and offer no danger of contamination of meat or meat products.

TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENTS

Further information regarding the manufacturers of these items may be obtained by writing U.S.I.

A putty-like product that hardens into metal is claimed to be capable of adhering to bare metal with a bond strength of hundreds of pounds per square inch. It is said to resist water, oil, gasoline, and alcohol, and is applied with knife or fingers, the manufacturer states. **(No. 383)**

Contaminants are removed from hydraulic systems, it is asserted, by a new solvent. If left in the system for 100 to 150 working hours, it dissolves gums and sludges, which are removed when the system is drained, the makers claim. **(No. 384)**

High pressure filter units, said to be rated for service at 1,000 and 10,000 pounds per square inch, are reported available commercially now. The units are described as having very high flow capacities. **(No. 385)**

A new high-luster wall tile, described as fireproof, waterproof, and chip and abrasion resistant, is said to look like glass, can be cut with large shears or a saw and is simple to install, the makers claim. **(No. 386)**

Waxing is made unnecessary by a new transparent finish, it is reported. The coating provides floors, furniture, woodwork, linoleum, and similar objects with an easily-cleaned lasting finish, the manufacturers state. **(No. 387)**

A new imitation-marble structural glass, said to be durable and weather-resistant, resembles natural alabaster, onyx, and other marbles, it is claimed. **(No. 388)**

A solid brominating agent, claimed to be neither dangerous nor disagreeable as is elemental bromine, is useful for mono- and polybromination of ketones, bromination of phenols, and addition to double bonds, the manufacturers assert. **(No. 389)**

A transparent gas-permeable film for packaging fresh fruits and vegetables, said to permit "natural breathing" of harvested products, keeps food fresh and undergoes refrigeration without becoming foggy, the makers state. **(No. 390)**

Flame-proof textiles and fire-retardant paints can be made with a new form of chlorinated paraffin, it is reported. The compound is said to be chemically inert, and can be used without chemical stabilizers, the makers claim. **(No. 391)**

To dust and polish surfaces simultaneously, a new chemically-treated cloth has been placed on the market. It is claimed to last 5 or 6 months, and to provide high-gloss finishes on wood, plastic, metal, and masonite. **(No. 392)**

U.S.I. INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS, INC.

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Amyl Alcohol
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Completely Denatured—all regular and anhydrous formulas
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Acetoacet-ortho-toluidide
Acetoacet-para-chloroanilide
Ethyl Acetoacetate
Ethyl Benzoylacetate
Ethyl Sodiumoxalacetate

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Ethyl Ether
Ethyl Ether Absolute—A.C.S.

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*Curbay B-G *Special Liquid Curbay

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RESINS (Synthetic and Natural)
*Aroplaz—alkyds and allied materials
*Arofene—pure phenolics
*Arochem—modified types
Ester Gums—all types
Congo Gums—raw, fused & esterified
Natural Resins—all standard grades

INSECTICIDE MATERIALS
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Pyrethrum Products
Rotenone Products

INSECTIFUGE MATERIALS
*Indalone
*Dimelone
Triple-Mix Repellents

OTHER PRODUCTS
Collodions Urethane, U.S.P.
Nitrocellulose Solutions DL-Methionine
Ethylene

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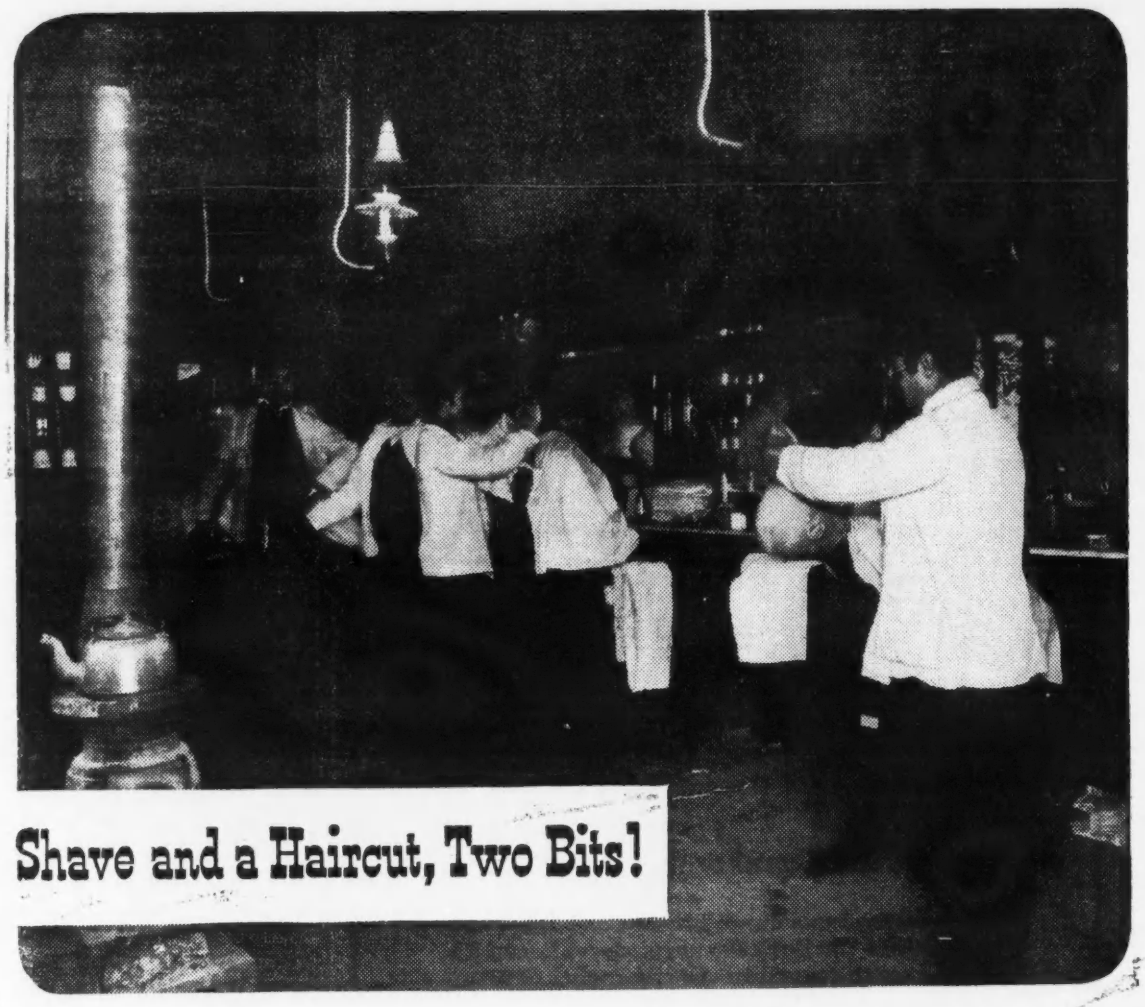
Printed in U.S.A.

XUM

Phenobarbital, dms, 100 lbs.	lb.	4.00	4.35
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol, 8-10%), dms., c.l., works, and frt. equald	lb.	.13½	.14½
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.14¼	.15¼
tanks, same basis	lb.	.12½	.13½
82-84% (cresol, 16-18%), dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.14¼	.15
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15	.15¾
tanks, same basis	lb.	.13¼	.14
USP, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.13½	.14¼
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.14¼	.15
tanks, same basis	lb.	.12½	—
Phenolphthalein, USP, yellow, bbls., dms., 2,000 lbs	lb.	1.00	—
smaller lots	lb.	1.01	1.04
Phenothiazin, NF, fib. dms., ton lots, works	lb.	.49	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.54	—
Phenylacetaldehyde solution, 50%, bots	lb.	2.35	2.73
pure, bots	lb.	4.00	4.80
Phenylacetamide, dms., works, 1,000 lb. lots	lb.	1.45	—
smaller lots	lb.	1.60	—
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works	lb.	.50	—
Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.34½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.35	—
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.64½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.65	—
Phenylethyl acetate, dms	lb.	1.65	2.70
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots	lb.	4.50	6.00
Phenylhydrazin base, CP, bots	lb.	3.00	3.07
Hydrochloride, CP, bots., works,	lb.	5.00	5.07
commercial, kgs., works	lb.	1.75	—
Phenylmethylpyrazolone, dms., works	lb.	1.58	1.60
Phloroglucinol, CP, fib. dms., works	lb.	13.75	13.75
commercial fib. dms., works	lb.	7.00	8.00
tech., fib., dms.	lb.	10.00	10.75
Phosgene, 150-lb. cyls., works	lb.	.20½	.27
10-lb. cyls., works	lb.	1.50	—
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D).			
Phosphate rock, Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried, unground, 68-66%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., car at mine	long ton.	4.61	—
70%-68%, b.p.l., c.l. same basis	long ton.	5.01	—
72%-70%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis	long ton.	5.31	5.61
75%-74%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis	long ton.	6.31	6.51
77%-76%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis	long ton.	7.31	—
finely ground, 65.5% b.p.l., basis 30% P_2O_5 minimum.	short ton.	5.78	—
68%, b.p.l., basis 31% P_2O_5 minimum	short ton.	5.98	—
70%, b.p.l., basis 32% P_2O_5 minimum	short ton.	6.93	—

Prices for Florida phosphate rock are plus usual bonus penalty clause on oil and labor. Prices on entirely pebble, 50c. per long ton higher than above quotations.

Tennessee, brown, run-of-mine, unground, 27-26% P_2O_5	long ton.	6.00	—
30-29% P_2O_5	long ton.	6.75	—
Phosphorus, red, amorphous, cs	lb.	.33	.36
tins, export	lb.	.40	.45
Yellow, cns	lb.	.30	.37
dms., c.l.	lb.	.26	—
Oxychloride, dms., works	lb.	.12	.15
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.12	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.13	.14
Sesquisulphide, tins, cs., works	lb.	.28	.29
Trichloride, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.12	.15
l.c.l., works	lb.	.13	.16
Phthalamide, bbls., works	lb.	.35	.40
kgs., works	lb.	.45	.50
Phthalic anhydride, bgs., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.22½	—
Pacific Coast, dlvd	lb.	.22	.24¼
l.c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.23½	—
Pacific Coast, dlvd	lb.	.24	.26¼
Pichi leaves, bgs	lb.	.07	.08
Picoline (see Alphapicoline and Betapicoline).			
Picrotoxin, bots	oz.	8.00	—
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP, bots., vials	oz.	6.50	7.50
Nitrate, bots., vials	oz.	6.25	7.25
Pimento, Jamaica, bgs.	lb.	.24	.24½
Pinetar, retort, dms. incl., c.l., works, South	gal.	.43½	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.45½	—
whse., N.Y.C.	gal.	.54¾	—
tanks, works, South	gal.	.34½	—
Pinkroot, bls.	lb.	2.00	2.05
Piperidine, 95%, dms., frt. equald.	lb.	1.65	—
98%, dms., same basis	lb.	1.75	—
Piperazine hexahydrate, bots	lb.	8.50	9.00
Pipsissewa herb (see Prince's pine).			
Pitch, coaltar, 150°F. m.p., bbls., c.l., works	ton.	34.00	—
l.c.l., works	ton.	36.00	37.00
Cottonseed, dms., works	lb.	.10½	.10¾
Hardwood, paper bgs., works	lb.	.04	—
Linseed, dms	lb.	No prices.	
Petroleum (see Asphaltum, Mexican, Texas).			
Pine, dms., ex whse. East	100 lbs.	6.90	—
Soybean, dms., works	lb.	.10¼	.10½
Plaster of paris (see Gypsum).			
Platinum metal, works	oz.	93.00	96.00
Pleurisy roots, bls	lb.	.25	.26
Podophyllin, dms	lb.	14.25	—
Pokeroot, bls.	lb.	.16	.17
Polystyrene, plain colors, dms., 30,000 lbs., works, frt. alld	lb.	.33	—
20,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.34	—
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.35	.42
water-clear, dms., 30,000 lbs., works, frt. alld	lb.	.27	—
20,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.28	—
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.29	.35
Pomegranate root bark, bgs	lb.	.75	.76
Poppy flowers, bls.	lb.	.50	.55
Seed, Danish, bgs., futures	lb.	.24½	.25
Dutch, bgs.	lb.	.21	.22
Turkish, bgs.	lb.	.14	.14½
futures, bgs	lb.	.13	.13½
Potash, caustic, low-chloride, flake, 90%, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.60	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.35	—
liquid, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.00	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.75	—
tanks, works	100 lbs.	8.25	—
solid, 90%, dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	9.00	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.75	—
regular, flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.0785	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.0860	—
liquid, 45% basis, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.03575	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.0395	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.03¼	—
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.07¼	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.08	—
Potassium abietate	lb.	.08	—
Acetate, USP, dms	lb.	.28	.30
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., dms	lb.	.20	.22
powd., dms	lb.	.22	.24
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.12¼	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.12⅜	.12½
Potassium bichromate in bbls., ¼c. higher.			
Borate, gran., bbls., c.l., works.	ton.	200.00	—
ton lots, works	ton.	218.50	—
less ton lots, works	ton.	223.50	—
Bromate, bbls., 1,000 lbs. or more.	lb.	.48	—
25-200 lbs	lb.	.60	—
Bromide, USP, cryst., gran., bbls., kgs.	lb.	.33	.34
Carbonate, tech., calcined, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.07½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.08	—
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.06	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.06½	—
USP, gran., bbls., dms	lb.	.16	.18
powd., bbls., dms	lb.	.21	.23
Chromate, tech., bgs	lb.	.25	.29
Chlorate, cryst., kgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.08½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.09¾	—
powd., dms., kgs., c.l., works	lb.	.09	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.09¾	—
export, kgs., 1 to 10 tons, ex whse	lb.	.12	—
Chloride, USP, cryst., bbls	lb.	.26	.27
gran., bbls	lb.	.20	.22
powd., bbls	lb.	.29	.32
Citrate, USP, gran., dms	lb.	.37½	.42½
Potassium citrate, USP, powd., 3c. per lb. higher.			
Potassium cyanide, dms., works	lb.	.55	—
Fluoride, dms., works	lb.	.24	—
Glycerophosphate, 75% solution, cbys.	lb.	2.05	2.20
Guaiacol sulphonate, NF, dms	lb.	1.80	1.85
Hydroxide, tech. (see Potash, caustic).			
USP, sticks, cns	lb.	.34	.36
Hypophosphite, 50-lb. lots	lb.	.90	.93
Iodide, dms.	lb.	2.10	2.13
Manure salt, 22% K_2O, bulk, mines	unit-ton.	.20	—
25% K_2O, bulk, mines	unit-ton.	.21	—
Metabisulphite, gran., bbls	lb.	.19	.21
powd., bbls	lb.	.25	—
Muriate, dom., 60% K_2O, bulk, Carlsbad, N. M.	unit-ton.	.37½	—
Trona, Cal	unit-ton.	.45½	—
Nitrate (see Saltpeter).			
Oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls	lb.	.30	—
Perchlorate, kgs., c.l., works	lb.	.13½	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.14	.15
Permanganate, tech., kegs works	lb.	.21¾	.22¼
USP, dms., works	lb.	.23½	.24
Persulphate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.17	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.21	—
Phosphate, tetrabasic, bbls., works	lb.	.13	.13½
Prussiate, red, kgs	lb.	.55	.58
Yellow, bbls	lb.	.19	—
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls	lb.	.18	—
Silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	200.00	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	15.25	—
Potassium silicate solution, 29° Be, ret. drums, c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.25	—
l.c.l., 5 or more, works.	100 lbs.	5.00	—
1-4, works	100 lbs.	5.50	—
52° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	4.75	—
l.c.l., 5 or more, works.	100 lbs.	5.50	—
1-4, works	100 lbs.	6.00	—
40.5° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	5.75	—
l.c.l., 5 or more, works.	100 lbs.	6.50	—
1-4, works	100 lbs.	7.00	—
Silicofluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.07	.08
Sulphate, NF, cryst., bbls	lb.	.31	.33
powd., bbls	lb.	.14½	.15
agricultural, dom., bulk, basis 90-95% K_2SO_4, min. 90%, works	ton.	32.50	—
indust. bulk, works	ton.	30.00	—
Sulphocyanide, cryst., NF (see Potassium thiocyanate).			
Thiocyanate, cryst., NF, dms	lb.	.70	.78
tech., works	lb.	.45	.50
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works	lb.	.12	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.12¼	—
1 ton or less, works	lb.	.12½	.13
Xanthate, dms., c.l.	lb.	.12	—
Potassium-magnesium sulphate, bulk, min., 40% K_2SO_4, 18-50% MgO, works	ton.	14.50	—
Potassium-sodium ferricyanide, kgs., works	lb.	.45	.48
Potassium-sodium tartrate (see Rochelle salt).			



Shave and a Haircut, Two Bits!

The price of a haircut has gone up a lot since the nineties, and that's not all that has changed. Back in those "good old days" Esso Standard had just begun to study and experiment with light fraction petroleum refining...out of which came Esso Solvents.

ONE OF THESE SOLVENTS

is today used in the manufacture of razors, razor blades, and other rust-resistant metal products. Esso Solvents also play a role in many other industries ... from automobiles to textiles, from rubber to wood preservatives ... wherever uniform high quality and stability is required.

There are many grades of high quality Esso Solvents for many purposes. If you have any solvents problems, your nearest Esso Solvents sales representative will be glad to help you with them. Why not call or write us soon?

ESSO STANDARD OIL COMPANY
Boston, Mass.—New York, N. Y.—Elizabeth, N. J.—Baltimore, Md. Richmond, Va.—Charleston, West Va.—Charlotte, N. C.—Columbia, S. C. Memphis, Tenn.—Little Rock, Ark.—New Orleans, La.

ESSO STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA
Philadelphia, Pa.

Potassium-Titanium Fluoride—Rochelle Salt

Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .41½- .45
Potassium-titanium oxalate, bbls., dms lb. .50 .55
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .52½- .55
Prickly ash bark, bls lb. .28 .33
Berries, bgs lb. .60 - .65
Prince's pine herb, bls lb. .55 - .60
Procaine hydrochloride, cns., 200-lb. lots lb. 4.75 - —
smaller lots lb. 5.00 - 5.75
Propane, commercial grade, tanks, group 3 gal. .06 - —
Propionaldehyde, dms., c.l., works. lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —
Propyl acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .18 - —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —
tankwagons, works lb. .15½- —
Aldehyde (see Propionaldehyde).
Propylene dichloride, dms., c.l. lb. .08½- —
l.c.l. lb. .09½- —
smaller containers lb. .12½- —
tanks lb. .07 - —
Oxide, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .21½- —
tanks, frt equald. E lb. .18½- —
Propyleneglycol NF, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15½- —
Propylthiouracil, bots., works kilo. 50.00 - —

Psyllium seed (see Fleaseed).
Pulsatilla herb, bls lb. .55 - .60
Pumice, dom., grd., course, 0, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots. lb. .03⅝- .04
Chicago, bgs., ton lots lb. .04½- —
smaller lots lb. .03⅝- .04¼
fine, bgs., ton lots lb. .03⅜- —
smaller lots lb. .03⅝- .04
Italian, silk-screen, fine, bgs., ton lot lb. .04 - —
coarse, bgs., ton lb. .05½- —
sun dried, fine, bgs., ton lots lb. .03 - —
coarse, bgs., ton lots lb. .04½- —
Pumice in bbls is ½c. per lb. higher.
Pumpkin seed, bgs lb. .25 - .26
Purple lake (see Red).
Pyrethrum concentrate, dewaxed, 20%; for aerosol bombs, dms., works lb. 7.10 - 7.35
liquid (20 to 1), basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc., odorless base, dms., works gal. 5.50 - —
regular base, dms., works, gal. 5.40 - —
liquid (30 to 1), base 3 grams pyrethrins, per 100 cc odorless base, bbls., works gal. 8.15 - —
regular base, dms., works, gal. 8.10 - —
Flowers, fine-grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .26 - .28
powder, 1.3% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .38 - —

Pyridin, denaturing ret. dms., works and frt. equald gal. 2.49 - 2.52
refd., 2° non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .69 - .70
l.c.l., same basis lb. .69½- .80
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .69 - .80
Pyridoxin hydrochloride, 100-gram lots gram. .55 - —
Pyrites, Spanish, c.i.f. All ports, long-ton. 8.00 - —
Pyrocatchin (see Catechol).
Pyrophyllite, standard, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines ton. 11.00 -11.50
230 mesh bulk, c.l., mines ton. 12.00 - —
325 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines ton. 14.00 - —
No. 3 200 mesh bulk, c.l., mines, ton 9.50 - —
insecticide grade, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines ton. 9.00 -10.00
rubber grade, 140 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines ton. 7.00 - —
Pyrophyllite in paper bgs., $3 to $3.50 per ton extra.
Pyroxylin scrap, opaque, amber, cs., works lb. .17 - —
black, cs., works lb. .14 - —
gray, cs., works lb. .14 - —
mixed, mottled, cs., works lb. .12 - —
white, china, ivory, cs., works. lb. .17 - —
dense, cs., works lb. .17 - —
translucent, pastels, cs., works. lb. .17 - —
transparent, colorless, cs., wks. lb. .19 - —
colors, cs., works lb. .17 - —
shavings, opaque, amber, cs., works lb. .15 - —
mixed, colors, cs., works lb. .14 - —
white, cs., works lb. .17 - —

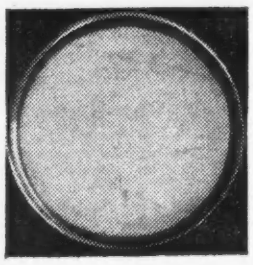
Q

Quassia chips, bls lb. .07 - .09
Quebracho extract, clarified, grd., 70% tannin, bgs., c.l. lb. .17½- —
liq., 35% tannin, bbls., works, lb. .09½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .09 - —
solid, 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., duty extra lb. .13½ —
powd., 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
ordinary, solid, 63% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex dock, same basis. lb. .1275- —
Quebracho extract prices are based on $20.40 freight and $1 insurance per long ton.
Queen of the meadow root, bgs lb. .12 - .13
Quercitron crystals, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .33½- —
Extract, liquid, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .14½- —
solid, bxs lb. .28 - —
Quicksilver, flasks (76 lbs.) net. flask. 76.00 78.00
Quince seed, bgs lb. .95 - 1.75
Quinindine, NF, ⅔ cryst., ens oz. 1.30 - —
powd., precip., ens oz. 1.22 Nom.
Sulphate, USP, ens oz. .95 - —
Quinine, NF, ens., 100 zs oz. 1.00 - —
Arsenate, ens., 100 ozs oz. 1.30 - —
Bisulphate, USP, ens., 100 ozs oz. .73 - —
Dihydrobromide, bots., 50 ozs oz. 1.00 Nom.
Dihydrochloride, USP oz. 1.00 - —
Ethylcarbonate, NF, ens., 100 ozs. oz. 1.07 - —
Formate, ens., 100 ozs oz. 1.20 Nom.
Hydrobromide, NF, ens., 50-oz. ens oz. .91 - —
Hydrochloride, USP, ens., 100 ozs. oz. .91 - —
Hypophosphite, ens., 100 ozs oz. 1.40 - —
Phosphate, NF, ens., 100 ozs oz. 1.10 - —
Salicylate, NF, etns., 100 ozs oz. .95 - —
Sulphate, USP, ens., 100 ozs oz. .80½- —
Tannate, USP, X, ens., 100 ozs oz. .60 Nom.
Valerate, NF, IV, 100 ozs oz. 1.25 - —
Quinine-urea hydrochloride, NF, ens oz. .97 - —
Quinolin, dms., c.l., works lb. .54½- .55
l.c.l., works lb. .55 - .55½

R

R salt, paste, dry basis, dms. lb. .69 - .70
Raspberries, dried, bbls. lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Red, alizarin lake, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis. lb. 1.45 - 2.25
Prices 1½c. per lb. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.), El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. per lb. higher, dlvd. Pacific coast prices equaled with Chicago, dlvd. Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita.
Cadmium lithopone, deep shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies. lb. 1.29 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 1.14 - —
maroon, bbls., same basis lb. 1.39 - 1.49
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.24 - —
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.19 - —
orange-red, bbls., same basis lb. 1.09 - —
Red cadmium lithopone, all shades, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher; all prices are 1c. per lb. higher ex whse. Los Angeles and San Francisco.
Carmine, No. 40 (see Carmine).
Crocus martis (see Red, maroon iron oxide).
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Eosin toner, bbls., works lb. .135 - —
Indian, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y. lb. .11½- .11¾
Iron oxide, synth., bgs lb. .11½- .11¾
75%-85% copperas oxide, bgs., l.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa., Copley, O.; Easton, Pa.; E. St. Louis, and Trenton, N. J lb. .05¼- .06¼
Lake C toner alizarin, bbls., works lb. 1.05 - —
Lithol toner, bbls., works lb. .80 - —
Lithol-rubin toner, alizarin lake, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Maroon, alizarin lake, 25%, kgs., works lb. .40 - .43
toner, bbls., works lb. 1.35 - 1.50
Cadmium, deep, bbls., works lb. 1.20 - —
regular, bbls., works lb. 1.10 - —
Iron oxide, bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .04 - —
MNPT toner, kgs., works lb. 3.25 - —
Maroons in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher
Mercury oxide, tech., bbls., 10,000 lbs., works lb. 2.00 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 2.02 - —
Metallic, bbls., works lb. .02½- .02¾
Oxide (see Red, iron oxide).
Persian gulf, bgs., works lb. .06¾- .07
Para toner, bbls lb. .85 - .88
chlorinated, kgs lb. .93 - 1.05
concentrated alizarin lake, kgs., works lb. .80 - —
Phloxin toner (see eosin toner).
Phosphotungstic, rhodamine Y, kgs., works lb. 4.45 - —
Pink lake alizarin, bbls., works lb. .20 - .25
Purple lake, kgs lb. 1.35 - —
Rose lake, alizarin, bbls., works lb. .25 - .28
Spanish oxide, grade 1, bbls., c.l., ex dock lb. .05½- .05¾
l.c.l., ex dock lb. .05¾- .06
ex whse., New York lb. .06½- —
grade 2, bbls., c.l., ex dock lb. .05¼- .05½
l.c.l., ex dock lb. .05½- .05¾
ex whse., New York lb. .06¼- —
Toluidin toner, alizarin lake, kgs., works lb. 1.35 - —
Turkey, bbls., works lb. .14½- —
Tuscan, bbls., frt. equald lb. .24½- .25
Venetian, 15%, bgs., works lb. .0350- —
20%, bgs., works lb. .0360- —
25%, bgs., works lb. .0410- —
30%, bgs., works lb. .0440- —
35%, bgs., works lb. .0465- —
40%, bgs., works lb. .0490- —
Vermilion, Amer., bbls lb. .31½- —
Quicksilver, cns lb. 2.27 - —
Red Precipitate, NF, powd., fib. dms. lb. 2.17 - 2.19
Red saunders, wood, grd., bbls. lb. .35 - —
Resorcinol, tech., dms., works lb. .68 - —
USP, cryst., dms., works lb. 1.80 - —
powd., dms., works lb. 2.00 - —
Rhatany root, bgs lb. .09 - .10
Rhubarb root, whole, cs. lb. .65 - .70
powd., bbls lb. .70 - .75
Riboflavin, USP, bots kilo. 125.00 - —
95% bots kilo. 118.75 - —
Rice bran concentrate, dms., Cedartown, Ga., or Emeryville, Calif. lb. .79 - —
Rochelle salt, gran., powd., bbls. 5,000 lbs. lb. .31½- —
Smaller lots lb. .32 - —

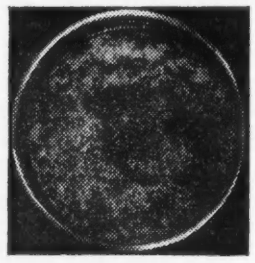
It's your decision...



← stop

or

go →



DOWICIDES make the difference!

Stop operating losses due to bacteria and fungi—use the Dowicides! The Dowicides are produced to meet the ever increasing demand for effective control of microorganisms in industry. These germicides and fungicides, produced by Dow, are now finding ready acceptance in nearly every major industry—in paint, paper, leather, textiles, lumber, adhesives, petroleum and disinfectants —where they are effectively checking the tremendous industrial losses caused by mold and bacteria. The Dowicides are continually solving new problems of mold and bacteria control in industry—and aiding in the production of higher quality material.

Where fungi and bacteria are the cause of operational difficulties the Dowicides should be considered. We would welcome the opportunity to discuss their application with you.

THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY • MIDLAND, MICHIGAN

New York • Boston • Philadelphia • Washington • Cleveland • Detroit • Chicago
St. Louis • Houston • San Francisco • Los Angeles • Seattle
Dow Chemical of Canada, Limited, Toronto, Canada

DOWICIDES

germicides and fungicides

CHEMICAL COMMENTS

CHEMICAL IDENTITY REVEALED

This will announce for the first time the chemical identity of two, very well-known flavor intensifiers, Cyclotene* and Palatone*. Cyclotene (2-hydroxy-3-methyl-2-cyclopenten-1-one) and Palatone (Maltol) have been used in the flavor industry since 1940 and have recently received some interest as chemical intermediates for the synthesis of organic derivatives.

In addition to the purified grades, technical grades of each are now readily available. Information and samples may be obtained from the Aromatics Division of The Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Michigan.

A HOUSEHOLD WORD IN INDUSTRY

Epsom Salt is one of those many-sided chemicals with an important place in a host of diversified industries. It is not only a fine medicinal chemical, but also a rugged standby for many factory jobs. To leather producers, it is a requisite in several stages of the tanning process . . . to textile men, it is important in rayon manufacture and as an aid in dyeing textiles . . . to the paper industry, it is an essential ingredient in sizings. And it takes still other important roles in the ceramic and fertilizer industries.

PAINT IMPROVER

Methocel (Dow Methylcellulose) is proving useful in many ways in the paint industry and especially to manufacturers of water-base paints. It helps prevent pigments from flooding, settling or caking, provides thickening and binding action, and also serves as a pigment disperser. Its protective colloid action prolongs emulsion stability. In addition, its controlled viscosity prevents undue penetration and assures excellent brushing characteristics.

*REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

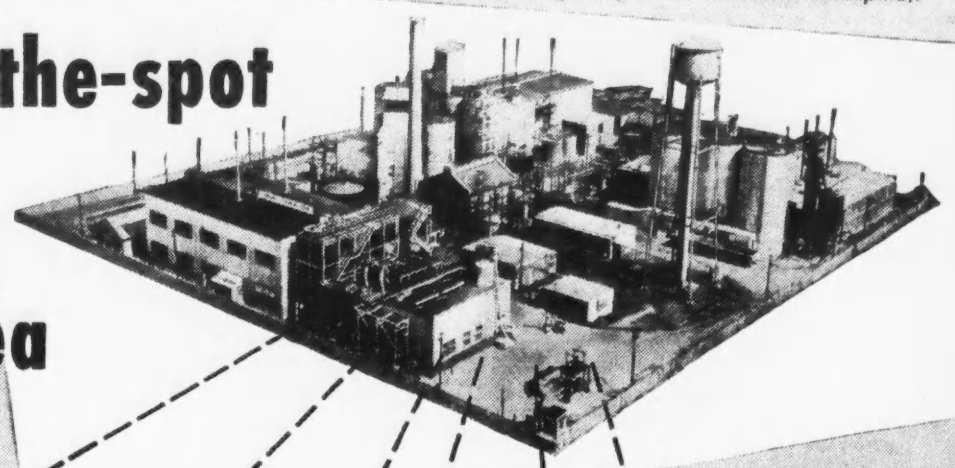
Additional information about any of these products is available on request.

DOW

CHEMICALS INDISPENSABLE TO INDUSTRY AND AGRICULTURE

Plant and Laboratories of the Cornwell Chemical Corporation conveniently located on the Delaware River, Cornwells Heights (just outside of Philadelphia).

your johnny-on-the-spot supplier in the Philadelphia area



SULPHURIC ACID
66°—98%

NITRIC ACID
36° 38° 40° 42°

MIXED ACID
to order

ALUMINUM CHLORIDE SOLUTION
32°

ANHYDROUS GLAUBER'S SALT

MURIATIC ACID
18° 20° 22°

DINITRO-CHLOROBENZENE
—minimum setting point 46° Centigrade

Acids delivered in tankwagons, carboys (13 and 6½ gals.) and 750 lb. drums.

Dinitrochlorobenzene delivered in tankwagons, 55 gal. drums and carboys.

Anhydrous Glauber's Salt shipped in 200 lb. bags.

Cornwell Chemical Corporation
CORNWELLS HEIGHTS, PA.
Telephone: Torresdale (Phila.) 4-7358, Cornwells 0302 · Cable: SEECHEM

Rose Flowers—Sodium Bisulphate

Rose flowers, pale, bls.....lb. .23 - .24
Rosemary flowers, bls.....lb. 1.55 - 1.65
Leaves, French, bls.....lb. .12 - .12½
Portuguese, bls.....lb. .08 - .08½
Spanish, bls.....lb. .09 - .09½
Rosin, gum (see Naval Stores, Protective Coatings market).
Wood, B, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.00 - —
FF, dms., c.l., works ...100 lbs. 6.50 - —
G, H, I, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.66 - —
K, dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.66 - —
M, dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.66 - —
N, dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.66 - —
WG, dms., c.l., works....100 lbs. 7.66 - —
WW, dms., c.l., works...100 lbs. 7.80 - —
X, dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.90 - —
Rotenone, cryst., bbls., works..lb.18.00 -20.00
Extract, liq., dms., works, per unit of 1 percent. 2.50 - —
Powder (see Cube root).
Rottenstone, bgs., c.l., mines....ton.36.00 - —
l.c.l., mines.....ton.43.00 - —
Rue herb, bls.....lb. .40 - .45
Rutin, 10 kilos.....gram. .16½- —
5 kilos.....gram. .— - —
smaller lots.....gram. .17½- .21½

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls.....lb. .40 - .45
activated ground with lime, bbls..lb. .34 - .35
Saccharin, gran., soluble, 1,000 lbs. lb. 1.50 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.60 - 1.70
powd., soluble, insoluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.55 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.65 - 1.85
Safflower, Egyptian, bls. .....lb. .93 - 1.00
Saffron, Mexican, bls.....lb. 1.25 - 1.40
Spanish, USP, tins.....lb.23.00 -25.00
Safrol, dms.....lb. .78 - 1.20
Sage, cyprus, bgs.....lb. .08 - .09
Dalmation, bls.....lb. .23 - .23½
Greek, fancy, bls.....lb. .13½- .14
Spanish, bls.....lb. .13½- .14
Syrian, bgs.....lb. .21 Nom.
Sago flour, bgs.....lb. .08½- —
Salicin, bots.....lb. No stocks.
cns. .....lb. No stocks.
Saligenin, dms., works.....lb.20.00 -25.00
Salol, gran., bbls., kgs.....lb. 1.00 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 1.02 - 1.03
powdered salol, 10c. higher.
Salt, rock, paper bgs., c.l..100 lbs. .88 - —
burlap bgs.....100 lbs. .93 - —
l.c.l., paper bgs.....100 lbs. 1.09 - 1.12
burlap bgs.....100 lbs. 1.19 - 1.22
Table, vacuum, common, fine, bgs., works, c.l..100 lbs. .98 - 1.08
l.c.l., bgs. dlvd. .....100 lbs. 1.20 - 1.32
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works.....ton.25.00 -28.00
Chrome (see Chrome cake).
Saltpeter cryst., bbls., 10 tons, 100 lbs.13.90 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs.14.15 -14.40
gran., bbls., 20 tons.....100 lbs. 9.25 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs.10.50 -11.00
powd., bbls., 20 tons.....100 lbs.10.25 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs.11.50 -12.00
Saltpeter in bags 25c. per 100 lbs. less than in barrels; in kegs, $1 more.
Sanguinarine nitrate, bots.....oz. 4.75 - 5.50
Santonin, cryst., powd., cns...kilo.190.00 -200.00
Saponin No. 1, cns.....lb. 2.45 - —
Sarsaparilla root, dom., bls....lb. .40 - .45
Honduras, bls.....lb. .43 - .45
Mexican, bls.....lb. .30 - .32
Sassafras bark, ord., bls.....lb. .30 - .31
select, bls.....lb. .60 - .65
Savory, French, bls.....lb. .20 - .20½
Spanish, bls.....lb. .14 - .14½
Saw palmetto berries, bgs. .....lb. .23 - .24
Scammony resin, lump, cns....lb. 2.10 - 2.25
powd., cns.....lb. 2.20 - 2.30
Root, bgs.....lb. .13 - .14
Schaeffer's salt, bgs.....lb. .60 - .62
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs..lb. .27¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .28¼- —
kegs, 5,000 lbs.....lb. .28¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .28¾- —
Selenium, powd., cns., 10-lb. lots..lb. 2.10 - —
cs., 1,000-lb lots.....lb. 2.00 - —
Senega root, bls.....lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Senna leaf, Alex., half-leaf, bls..lb. .26 - .27
sifting, bgs.....lb. .22 - .23
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls. .....lb. .18 - .24
No. 2, bls.....lb. .16 - .19
No. 3, bls.....lb. .12 - .14
Pods, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
powdered, bls., bxs.....lb. .16 - .22
Serpentaria root, bls. .....lb. 2.45 - 2.50
Sesame seed, Brazil, bgs.....lb. .16¾- Nom.
Central Amer., natural, bgs. ..lb. .18½- .19
Chinese, hulled, recleaned....lb. .23 - .23½
Nicaragua, hulled.....lb. .31 - .32
Salvadorean .....lb. .18 - .18½
Turkish, yellow, recleaned....lb. .18½- .19
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots..lb. .64½- —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots.....lb. .65 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots.....lb. .67 - —
refined, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots....lb. .74½- —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots.....lb. .75 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots.....lb. .77 - —
bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500 lbs., 1c. per lb. higher for all packages.
Shellac, lemon, No. 1, bgs.....lb. .68 - .69
No. 2, bgs.....lb. .66 - .67
Superfine, bgs., 10 bgs. .....lb. .63 - .64
TN, bgs., 10 bgs. .....lb. .60 - .61
Shellac in 1 to 9 bgs., 1c. more
Silica amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., Ill. works.ton.20.00 -30.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.25.00 - —
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.15.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.20.00 - —
99½%, 140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.10.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.15.00 - —
Tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .16½- .27
Silver bullion, ingots, cs .....oz. .74¼- —
Cyanide, fib. dms., 2,500-oz. lots, oz. .62½- —
1,000-oz. lots.....oz. .62¾- —
500-oz. lots.....oz. .63 - —
100-oz. lots.....oz. .63¼- —
Nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 2,500-oz. lots .oz. .47⅜- —
1,000-oz. lots.....oz. .49⅛- —
500-oz. lots.....oz. .49⅜- —
250-oz. lots.....oz. .49⅝- —
USP granular silver nitrate, 2c. per oz. higher.
Proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. .95 - —
strong, bots., dms., 1,000-oz lots, oz. .90 - —
Simarubra bark, bls.....lb. .85 - .86
Skullcap herb, Eastern, bls.....lb. .85 - .90
Western, bls. .....lb. .35 - .40
Skunk cabbage root, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works....ton.11.00 -12.00
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.20.00 -60.00
Sloe berries, bgs .....lb. .33 - .40
Smalt, black, ctns.....lb. .11 - —
Blue, ctns.....lb. .16 - —
Snakeroot, Canada, bls.....lb. .50 - .55
Soapbark, bls.....lb. .19 - .20
crushed, bls., bbls.....lb. .26 - .27
cut, foreign, bbls.....lb. .28 - .30
powd., bbls.....lb. .29 - .30
Soda ash, dense, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., stock points, zone 1, 100 lbs. 2.85 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 3.00 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 3.35 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 3.95 - —
bbls., c.l., works .....100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., stock points, zone 1, 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 3.50 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 3.85 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 4.45 - —
bulk, c.l., works....100 lbs. 1.25 - —
light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works ..100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., stock points, zone 1, 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.90 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 3.25 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 3.85 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.90 - —
l.c.l., stock points, zone 1, 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 3.40 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 3.75 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 4.35 - —
bulk, c.l., works....100 lbs. 1.15 - —

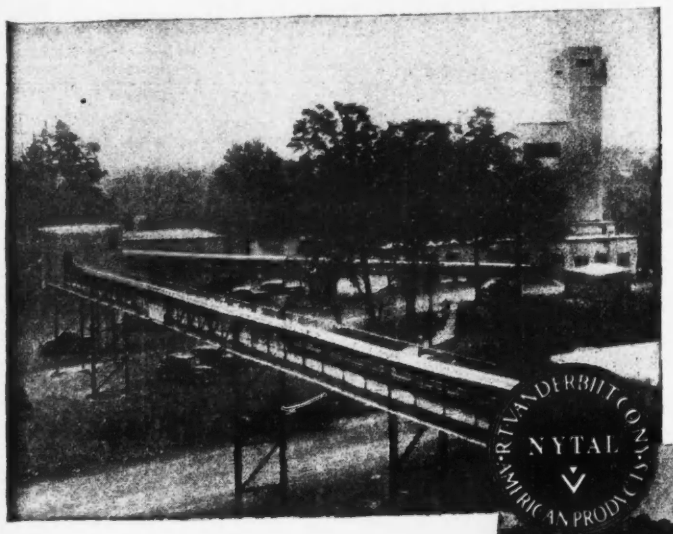
Soda ash prices f.o.b. stock points in zones indicated. Minimum quantity 500 lbs. For less than 500 lbs. prices are ex warehouse. Sales zones are: (1) All States E. of Miss. R. and N. of south bound of Ky. and Va.; Ala., La., and Miss., south of 31° Tex., E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones: Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn.; Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb., E. of 98°, N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 96°, Kan., Neb., W. of 98°, N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo., and El Paso, Tex.

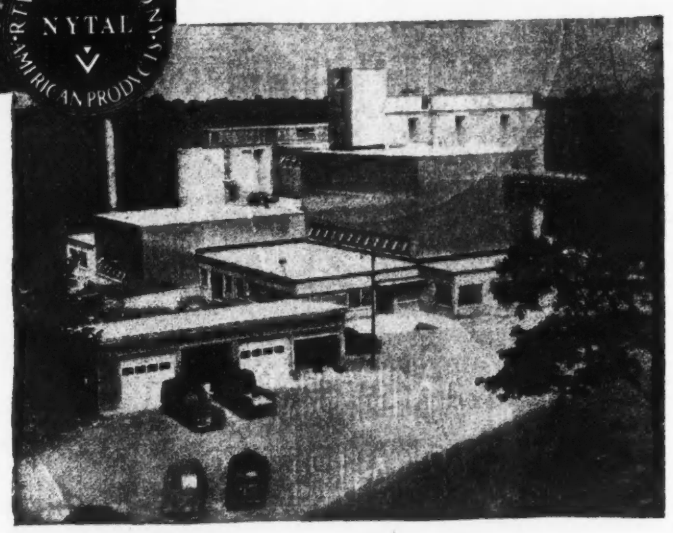
Caustic, flake, powd., 76%, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.45 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1 ... 100 lbs. 5.80 - —
zone 2.....100 lbs. 5.95 - —
zone 3.....100 lbs. 6.30 - —
zone 4.....100 lbs. 6.90 - —
Liquid, 50%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
70%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis..100 lbs. 2.50 - —
50% rayon type, tanks, works, dry basis..100 lbs. 2.40 - 2.50
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1 ... 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
zone 2.....100 lbs. 4.55 - —
zone 3.....100 lbs. 4.90 - —
zone 4.....100 lbs. 5.60 - —

Prices f.o.b. stock points in zones indicated minimum quantity 500 lbs., for less than 500 lbs., prices are ex-warehouse. Soda caustic zones are same as soda ash.

Sal, bgs., c.l., ex car.....100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l., bgs., ex whse....100 lbs. 1.75 - —
Sodium acetate, anhyd., dms., works..lb. .10 - .11½
NF, cryst., bbls., works.....lb. .08 - .09
Alginate, refined, water soluble, bbls., works..lb. .79 - —
semi-refined, bbls., works....lb. .46 - —
white, powd., dms., works, ton lots..lb. 1.25 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.30 - 1.65
Alkylbenzene-sulphate, dms., wks., lb. .13 - —
Aluminate, for water treat., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.60 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.40 - —
other uses, bgs., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.50 - 8.00
Antimoniate, bbls., c.l., dlvd., E lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .32 - —
Arsenate dealers, dms., c.l., works..lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. — - —
Arsenite, gray, dealers, dms., c.l., works..lb. No stocks.
l.c.l., works.....lb. No stocks.
solution, dms., works.....gal. .70 - 1.00
Benzoate, tech., bbls., 2 tons...lb. .39 - —
smaller lots .....lb. .40 - .41
USP, dms., 2 tons.....lb. .46 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .47 - .53
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.00 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.60 - —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works...lb. .09¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09⅝- .10¾
Sodium bichromate, in bbls., ¼c. higher.
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .13½- —
Bisulphate, bulk, c.l., works . 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.65 - —

OUR NEW TALC PLANT





Gouverneur Talc Co.
Gouverneur, N. Y.

NYTAL 300

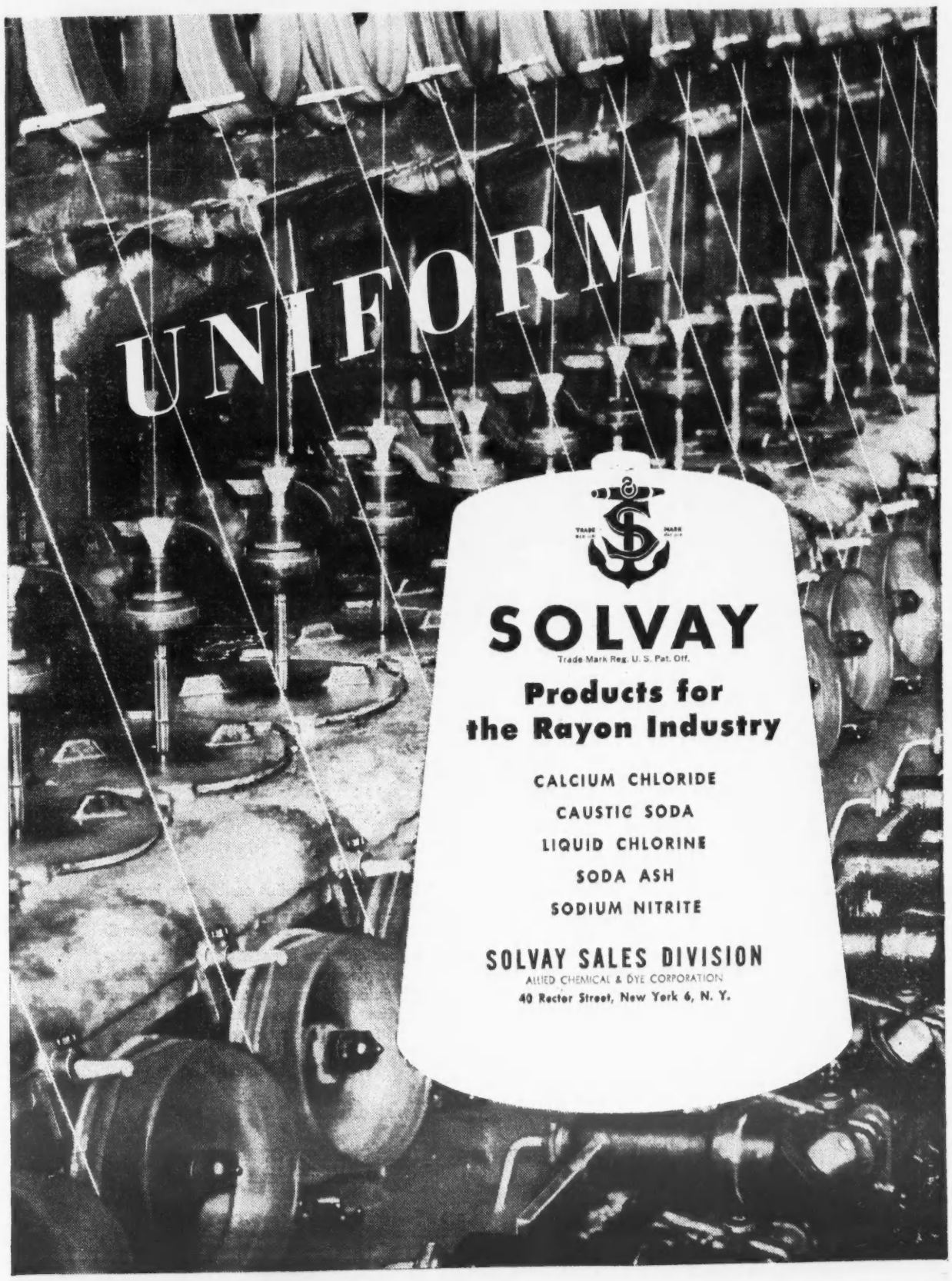
magnesium
silicate
for paint

new process yields smooth uniform talc
of good color and good suspension
easy to grind or can be mixed in
saves time and lowers grinding costs
makes smooth easier brushing paints

R. T. VANDERBILT CO. INC.
230 Park Avenue, New York 17, N. Y.

Sodium bisulphite, powd., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.00 - —
solut. 35°, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.10 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.50 - —
Borate (see Borax).
Bromide, USP, bbls., kgs., works, lb. .33 - .34
lb. 9.00 -12.00
Cacodylate, bots., dms.....
Carbonate (see Soda ash, Soda sal, Sodium monohydrate).
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works, lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., works, ...lb. .07¾- .08¼
powd., kgs., works, ...lb. .09 - —
Chloride (see Salt).
Chlorite, tech., dms., works ...lb. .75 - —
Chromate, bbls., dms., c.l., works, lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .11¼- .11½
Citrate, USP VIII, bbls.....lb. .21½- —
dms. .....lb. .22½- .26½
USP XIII, gran., bbls.....lb. .28 - —
dms. .....lb. .29 - .33
Sodium citrate, USP XIII, powd., prices ½c. higher.
Cyanate, dms., ton lots, works .lb. .75 - —
smaller lots, works .....lb. .85 - —
Cyanide, 96-98%, dms.....lb. .13 - .13½
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, bbls., works..lb. .11½- .12½
anhydrous, dms., works .....lb. .14 - .15
Fluoride, white, 90%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10¾- —
95%, bbls., c.l., works .....lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11 - —
Formate, bgs., c.l., dlvd....100 lbs. 7.10 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 8.15 - —
Glutamate, monobasic, kgs.....lb. 1.35 - 1.37
Glycerophosphate, NF, flake, bbls., lb. 1.65 - 1.80
powder, bbls.....lb. 1.70 - 1.85
solution, 75%, cbys .....lb. 1.00 - 1.15
30%, cbys. .....lb. .82 - —
Hydrosulphide (see Sodium sulphydrate).
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld, lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld .....lb. .23 - .25
Hydroxide, tech. (see Soda, caustic).
USP, sticks, dms.....lb .24 - .25
Hypophosphite, 50-lb. lots, dms lb. .85 - .88
Hyposulphite, tech., cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.00
l.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs. 3.30 - —
pea cryst., bgs., metro area, 100 lbs. 3.30 - —
Soda, hyposulphite, crystals in bbls., 40c. higher; pea crystals, dms., 50c. higher.
USP (see Sodium thiosulphate).
Iodide, USP, dms., jars.....lb. 2.72 - 2.83
Lactate, edible, 50%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., dms., works.....lb. .19 - —
tech., 50%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .12½- .15
l.c.l., dms., works.....lb. .13 - .15¾
Mandelate, dms .....lb. 3.25 - 3.35
Metaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works, ton.90.50 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton.106.00 -113.00
Sodium metaborate in bbls., $20 per ton higher.
Metal, dms., works.....lb. .16½- —
Metanilate, bgs .....lb. .43 - —
Metasilicate, anhyd., bbls., c.l., works...100 lbs. 4.00 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 4.35 - 4.60
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.65 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.00
Molybdate, anhyd., works .....lb. .51½- .63
Monohydrate, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 2.45 - —
Naphthionate, bbls. .....lb. .60 - —
Nitrate, crude, dom., bgs., c.l., works...ton.48.50 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....lb.45.00 - —
imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl Gulf, Pac. whse..ton.51.50 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis ..ton.48.00 - —
Nitrite, 99%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .06¾- —
West coast ports 100 lbs. 8.00 - 8.05
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 8.90 -11.00
Orthosilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs. 5.55 - 7.10
hydrated, flake, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.50 - 5.75
Oxalate, neut., bgs., works...lb. .09 - .10
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., works, frt. equald..lb. .17 - .19
powd., bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .16 - .16½
l.c.l., same basis .....lb. .17 - —
kgs., l.c.l., works, frt equald, lb. .19 - —
Perborate, USP, tech., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .18¼- —
Peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss..lb. .16 - —
smaller lots, same basis....lb. .19 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.80 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.20 - —
cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.35 - 3.50
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.75 - 3.90
NF, dried, powd., dms., works, lb. .20 - .20½
monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs.12.45 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs.12.85 - —
tribasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. No stocks.
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. No stocks.
cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 3.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 3.90 - —
Sodium phosphates in bbls., 40c. higher than bgs.
USP (see Sodium phosphate dibasic).
Phosphoaluminate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.50 - 8.00
Prussiate, yellow, bgs .....lb. .12 - —
bbls. .....lb. .12¼- —
Pyrophosphate, acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs.11.25 -13.00
l.c.l., same basis....100 lbs.11.75 -13.50
ferric, dms., 10,000 lbs., works, lb. .22 - —
smaller lots works .....lb. .22½- —
tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 6.50 - 6.65
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 7.00 - 7.15
Ricinolcate, tech., bbls.....lb. No stocks.
Salicylate, dms.....lb. .57 - .60
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
bbls., c.l., works .....100 lbs. 2.45 - —
l.c.l., bgs., dlvd. zone 1.....100 lbs. 3.45 - —
zone 2.....100 lbs. 3.60 - —
zone 3.....100 lbs. 3.85 - —
zone 4.....100 lbs. 4.25 - —
Sodium sesquicarbonate l.c.l. price zones are same as those for soda ash.
Sesquisilicate, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.15 - —
l.c.l. dlvd.....100 lbs. 5.40 - 5.65
Silicofluoride, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .05½- .06
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld, E lb. .58 - .633
Stearate, bbls., works.....lb. .19 - .24
Sulphate, NF VII, dried powd., bbls lb. .16 - .16½
tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 2.35 - 2.60
cryst. (see Glauber's salt).
USP, cryst., gran., bbls.....lb. .15 - .15½
Sulphide, cryst., bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.90 - —
flake, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.50 - 6.00
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.75 - 6.40
fused, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.00 - 5.75
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.50
Sulphite, anhyd., tech., powd., bbls., c.l., frt. equald, 100 lbs. 2.50 - 2.75
l.c.l., same basis...100 lbs. 3.25 - 3.75
crystals, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 3.75 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.80 - —
powd., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 6.50 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 7.00 - —
Sulphocarbolate, USP IX, gran., bbls., dms..lb. .33 - .34
powd., bbls .....lb. .36 - .37
Sulphocyanide, CP (see Sodium thiocyanate).
Sodium silicate, 40°, turbid., dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.25 - 1.35
tanks, works.....ton.16.00 -17.00
52° turbid., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.80 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.05 - 2.15
tanks, works.....ton.32.00 - —
Sodium sulphonilate, bbls., works lb. .22 - —
Sulphoricinoleate, bbls. .....lb. .12 - —
Sulphydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l .lb. .05 - —
liquid, 45%, tanks, works ton.95.00 - —
Thiocyanate, CP, dms.....lb. .55 - .65
tech., dms., works.....lb. .30 - —
Thiosulphate, tech. (see Sodium hyposulphite).
USP, cryst., bbls.....lb. .10 - .12
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works....lb. .10 - —
5 tons, works.....lb. .10¼- —
1 ton or less, works .....lb. .10½- .13½
Tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .07¾- —
Tungstate, tech., bgs .....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. .23 - —
Sodium-carboxymethylcellulose, high vis., ctns., 2,000 lbs., works frt. alld lb .66 - —
smaller quantities, same basis..lb. .70 - —
low and medium vis., ctns., 2,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .62 - —
smaller quantities, same basis..lb. .66 - —
Sodium-cinchophen, lots., dms., works..lb. 5.00 - 5.10
Sodium-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, dlvd., dms..lb. .22 - .26
Sodium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works..lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- .20
Sodium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works..lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- .20
Sodium, zirconyl sulphate, fiber dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, works ...lb. .28 - —
less 1,000 lbs., same basis...lb. .30 - —
Sodium-sulpha drugs (see Sulpha name).
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, dms., works..gal. .27 - .30
high-flash, dms., works...gal. .27 - .30
petroleum, 100°F. flash, tanks, Baytown, Tex gal. .27 - —
150 F. flash, tanks, same basis..gal. .27 - —
Sorbitol, com'l. dms., c.l., works, lb. .25½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .26 - —
crystalline, dms., works.....lb. .50 - —
solution, aqueous, dms., c.l., wks, lb. .1855- —
ton lots, works .....lb. .196 - —
Soybean protein, chemically isolated, 40,000 lbs., works..lb. .22 - —
20,000 lbs., works .....lb. .23¼- —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .22½- .26
mechanically refined, bgs., 40,000 lbs., works..lb. .061 - —
20,000 lbs., works .....lb. .063 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .065 - —
Spikenard root, bls.....lb. .43 - .45
Spruce extract, liq., reg., tanks, works lb. .01¾- —
powd., super, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .05¼- —
Squaw vine, leaves, bls .....lb. .40 - .45
Squill, red, fortified, powd., bbls. boxes..lb. 1.50 - 1.60
White, bls .....lb. .08 - .10
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .14 - .18
St. Ignatius beans, bgs.....lb. No stocks.
St. John's bread, edible, bls.....lb. .17 - .18

Sodium Bisulphite—St. John's Bread



Stannous Chloride—Titanium Pigment

Stannous chloride (see Tin chloride, stannous).
Starch, corn, pearl, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 5.41 - —
Chicago ... 100 lbs. 4.82 - —
l.c.l. ... 100 lbs. 5.56 - —
powd., paper bgs., c.l. ... 100 lbs. 5.52 - —
Chicago ... 100 lbs. 4.93 - —
l.c.l. ... 100 lbs. 5.57 - —

Prices for corn starch in cotton bags, 17c. higher.

Potato, dom., bgs., c.l. ... lb. .06 - —
l.c.l. ... lb. .07½- .07¾
Rice, bgs., c.l. ... lb. No stocks.
Sweetpotato, bgs., c.l. ... lb. No stocks.
Wheat, bgs ... lb. .0631- .0730
Stavesacre seed, bgs ... lb. .60 - .61
Stearin, oleo (see Oleostearin).
Stillingia root, bls ... lb. .33 - .35
Stoneroot, bls ... lb. .07½- .08
Storax, USP, cs ... lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Stramonium leaves, bgs ... lb. .20 - .27
Seed, bgs ... lb. .20 - .21
Streptomycin, hospitals ... gram. 1.58 - 1.60
wholesalers ... gram. 1.26 - 1.28
Strontium bromide, NF, cns., dms., lb. .62 - —
Carbonate, 90%, bbls ... lb. .14 - .16
98%, bbls ... lb. .23 - .25
Chloride, tech., bbls ... lb. .22 - .24
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald ... lb. .43½- .44
Iodide, jars, 25 lbs ... lb. 3.20 - 3.26
Lactate, dms. ... lb. .130 - 1.35
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works ... lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., works ... lb. .08¼- .08¾
Oxalate, bbls., works ... lb. .38 - .40
Salicylate, NF, dms ... lb. 1.25 - 1.32
Sulphate, air-floated, 90% 325 mesh, bbls., works ... ton. 58.00 - —
Strontium-calcium sulphide, phosphorescent, dms., works ... lb. 2.50 - 2.85
Strophanthin, bots ... oz. 30.00 - 50.00
Strophanthus seed, Kombe, bgs ... lb. 2.50 Nom.
Strychnine, NF, powd., cns., 100 ozs. oz. 1.25 - —
Sulphate, USP, powd., cns., 100 ozs. oz. 1.00 - —
Styrene, monomer, tanks, works ... lb. .15 - —
Styrolyl acetate, bots ... lb. 2.50 - 3.10
Sucrose aceto-acetate, denat., bbls., l.c.l., works ... lb. .55 - —
tech., bbls., l.c.l., works ... lb. .50 - —
Sugar coloring (see Caramel coloring).
Sugar of milk (see Milk sugar).
Sulphabenzamide, dms., works ... lb. 4.00 - —
Sulphadiazin, USP, dms., works ... lb. 9.00 - —
Sulphadiazin sodium, USP, dms., works ... lb. 10.50 - —
Sulphaguanidin, USP, dms., works. lb. 4.50 - 4.60
Sulphamerazin, USP, dms., works ... lb. 9.00 - —
Sulphamerazin, sodium, USP, dms., works ... lb. 10.50 - —
Sulphanilamide, USP, powd., bots., works ... lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Sulphanilamide, 20-60 mesh, 10c. higher.
Sulphapyridin, NF, powd., bots., tins, works ... lb. 7.00 - 7.30
Sulphapyridin-sodium, powd., bots., dms., works ... lb. 7.50 - 7.80
Sulphathiazole, USP, powd., dms., works ... lb. 3.00 - 3.15
Sulphathiazole sodium, USP, dms., works ... lb. 3.00 - 3.15
Sulphonethylmethane, NF, kgs ... lb. 6.75 - 6.85
Sulphonmethane, NF, kgs ... lb. 5.25 - 5.35
Sulphur, com'l, rubbermakers, bgs., c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
l.c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 2.10 - 2.45
crude, c.l., bulk, mines, contract, long ton. 18.00 - —
vessel, f.o.b. Gulf ports, export, long ton. 22.00 - —
flour, comm'l, 90½%, bgs., c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
l.c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 1.95 - 2.30
precipitated, USP, bbls., kgs ... lb. .18 - .30
refined, flour, light refined, USP, bgs., c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
l.c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 3.35 - 3.70
heavy, bgs., c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
l.c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 3.15 - 3.50
flowers, USP, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 3.60 - 3.95
Sulphur flowers in bbls., 75c. higher.
rock, bgs., c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 2.75 - 3.10
rolls, bgs., c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 3.05 - 3.70
rubbermakers' bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works ... 100 lbs. 2.60 - 2.95
Chloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works ... lb. .03¼- —
l.c.l., works ... lb. .04¼- —
10-gal. dms., c.l., works ... lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., works ... lb. .08¼- —
Dioxide, liquid, com'l, cyls., wks. lb. .09 - —
multi-unit cars, works ... lb. .0635- —
tanks, works ... lb. .045 - .0535
refrigeration, cyls., l.c.l., wks. lb. .16 - —
Iodide, bots., jars ... lb. 3.90 - 4.11
Sumac bark, 28%, grd., bgs., ex dock ... ton. 85.00 - —
Extract, No. 1, bbls ... lb. .10½-
No. 2, bbls ... lb. .09 - —
crystals, bbls ... lb. .40 - —
stainless, bbls ... lb. .14½- —
Leaves, 30%, bgs., ex dock ... ton. 88.00 - —
Superphosphate run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a. pulv., bulk, Balto ... unit-ton. .76 - .77
triple, 48% or more, a.p.a., pulv., bulk, Tampa, Fla ... unit-ton. .83 - —

Prices on 48% triple superphosphate in other states and D. C. are per unit-ton plus frt. charges from E. Tampa, Fla. Superphosphate, gran., 2c. per unit-ton higher than pulverized.

Sweet basil, bls ... lb. 1.05 - 1.10

T

Talc, dom., ordinary, grd., c.l., New York, works ... ton. 21.00 - —
l.c.l., works ... ton. 22.50 - 24.50
Calif., bgs., c.l., works ... ton. 22.00 - 30.00
Vermont, bgs., c.l., works ton. 14.00 - —
l.c.l., works ... ton. 17.50 - —
fibrous, New York, off-color, ground, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 24.00 - —
l.c.l. ... ton. 26.50 - 28.00
88.95-99.95%, grd., bgs., c.l., works ... ton. 21.00 - —
l.c.l., works ... ton. 24.50 - —
98-99.5%, grd., bgs., c.l., works ... ton. 23.00 - 28.00
l.c.l., works ... ton. 27.00 - 32.00
Imp., Canada, grd., bgs., c.l. ... ton. 35.00 - 45.00
Tallow, inedible, extra, loose ... lb. .13¾- —
fancy, loose ... lb. .14 - —
special, loose ... lb. .12 - —
sulphonated, 25%, dms ... lb. .08 - .09½
50%, dms. ... lb. .11 - .11½
Tamarinds, bbls. ... lb. .13 - .15
Tankage, animal, feeding, 3-11% ammon., bulk ... unit-ton. 8.00 - 8.50
Chicago ... unit-ton. 8.50 - —
fertilizer, 9% ammon., 10% b.p.l., Chicago ... unit-ton. No stocks
10-11% ammon., 15% b.p.l., bulk ... unit-ton. No stocks
Tansy leaves, bls. ... lb. .20 - .30
Tapioca flour, high grade, bgs ... lb. .10 - .10½
medium grades, bgs ... lb. .06½- .09½
Java, bgs ... lb. No stocks
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, ref. dms., c.l., works ... gal. .53 - —
l.c.l., works ... gal. .56 - —
tanks, works ... gal. .47 - —
25-28%, dms., c.l., works ... gal. .66 - —
l.c.l., works ... gal. .69 - —
tanks, works ... gal. .60 - —
Tar coal (see Coaltar).
Pine (see Pinetar).
Tara pods, bgs., c.l., ex dock U. S. ports ... long ton. No prices
powd., bgs., c.l., same basis ... long ton. 225.00 Nom.
Tarragon herb, bgs ... lb. .40 - .45
Leaves, bgs ... lb. .85 - .90
Tartar emetic, tech., gran., or powd., bbls., kgs ... lb. .49 - —
dms. ... lb. .50 - .54
USP, powd., bbls., dms., kgs ... lb. .54 - .57
Terpin hydrate, com'l, bbls., c.l. ... lb. .24½- —
l.c.l. ... lb. .25 - .29½
USP, cryst., bbls., dms ... lb. .90 - .95
powd., bbls., dms ... lb. .95 - 1.00
Terpineol, Alpha (see A), com'l, dms., c.l., South ... lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., South ... lb. .14 - —
tanks, South ... lb. .13 - —
prime, dms ... lb. .43 - .55
Terpinglycol ether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., works ... lb. .20 - —
tanks, works ... lb. .19 - —
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms. lb. .65 - 1.10
prime, cns., dms ... lb. .61 - 1.00
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works ... lb. .08 - .09½
Tetrachloroethylene, USP, 55-gal. dms., works ... lb. .20 - .21½
smaller dms., works ... lb. .23½- .32
tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
Tetraethyl orthosilicate dms., works. lb. .65 - —
Pyrophosphate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .80 - —
l.c.l., works ... lb. .90 - 1.25
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., works ... lb. .51½- —
l.c.l., works ... lb. .52 - —
tanks ... lb. .50 - —
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see Potassium phosphate).
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).
Thallium sulphate, 99%, bots., dlvd. lb. 15.00 - 17.50
Theobromine, bots., kgs ... lb. 6.00 - 6.25
Theophylline, bots., kgs ... lb. 8.00 - 8.50
Thiamine hydrochloride, dms., 100 grams ... kilo. 160.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms ... lb. .24 - —
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thiouracil, dms., works ... lb. 5.50 - 5.60
Thiourea, tech., dms., works ... lb. .40 - —
Thorium nitrate, cs., works ... lb. 3.50 - —
Thyme, French, bgs ... lb. .19 - .20
futures, bgs ... lb. .14½- .15
Spanish, bls ... lb. .09½- .10
Thymol, USP, kgs ... lb. 3.65 - 3.75
Iodide, NF, dms ... lb. 3.55 - 4.25
Timbo root (see Cube root).
Tin chloride (stannous), anhyd., dms. lb. .97 - .98
Crystals, hydrous, bgs., bbls., works ... lb. .71½- —
Metal, Bolivian ... lb. 1.02 - —
Straits ... lb. 1.03 - —
Oxide, bbls. ... lb. 1.01 - 1.05
Tetrachloride, anhyd., dms., wks. lb. .60 - .62
Titanium dioxide, anatase, chalk-resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd ... lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ... lb. .18½- .19
plain, bgs., c.l., dlvd ... lb. .16 - .18
l.c.l., dlvd ... lb. .18½- .19
rutile, natural, granular, bgs., c.l., works ... lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works ... lb. .06½- —
milled, bgs., c.l., works ... lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works ... lb. .06¾- —
nonchalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd, E. lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., dlvd, E ... lb. .20½- .21
Hydride, cns., works ... lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Pigment, barium base, bgs., c.l., dlvd ... lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., dlvd ... lb. .08 - —
Calcium base, bgs., c.l., dlvd ... lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ... lb. .07½- —
Calcium-rutile base, bgs., c.l., dlvd ... lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ... lb. .07½- —

NOW FROM THE MAKERS OF TITANOX PIGMENTS:

TITANOX-RA-NC*

*R stands for RUTILE
A—TITANIUM DIOXIDE
NC—"NON-CHALKING"

For weatherproof enamels, lacquers and other exterior coatings, this pigment presents an ideal combination of high resistance to chalking and fading . . . together with high tinting strength and ease of mixing and grinding.

Years of extensive laboratory and field tests have established TITANOX-RA-NC as the correct grade for high degrees of chalk resistance, opacity and gloss. TITANOX-RA-NC is excellent for all exterior finishes that must be attractive and durable — such as those for use on automobiles, outdoor furniture, or signs.

In addition, this pigment is applicable to a wide variety of coatings including combination interior-exterior enamels. It is the type of pigment classified in Federal Specification TTT-425, Type III, Class C.

Ask your Titanium Pigment Corporation representative to give you detailed technical information and suggestions on how you can use this pigment to best advantage. Or get in touch with our nearest Technical Service Laboratory or office today.

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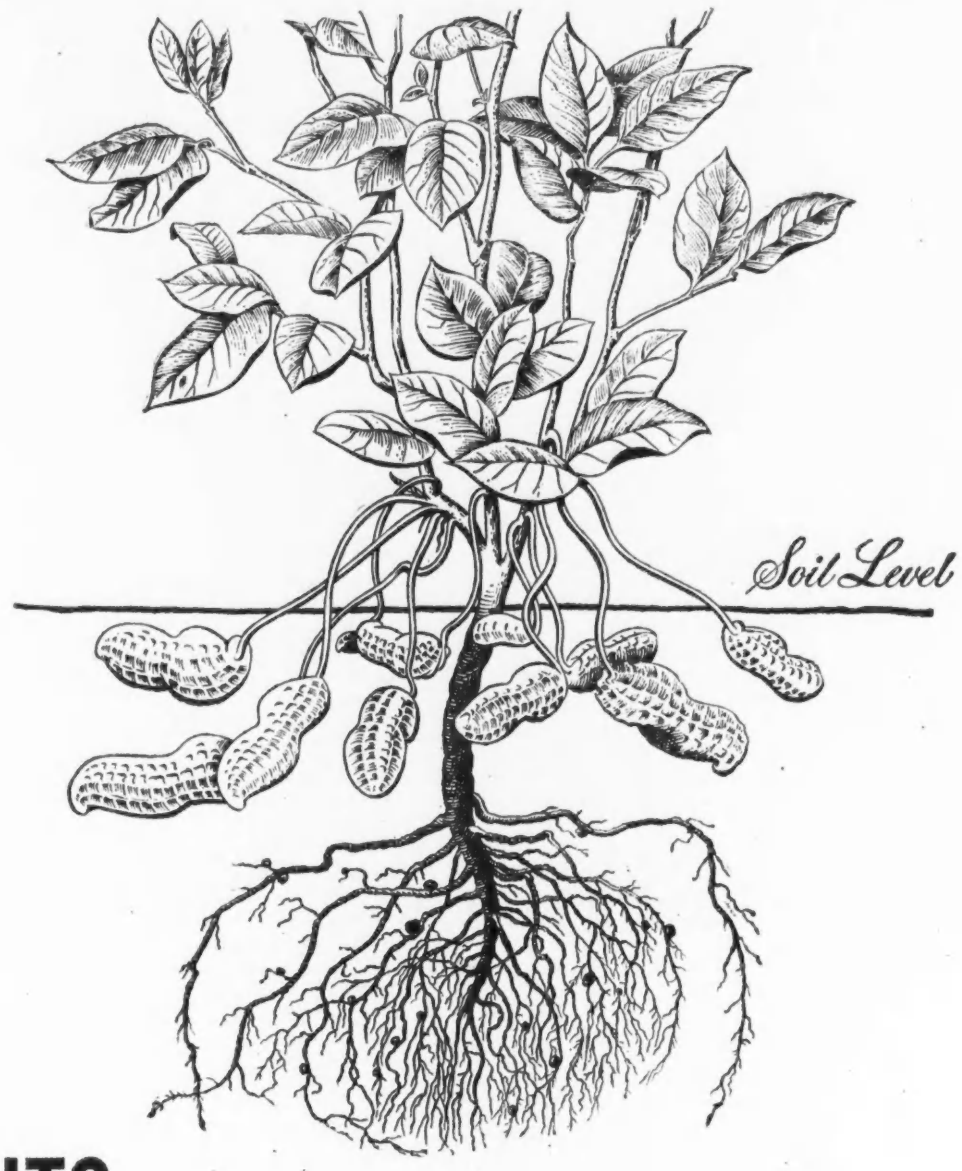


NUTS...

peanuts, that is, have enjoyed a spectacular sales increase since vacuum cans were adopted.

Almonds, pecans, cashews and mixed nuts have also enjoyed tremendous sales increases.

Why?

Because the nut industry is using vacuum cans . . . millions of them annually.

They keep nuts roaster-fresh for months, even years.

Vacuum cans moved peanuts from the ball park to Park Avenue. Delicious, fresh nuts of all types became available everywhere because they could be shipped thousands of miles without product loss, and arrived in prime condition.

Here is an example of hand-in-hand co-operation between an industry and Canco that spells more profits through better packaging.

AMERICAN CAN COMPANY

New York • Chicago • San Francisco

This trademark CANCO *is your assurance of quality containers. Look for it!*

Titanium Pigment, Magnesium Base—Wax, Japan

Titanium pigment, magnesium base, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. No prices.
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. No prices.

Titanium dioxide and pigment in bbls., ¼c. higher; Pac. coast, c.l., dlvd., l.c.l., ex whse. ½c. higher.

Tetrachloride, CP, 55-gal. dms. lb. .54½- .55
smaller, pkgs., works lb. .65 - 1.22
technical, 5-gal. dms., works lb. .32 - —
smaller pkgs., works lb. .40 - 1.00
Tolu balsam, ens. lb. 3.10 - 3.50
Toluene (see Toluol).
Tolidin base (see Orthotolidin.)
Toluol, coaltar, industriai and nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethelehem, Pa. gal. .24½- —
Birmingham, Ala. gal. .23¼- —
Chicago district gal. .26½- —
Cleveland district gal. .26 - —
Dangerfield, Tex. gal. .27 - —
Hamilton, Ohio gal. .25 - —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .23 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .26 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal. .29 - —
Pittsburgh district gal. .29 - —
Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .24½- —
St. Louis, Mo. gal. .28 - —
Syracuse, N. Y. gal. .27 - —
Terre Haute, Ind. gal. .28 - —
Woodward, Ala. gal. .25 - —
Wyandotte, Mich. gal. .27 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .23½- .25

Toluol, coaltar, industrial and nitration, tanks, East, frt. equald. gal. .28 - —

Prices on 2° toluol from petroleum, tanks, delivered (maximum freight allowances in parentheses) are:—Ark., 30c. (3¾c.); Chicago, 30c. (2¾c.); Del.-Md.D. C., 30c. (2¾c.); Detroit, 30c. (1 8/10c.); La., 30c. (3¾c.); N. C. & E. Tenn., 30c. (3½c.); W. Tenn., 30c. (3¾c.), and W. Va., 30c. (5c.); N. E., 30c. (2¼c.); N. J., 30c.; N. Y., 30c., Pa., 30c. (2¾c.); S. C., 30c. (6c.); Va., 30c. (2¾c.).

Tonga, 50% bark and vine, bls. lb. .80 - .95
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks. lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Brazilian, cs. lb. .85 - .90
Surinam, cs. lb. .85 - .90
Totaquine, USP, 100-oz. lots oz. .52 - —
Triacetin, dms., works lb. .40½- —
Tributyl citrate, dms lb. .41 - .43
smaller containers lb. .46 - .52
Phosphate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .56½- —
l.c.l. lb. .57½- —
smaller containers lb. .71 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .78 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .81 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .07½- .09½
Trichlorbenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. or equald. lb. .10 - —
l.c.l. lb. .11 - —
tanks lb. .08½- —
Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., wks. lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .13 - —
tanks, works lb. .11 - —
Trichloroethylene, tanks, c.l., frt. alld., zone 1 lb. .10 - .10¼
Zone 2 lb. .10 - .10½
Zone 3 lb. .10½- .11
Trichloroethylene, tanks, zone 4 lb. .10½- .11

Trichloroethylene dm., c.l., prices ½c. higher l.c.l. 1¼c. higher. Zones are—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. J., N. H., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis., Omaha, K. C., Kan.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; (3) Col., Mont., (E) N. M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.

Tricresyl phosphate coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .43½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .41½- .42
petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .42½- .43
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .43 - .43½
tanks, dlvd. lb. .41½- .42
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23½- —
smaller containers lb. .26½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .21 - —
Triethyl citrate, dms lb. .34 - .36
smaller containers lb. .39 - .45
Phosphate, dms., works, c.l. lb. .38 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .39 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 - —
Triethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .19 - —
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., works lb. .51½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .52 - —
tanks lb. .50 - —
Trimethylamine, anhydrous, c.l., works, basis 100% lb. .29½- .39½
25%-40%, dms., c.l., works, basis 100% lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., works, basis 100% lb. .29½- —
tanks, works, basis 100% lb. .26 - —

Tripentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., works, lb. .37 - .39
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald. lb. .32 - —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls., works lb. .75 - —
Tripoli, air-floated, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .0175- —
double-grd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .016 - —
single-grd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .015 - —
Trisodium phosphate (see Sodium phosphate, tribasic).
Tryptophane—d.l., fib. ctns., works, kilo. 240.00 - 265.00
Tuba root (see Cube root).
Tungsten metal, powd., 99.9%, dms., works lb. 4.75 - —
Oxide, kgs., works lb. 2.85 - —
Turmeric root, Alleppey, bls. lb. .36 Nom.
East Indian lb. .17½- .18½
Madras, bgs. lb. .22½- .23
Turpentine, gum (see Naval Stores Protective Coatings market).
Sulphate, ret. dms., East gal. .50 - —
Wood dest. dist., dms., incl., c.l., works, South gal. .40 - .53
l.c.l., same basis gal. .41 - .55
N. Y. whse. gal. .55 - —
steam-dist., dms. incl., c.l., works gal. .58 - —
l.c.l., ex whse., NYC gal. .64 - —
tanks, works gal. .41 - —

U

Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root).
Uranium oxide, black, bgs. lb. 2.35 - —
yellow, kgs. lb. 1.65 - —
Urea, dom., 46% N, bgs., c.l., wks. lb. .04¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .04¼- —
Fertilizer compound, 42% N, bulk, c.l., 30 tons, frt. alld. Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex. and east ton. 89.00 - —
46% N, bulk, c.l., 40 tons, frt. alld. Colo., Mont., Wyo., and west ton. 98.00 - —
42% N, paper bgs., c.l., 30 tons, frt. alld. Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex., and east ton. 93.00 - —
40 tons, frt. alld., Colo., Mont., Wyo., and west ton. 102.00 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, A and B grades, N basis, Belle, W. Va. ton. 100.00 - —
C and D grades, same basis, ton. 98.50 - —
Uva ursi leaves, bls. lb. .11 - .12

V

Valerian root, Belgian, NF, bls. lb. .35 - .40
Indian, bls. lb. .32 - .34
Valonia beards, bgs., ex dock ton. 80.00 - 81.00
Cups, bgs., ex dock ton. 55.00 - 57.00
Extract, powd., bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .11 - —
Vanadium pentoxide, CP, bgs., cns., works lb. 7.00 - —
tech., dms., works lb. 1.20 - —
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins lb. No prices.
Mexican, cuts, tins lb. 4.75 - 5.00
whole, tins lb. 5.50 - 6.00
Tahiti, tins lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Vanillin, ex eugenol, tins, 25 lbs lb. 4.50 - 4.55
smaller lots lb. 4.55 - 4.65
ex guaicol, tins, 25 lbs lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots lb. 3.05 - 3.15
ex lignin, tins, 25-lb. lots lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots, tins lb. 3.05 - 3.15
Vinyl acetate, 55-gal. dms., works lb. .16½- .17½
5-gal. cns., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane)
Vinylpyridin, ret. dms., works lb. 1.50 - —
Viosterol, bots., 100 billion USP units mill. units. .04 - —
1 billion USP units mill. units. .05 - —
100 million USP units mill. units. .07 - —
Vitamins, A concentrate, dms., wks. mill. units. .36 - .40
B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2 (see Riboflavin).
B complex, natural (see Rice bran and Yeast).
B_6 (see Pyridoxin).
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver and fishliver, Calciferol, and Viosterol).
D_2 (See Calciferol).
E (see Alphatocopherol and Oil, wheatgerm).
G (see Riboflavin).
P-P (see Acid, nicotinic, and Nicotinamide).
H (see Biotin).
Violet, methyl toner (see M).
V.M.P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha).
Vitamin A (see Oils, codliver, fishliver).

W

Wahoo root bark, bls. lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Tree bark, bls. lb. .55 - .75
Wattle bark, fair average, or E. Afr., bgs., ex dock ton. 83.00 - 85.00
merchantable, bgs., ex dock ton. 78.00 - 80.00
extract, liquid, 35% tannin, bbls., works lb. .08½- —
tanks, works lb. .08 - —
solid, E. Afr., 61% tannin, ex dock, duty extra lb. .09¼- .09¾
S. Afr., 62% tannin, ex dock, duty extra lb. .09¼- .09¾
Wax, amorphous (see Wax, microcrystalline).
Bayberry, bgs. lb. .52 - .55
Bees, bleached, USP, white, bricks, cs. lb. .70 - .73
slabs, bgs. lb. .68 - .69
crude, African, bgs lb. .55 - .57
Western hemisphere, bgs lb. .55 - .57
refined, yellow, bricks, cs. lb. .61 - .63
slabs, bgs lb. .60 - .62
Candelilla, crude, bgs lb. .69 - .70
refined, bgs. lb. .73 - .75
Powdered candelilla, 20 mesh, 5c. per lb. extra; 80 mesh, 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c.
Carnauba, chalky, No. 3, bgs., ton lots lb. .79 - .80
North Country, No. 2, ton lots lb. .84 - .85
No. 3, bgs., ton lots lb. .81 - .82
refined, bgs., ton lots lb. .85 - .87
yellow, No. 1, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.15 - 1.17
No. 2 lb. 1.13 - 1.16
Powdered carnauba price differential same as powdered candelilla.
Ceresin, dom., 132°-136° m.p., bgs. lb. .16 - .16½
138°-140° m.p., bgs. lb. .18 - .18½
158°-162° m.p., bgs. lb. .22 - .23
Japan, bgs. lb. .06 - .07

PETROLITE
Crown Quality
MICRO-CRYSTALLINE WAXES
These waxes are 100% petroleum derivatives, manufactured exclusively by Petrolite in the Petrolite refinery. They are widely applicable where hardness, high gloss and high melting point is important. Petrolite waxes are available as regular microcrystalline wax and also as special emulsifiable waxes. Complete information and prices available on request.
QUANTITY SHIPMENTS IMMEDIATELY AVAILABLE
MICRO-CRYSTALLINE WAXES
Crown Wax
Melting Point °F.
Pen. with 100 Grams
Color N.P.A.
500
185 Minimum
5 to 10
2½ to 3
1035
195/200
2 Maximum
2 to 2½
EMULSIFIABLE WAXES
Crown Wax
Melting Point °F.
Color
Acid Number
23
180/185
36
180/185
PETROLITE Crown Quality WAX
Petrolite Corporation, Ltd. ★ WAX DIVISION
30 Broad Street, New York 4 ★ REFINERY: Box 390, Kilgore, Texas
Petrolite

Wax, microcrystalline, 170°-175° m.p., ASTM, amber, ctns., 30 tons yearly contract, group 3, works..lb. .14¾- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .15 - .16
black, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .13¼- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .13¾- .14½
white, ctns., 30 tons same basis..lb. .25¾- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .26 - .27
190°-195° m.p., ASTM, amber, ctns., 30 tons, same basis. lb. .21¼- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .21¼- .22½
190°-195° m.p., ASTM, black, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .19¾- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .20 - .21
white, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .34½- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .34½- .35½
Montan, crude, bgs. .....lb. .33 - .35
Quricury, crude, bgs., ton lots..lb. .75 - .77
refined, bgs., ton lots .....lb. .80 - .82
Ozokerite, fabricated, black, 189-190 m.p., bgs..lb. .36 - .38
182-183 m.p., bgs .....lb. .31 - .33
171-172 m.p., bgs .....lb. .27 - .29
white, 178-183 m.p., bgs....lb. .33½- .34½
170-172 m.p., bgs .....lb. .28¾- .29¾
yellow, 180-190 m.p., bgs...lb. .46 - .50
182-183 m.p., bgs .....lb. .43 - .45
178-183 m.p., bgs .....lb. .26½- .27½
170-172 m.p., bgs .....lb. .23¾- .25
Spermacetti, blocks, cs .....lb. .39 - .40
cake, cs. .....lb. .40 - .41
White lead (see Lead, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls....lb. .16 - .20
White precipitate, powd., dms., 50 lbs..lb. 2.00 - —
Whiting, limestone, dry-grd., 325 mesh, ogs., 40 tons St. Louis, works..ton 11.00 - —
40 tons, N. Y. whse.....ton 19.00 - —
smaller lots, St. Louis, works ton 13.50 - —
wet-grd., air-floated, 99%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l..ton 14.50 -27.50
200 mesh, bgs., c.l..ton. No prices
90% 200 mesh, bgs., c.l..ton No prices.
water-floated, extra gilders, bgs., c.l..ton 14.50 - —
gilders, bgs., c.l.....ton. No prices.
putty grade, bgs., c.l..ton 13.00 - —
surface treated, bgs., c.l., Ohio works..ton 30.00 - —
Paris white, bgs., c.l. .....ton 25.00 -31.00
l.c.l. .....ton 25.00 -29.00
Precipitated, bgs., c.l.....ton 18.00 -20.00
l.c.l. .....ton 22.00 -25.00
Wild cherry bark, thick, natural, bls..lb. No prices.
rossed, bls .....lb. No prices.
thin, natural, bls.....lb. .16 - .17
rossed, bls .....lb. .23 - .24
Wild indigo root, bls .....lb. .30 - .31
Witch hazel leaves, bls .....lb. .14 - .15
Woodflour, 40 mesh, bulk, c.l., works, East..ton 32.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton 40.00 - —
60 mesh, bulk, c.l., same basis. ton 37.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton 45.00 - —
80-100 mesh, bulk, c.l., same basis. ton 40.00 -45.00
l.c.l., same basis .....ton 50.00 -55.00
Woodflour in bgs. extra, returnable.
Woolfat (see Lanolin).
Wormseed, American, bgs.....lb. .15 - .16
Levant, bgs .....lb. 4.15 - 4.23
Wormwood, bls .....lb. .40 - .45

X

Xanthorrhiza root, bls .....lb. .28 - .30
Xylene (see Xylol).
Xylenol, 5°-7°, ret. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .21¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .22¼- —
tanks, same basis .....lb. .21 - —
45°, dms., l.c.l., frt. equald....lb. .24 - —
fractions, ret. dms., c.l., same basis..gal. 1.66 - —
l.c.l., same basis .....gal. 1.69 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. 1.60 - —
Xylidins, mixed, dms.....lb. .42¼- —
Xylol, coaltar, industrial, tanks, works —
Bethlehem, Pa .....gal. .26 - —
Birmingham, Ala.....gal. .23¾- —
Chicago district.....gal. .26½- —
Cleveland district.....gal. .26 - —
Dangerfield, Tex.....gal. .27 - —
Hamilton, Ohio .....gal. .25 - —
Johnstown, Pa .....gal. .24 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y.....gal. .24 - —
Pittsburgh district .....gal. .23 - —
Sparrows Point, Md.....gal. .26 - —
St. Louis, Mo .....gal. .26 - —
Syracuse, N. Y .....gal. .27 - —
Terre Haute, Ind.....gal. .28 - —
Woodward, Ala .....gal. .25 - —
Wyandotte, Mich .....gal. .27 - —
Youngstown, Ohio.....gal. .23½- .25
East, frt. equald.....gal. .28 - —

Prices on 3 to 10-degree xylol from petroleum, tanks, delivered (maximum freight allowances in parentheses) are:—Ark., 30c. (2¼c.); Chicago, 30c. (2¾c.); Del.-Md.-D. C., 30c. (2½c.); Detroit, 30c. (1 8/10c.); La., 30c. (3¾c.); N. C. and E. Tenn., 30c. (5c.); N. E., 30c. (2¼c.); N. J., 30c.; N. Y., 30c.; Pa., 30c. (2¾c.); S. C., 30c. 66c.); Va., 30c. (3½c.); W. Tenn., 30c. (3¾c.); and W. Va., 30c. (2¾c.).

Y

Yara yara, ens. .....lb. 2.10 - 2.45
Yeast brewer's dry, 50 B units, per gram, dms..lb. .25 - —
90 B units, per gram, dms lb. .45 - —
200 B units, per gram, dms lb. .50 - —
300 B units, per gram, dms lb. .60 - —
Yellow, barium chromate, CP, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul..lb. .32 - —

Barium chromate yellow price differentials in other States and city zones are those for chrome yellow below.

Benzidin, bbls., dlvd .....lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Cadmium, CP, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. 2.40 - —
Lithopone, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies.....lb. .89 - —

Cadmium yellows, Los Angeles and San Francisco, ex whse, l.c. per lb. higher.

Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul, contracts lb. .31½- —

Dlvd. Ala.; Fla., Ga., La., (Shreveport) 1¼c. higher; Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas, Tex., 1¼c. higher; Ft. Worth, Tex. 1½c. higher; El Paso, Tex., 2c. higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.

Yellow, hansa, bbls., same basis as chrome .....lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Primrose, bbls., same basis...lb. 1.90 - 2.10
Iron oxide natural, bgs., c.l., works lb. .01⅜- .02¾
l.c.l., works .....lb. .01⅝- .03¾
French type, bgs., c.l.....lb. .04½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04¾- —
Peruvian type, bgs., c.l...lb. .0185- .0210
synth. bgs., c.l. works ....lb. .09 - —
l.c.l. works .....lb. .09¼- —
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000 lbs...lb. 1.93 - —
smaller lots .....lb. 1.95 - —
Ocher American golden, bgs., works..lb. .01¼- .02¼
Zinc, bbls. same basis as chrome lb. .23 - —
Yellow dock root, bls.....lb. .25 - .27
Yellow xanthorrhiza (see Xanthorrhiza)
Yerba santa leaves, bls .....lb. .35 - .36
Yohimbine hydrochloride vis.....oz. 3.25 - 4.00

Z

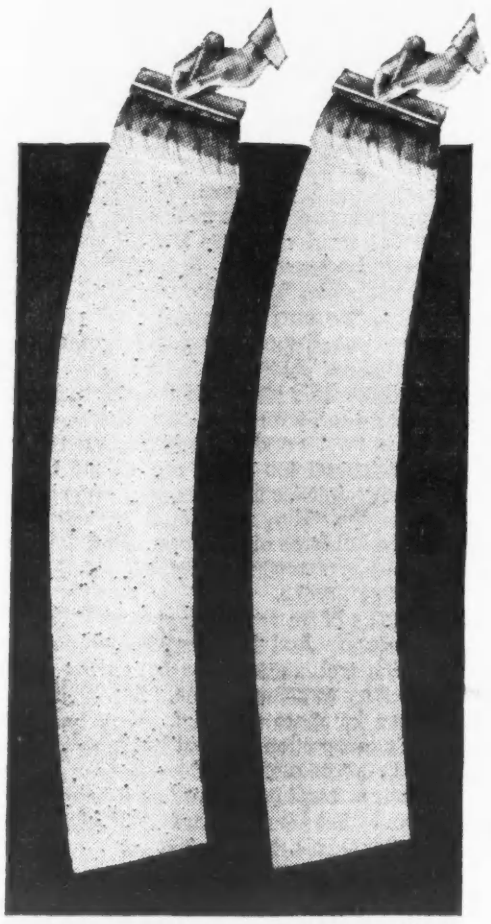
Zein, bgs., 1,000 lbs., works.....lb. .23 - —
smaller lots, works .....lb. .30 - —
Zinc acetate, tech., bbls., dms....lb. .36½- .37
NF, dms. .....lb. .39 - .40
Arsenite, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. No stocks.
l.c.l., same basis .....lb. No stocks.
Borate, bgs., c.l., ship't pt., frt. alld., E..lb. .13½- .17
frt. alld. Pac. Coast....lb. .16½- .19
l.c.l., ship't pt., frt. alld. E..lb. .14 - .17½
frt. alld. Pac. Coast....lb. .18¼- .20¾
Zinc carbonate, tech., rubber makers' bbls., works..lb. .10¾- .12½
USP, precip., powd., bbls ....lb. .35 - —
dms. .....lb. .40 - —
kgs. .....lb. .37 - —
Chloride, tech., fused, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 7.15 - —
gran., bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 7.90 - —
solution, 50%, dms., c.l., works, lb. .039 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .045 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .0325- —
USP, gran., dms .....lb. .30 - .31
jars .....lb. .35 - .36
Chromate (see Yellow, zinc).
Cyanide, kgs., works .....lb. .37 - —
Diethyldithiocarbamate, dms., wks. lb. 1.15 - —
Dust, bbls., c.l., dlvd .....lb. .1780- —
l.c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .1785- .1860
Fluoride, bbls., works .....lb. .35 - —
Hydrosulphite, dms., works....lb. .16 - —
Iodide, NF, jars.....lb. 4.65 - —
Laurate, bbls.....lb. .45 - .46
Linoleate, solid, 9½%, bbls ..lb. .51¾- —
Metal slabs, E. St. Louis.....lb. .15½- —
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Zn., frt. alld..lb. .21½- .22
10% Zn, dms., frt. alld.....lb. .26¼- .26¾
Oleate, bbls .....lb. .42¼- —
Oxide, pigment, dom., acicular, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13¾- —

Zinc oxide, pigment, dom., American process, com'l, lead-free, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .13½- —
l.c.l. works .....lb. .13¾- —
5% bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .13¾- —
35%, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .15¾- —
50%, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .16¼- —
French process, com'l, lead-free, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .16 - —
green seal, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .15½- —
red seal, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .15 - —
white seal, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .16 - —
USP, ctns., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .17 - —

zinc oxide Pac. coast prices ¾c. higher; bbl. prices ¼c. higher than bgs.

—Continued on page 41

WHY are... Zinc Sulfide Pigments FIRST in Water-Mixed Paints?



Coarse film texture caused by poor pigment dispersion.

Readily-dispersible Zinc Sulfide pigments provide smooth films.

ONE REASON:

Good Dispersion

THE INDIVIDUAL particles of white hiding pigments are so minute that more than 50,000 are necessary to cover a linear inch. And some 200 particles would equal the thickness of an average coat of paint. However, the particles of dry pigments in their shipping containers tend to stick together and on mixing into water vehicles they form small pellets, unless specially prepared to provide good dispersion. Films of paint containing such agglomerates have an undesirable, rough texture caused by the pellets protruding through the surface.

Lithopone and other Zinc Sulfide pigments have been developed that provide good dispersion in water-mixed paints. The most complete range of such pigments is contained in the Horse Head line:

Albalith 332 . . . . . Lithopone
Cryptone BA-340 . . . . . High Strength Lithopone
Cryptone ZS-830 . . . . . Tech. Pure Zinc Sulfide

These pigments can be dispersed readily in resin-oil emulsions or casein vehicles. As the dispersed particles are minute in size compared with the thickness of a coat of paint, films have good texture.

Good dispersion is just one of the many features that keep Lithopone and other Zinc Sulfide pigments first in interior water-mixed paints.

7 OTHER REASONS:

Quick Mixing
Compatible with Vehicles
Good Package Stability
Easy to Spread
Good Hiding
Clear Tints
Good Cleansing

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Directed 1900-1942, by Harry J Schnell
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Conservation Is for Business

If, as is being repeatedly stated, "the need for conserving the national resources has become a major concern of Congress," the implied situation is not a desirable one. The conservation of the national resources should be the major concern of business: it is not a political job. Unfortunately it has been necessary for government to concern itself seriously with conservation of the national resources. The shortsightedness which is so characteristic of business—including the business of farming—in relation to the national economy has been especially evident in connection with the exploitation of national resources.

Science has furnished business with many means of eliminating waste in making use of natural resources—the soil, that which lies beneath it, that which it produces, and the waters likewise. Many of these means are increasingly being applied through the agencies of chemistry and engineering. The results in many instances have been well worth while. But, the area of neglect of national resources is still very large. The area of misuse also is extensive, to some extent because of failure adequately to consider the ramifications of repercussions which must follow the enthusiastic development of a discovery of a new use for a material which cannot readily, if at all, be replaced in fields where it has been applied. Science is not without fault in that connection.

Better use—that is the best meaning of conservation—of national resources imposes many big problems, of which the relocating of industry and the improvement of transportation are examples. It has its greatest promise, perhaps, in the development of by-products and side-products, so that waste may be reduced to a minimum. From every angle, however, it is a business problem, one of those, of course, which must be worked out with government, a most impressive testimonial to the need and value of a working partnership in that respect.

Management's Responsibility

With the launching of an unprecedentedly expansive campaign to advertise—perhaps, to sell—business in the role of public service, with the growing insistence that unsatisfactory employment conditions are a matter of community concern, with the increasing urging that management and labor must collaborate for the restoration and maintenance of economic stability, there comes with most pertinent significance the asseveration of the president of one of the nation's biggest corporations that most management is economically illiterate and needs to go back to school before it can hope to get its views over effectively to its communities and its employees. In the same symposium, the president of another prominent corporation voiced his conviction that, in many enterprises, management presented at least 75 percent of the problems. Any impartial observer who ever sat in at a hearing under the old NRA regime or has listened to explanations of the system of private enterprise must be willing to go along almost wholly with those two criticisms.

Business management commonly is far too narrowly informed in economics to cope successfully with today's demands in public and employment relations. The fault derives from the ancient policy of considering those relations to be matters of but minor importance, having little to do with the running of a business. And running the business has been management's job. The laws and rules of the commercial aspects of economics have been all that management was expected to know. Some outsider's word has usually been taken in explanation of the impacts of political economy. The social aspects of the economic role of most enterprises have been left largely to publicity men or dissatisfied supervisory employees.

A survey by the Society for the Advancement of Management has reported the need for much more teaching of business management in colleges. It is reported to have found that formal education in the basic principles of management "has been sadly neglected by those businessmen who are taking many of the steps to strengthen and perpetuate our economic system." There is some doubt that, as now constructed, the customary collegiate course in business has the breadth that is essential to the proper understanding of management's full economic role.

Business teachers and businessmen differ sometimes widely in their concepts of what constitutes a business education. Leadership—quite inadequately defined—and selling rank high among the businessman's criterions, and those of more than a few teachers. Economic theories get more regard from teachers, but they are not always the theories which have to do with the human relations of applied economics. That is behind the reason why the mongrel Marxism—miscalled "communism"—so popular today has an appeal for labor and for consumers. Management has not instilled in either group the proper knowledge of or regard for the system under which it is operating.

Look to Tomorrow

Business is being advised by some of its leaders of much more than ordinary judgment and ability not to do any long-range planning. Instead, they are urging, it should do the best possible job from day to day, limiting all commitments to the full practical extent. This advice is based on the theory that, whatever the possibility, or probability, of an "economic storm," the best policy is to be prepared for the worst.

That advice is not good. "Economic storms" are manmade. They are not superhuman in the manner of the wrecking forces of wind or water loosed by natural physics. They can be prevented. And with respect to the possible, or probable, "economic storm" which lies below the horizon, "an ounce of prevention" certainly is far more to be desired than any possible amount of more or less efficacious "cure."

If there is an "economic storm" in the offing, it cannot be averted by short-term practices. These are already too much in vogue and are aggravating the uncertainty with which all too many regard the future. Such practices may minimize the damage a storm would do in individual areas. They might enable some enterprises to avoid the full force of the storm. But, they can do nothing to avert its oncoming, to dissipate its destructiveness before it can strike.

There are portents of an economic storm. There can be an economic storm. And there may be such a storm if the forces which will create it are not checked now. Caution is necessary to some degree. But, confidence and certainty are far more essential. Very important and necessary is recognition of what business is doing or failing to do to create a storm—there are no "natural laws" of economics. Most important is it to plan a way out of what should not be done and what else should be done today, tomorrow, and on and on.

Washington Talks It Over

—*Continued from page 5*

recognized" union was notice to the unions that recourse to State boards will no longer be the simple device which it has been in the past to avoid NLRB for any reason.

FDA Reissues Food Standards

The Food and Drug Administration has reissued without change all currently effective definitions and standards for food—parts fourteen to fifty-three inclusive—which have been promulgated under the Federal food, drug and cosmetic act of June 25, 1938. The October 30 issue of the "Federal Register" carries the text of the definitions and standards. Copies also can be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents.

The purpose of republication was to compile the regulations in a single document for easier reference. The only changes made from the original were to insert editorial notes giving readers page references to the 1945 edition of the "Official and Tentative Methods of the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists" where the text contained references to the 1935 and 1940 editions. The methods in the 1945 edition are substantially the same as those in the 1935 and 1940 edition.

The dairy bloc isn't going to like that part of the definitions and standards having to do with milk. They still refer to skim milk by its common name—skim milk. FDA has yielded to demands for a change in the nomenclature only to the extent of adding a footnote that Congress says that "skim milk" should be called "non-fat dry milk solids" or "defated milk solids."

Tourist Help for Europe

The government is beginning to make headway in its efforts to get the Marshall Plan countries to lower some of the barriers to tourist travel and provide Europe with another important source of dollars with which to develop trade and better understanding among nations. The recent action of Belgium and Italy in lifting visa requirements for American travelers is being hailed as a healthy sign of progress in this direction.

According to the Department of Commerce, American travelers spent more than $8,000,000,000 in foreign countries in the twenty years before 1940. This was more money than was spent for any commodity import into the United States. It was nearly double the amount spent by United States importers for sugar, our largest merchandise import, and was more than twice the amount spent for coffee or rubber imports. Since the war, expenditures of American travelers abroad have increased sharply. In 1946 they spent $547,000,000; in 1947 they spent $683,000,000, the most since 1930.

At a recent meeting of Secretary Sawyer with the Travel Advisory Committee, it was estimated that about 700,000 Americans would visit Europe in 1949 if facilities comparable to those of prewar years can be established.

New Spray Machinery

Blowing a mist of concentrated spray material over trees and fields has proved a notably effective new method of dealing with a good many insect pests. Noting the new equipment developed for this work, farmers and orchardists have been asking the Department of Agriculture whether it is not practical to use the same type of machinery for fighting plant disease that are caused by spores of fungus.

At first thought, the prospect did not seem encouraging. Nearly all insects move about on the plant they are attacking, and one of the great merits of DDT and other new poisons is that they remain deadly for some time, so that if insects of certain types merely come in contact with a tiny particle of the insecticide it causes "jitters" and kills the insect. Many plant diseases are caused by the germination of spores of a fungus and it did not seem probable that the mist particles would cover the leaves well enough to prevent spore germination and the build-up of infection that follows.

With equipment available, however, the department in cooperation with the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station, have tested the mist blower method of applying a fungicide for control of the anthracnose that attacks sycamores and a fair degree of control is reported—much better than expected. The results open a promising field for further experiment and investigation, especially with concentrated fungicidal sprays for diseases of plants.

Climbing Freight Rates Worry

Shippers of chemicals and drugs should not limit their concern over increasing freight costs solely to the habit that the railroads have fallen into of running to the ICC with a proposed rate increase almost before the ink is dry on their contracts with the brotherhoods, requiring the payment of higher wage rates. There is more than one way to kill the cat, as the old adage goes, and this is just as true in the transportation industry as elsewhere.

Higher freight rates is just one form of compelling consumers and shippers to pay more heavily for goods. There are such other methods of accomplishing the same end as adoption of uniform classifications and elimination of exception ratings, basing of rates on valuation, higher switching charges, and increasing the take from other nominal services which a shipper would expect the carrier to perform and be paid for out of the freight rate itself.

Now another new one is under study by the carriers. This has to do with the handling of small shipments. Two years ago the ICC ordered an investigation to determine what could be done to make their handling less unsatisfactory to shippers and less unprofitable to the carriers. So far the trucking industry has come up with a plan which it intends to submit to the ICC for approval, after hearings. One feature of the plan is to eliminate classification rating and extensions and fix a flat charge for each zone. Loss and damage claims would be limited to 50 cents a pound or $50 per shipment, whichever is greater, or shippers could continue to use the present system, "but at rates sufficiently higher than proposed rates to cover the greater responsibility."

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Heavy Chemicals

Heavy chemical index number advanced to 226.7 last week, compared with 224.8 in the preceding period and 202.3 for the corresponding week in 1947. An advance in lead metal was promptly reflected in an upward price revision for lead acetate. Higher prices were established for sodium bifluoride, fluoride and molybdate as a result of increased producing costs. A decline was registered in the price of aluminum hydrate, heavy. The recent advance in zinc metal stimulated interest in zinc sulphate although there was no indication of a price revision in that chemical at the present time. Copper sulphate attracted more attention without any significant increase in sales. The agricultural season for this material is too far away and buyers appeared willing to await developments after the turn of the year.

There were two distinctive tight supply spots in the local market, carbon tetrachloride and nickel sulphate. Demand for both chemicals has exceeded production temporarily, and there is a definite shortage for immediate and prompt shipments. It was stated that demand for carbon tetrachloride had been augmented of late by an infusion of orders from airplane factories. Nickel sulphate shipments are behind schedule, seriously in some quarters. Domestic buying interest in nickel sulphate was not as urgent as recently noted but producers have accumulated a heavy backlog and export inquiries have shown a substantial increase.

Any surplus stocks of chlorine in the local area have been liquidated and the market position may be described as tight. In the south and southwest chlorine was more readily available. One producer has advanced the price of small cylinders. Full shipments of soda ash have gone forward against contracts. Improvement could be noted in the supply situation for the dry forms of caustic soda while the reverse was noted in liquid. Sodium bicarbonate was in freer supply and sodium chlorate stocks leaned toward improvement. The potash chemicals were in better supply, the only very tight spot being in potassium carbonate, calcined.

Paper production based on a percentage of six-day capacity was 100.2 percent for the week ending October 30, according to the American Pulp and Paper Association. This compared with 98.7 in the preceding week and 111.1 for the corresponding week in 1947.

Aluminum Hydrate—Lower prices have been named for heavy aluminum hydrate. Carlots are priced at $50 to $54 per ton and smaller quantities at $72 to $86 depending upon quantity. Prices are f.o.b. the works with freight equalized to recognized competitive points.

Ammonia Liquor—September production was placed at 4,145,118 pounds by the Bureau of Mines. August output was 4,163,000 pounds and in September, 1947, a total of 4,072,600 pounds was made. Production for the first eight months of 1948 amounted to 36,742,490 pounds, against 38,424,100 pounds for the corresponding period in 1947. Sales in September totaled 2,871,790 pounds, compared with 2,781,335 in August, an increase of 3.3 percent. Combined sales for the first eight months were 29,906,944 pounds, against 35,697,500 for the same time last year. Stocks on September 30 were 1,005,016 pounds, compared with 1,073,542 pounds on August 31 and 1,266,894 on September 30, 1947.

Ammoniac Sal—Production of white granular has kept abreast of requirements regardless of the maintenance of a strong demand from the dry-battery manufacturers. Shipments are being made promptly also to the leather and other consuming industries.

Ammonium Bicarbonate—Buying interest has shown a seasonal pickup from the baking industry. It is stated that the cooky and cracker bakeries are preparing for the holiday trade. Stocks are sufficient to meet the current demand without difficulty.

Arsenic—White arsenic was available on spot at 8½c. to 9c. per pound. The contract price per carlot shipments has continued firm at 6¼c. with production heavily under contract. It is expected that demand from the insecticide trade will increase by the end of the year or early in 1949. July imports are given at 1,840,000 pounds, 9 percent below June receipts.

Calcium Chloride—Shipments in most instances are considerably behind contract schedules. Seasonal increase in demand for ice control has added tension to the tight supply situation and there is no indication of easement over the remainder of the year.

Carbon Tetrachloride—Available stocks are exceedingly short at present as a result of a substantial increase in consuming demand. It is stated that airplane factories have shown increased attention where it is used as a degreasing agent for aluminum parts. The market has felt the impact of this expanded buying movement in excess of the regular dry-cleaning, fire prevention and other consuming uses. Producers have their output under contract temporarily and there is a definite shortage of stocks for additional requirements. As far as can be learned no price revisions are anticipated.

Chlorine—Available stocks of chlorine have continued to tighten. It is stated that while demand has broadened from the paper mills, the manufacturers of DDT and 2-4,d have also shown increased attention. Surplus stocks noted a month ago have been readily absorbed and demand appears to be running flush with current production.

According to advices from the United States Embassy at San Jose, the Costa Rican Government, by decree No. 172, has removed all import duties and taxes from chlorine to be used for the purification of water. The decree further states that any stipulation in the customs tariff which may conflict with this degree is revised to accord with the decree.

Lead Acetate — Priced higher for all grades by producers. An advance of 1½c. per pound has featured all grades to cover the increased cost of production occasioned by the higher lead market. The breakdown shows crystals priced at 27c. per pound and granular and powdered at 27¾c. per pound in barrels f.o.b. New York. Kegs of 100 pounds each command a premium of 2c. per pound.

Nickel Sulphate—Stocks definitely short in this area although it is stated that material is available in the midwest. In some producing quarters, it was stated that shipments are seriously behind schedule. Domestic demand has shown moderate relaxation but this has been offset by an increased export inquiry that is temporarily unsatisfied. Producers are working against a heavy backlog which is restricting the consideration of new business.

Potash, Caustic — Further assurances from trade sources that a general price advance will become effective January 1 were heard. The market's supply position is improving with liquid shipments a little short of demand and the dry forms in better shape than for some time. This condition has reversed itself, compared with a month ago.

Potassium Carbonate—Calcined stocks are a little short of requirements while hydrated is said to be about flush with demand. The liquid is available for prompt shipment. Industrial demand holding a fair average but not urgent.

Potassium Chlorate—Supply situation did not change appreciably last week. Steady production has shown signs of leveling off demand from the match industry and November shipments have continued available at current prices.

Potassium Perchlorate—Fusees are said to have all the domestic production for November under contract and a good part of December. However, orders for the latter month might meet with consideration.

Soda Ash—Contract shipments con-

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Lead acetate, 1½c. per lb.
metal, 2c. per lb.
Sodium bifluoride, 1¼c. per lb.
fluoride, ¾c. per lb.
molybdate, 1½c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Aluminum hydrate, heavy, $2 per ton.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100 August 1, 1914)

General Chemicals

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
226.7	224.8	224.8	202.3

Acids

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
123.3	123.3	123.3	119.5

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Columbia
PITTSBURGH PLATE GLASS COMPANY
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tinued about in line with consumer requirements with producers who are writing 1949 commitments getting a satisfactory amount of renewal business. Available stocks in this area were not free. No excess supplies were reported in the middlewest while in the south and southwest stocks were freer. It was stated that contract quotas being placed are along lines equivalent to those of 1948. There has been quite a desire to increase these orders with suppliers maintaining a rather cautious attitude in considering any significant expansion in contract allotments at this time.

Soda Caustic—Flaked, powdered and solid are said to have improved their supply position according to some producers. The short shipped list of consumers has been substantially reduced and it appeared as though production was leveling off requirements in a satisfactory manner. Stocks of liquid, while not free in the local area, were meeting requirements. It was asserted that the market could tighten easily under an increased demand. Reports from the south indicated stocks in some areas were comparatively free.

Sodium Bicarbonate — Contract consumers are receiving full allotments of this material and it is apparent that production has done a little better than leveled off demand.

Sodium Bifluoride—Priced higher at 13 1/4c. for carlots and at 13 1/2c. per pound for smaller quantities f.o.b. the works. Increased producing costs were primarily responsible for the upward revision.

Sodium Chlorate—Producers are in a better position to meet industrial requirements with the weed-killer demand, temporarily relaxed. Stocks for fairly prompt shipment were available at current prices.

Sodium Fluoride—Higher prices are named for this material. The 90 percent grade is priced at 10 1/2c. per pound in carlots and at 10 3/4c. for less, the 95 percent grade is held at 10 3/4c. in carlots and at 11c. per pound for smaller quantities. All prices are f.o.b. the works.

Sodium Molybdate — Technical anhydrous established at a higher selling basis with prices ranging from 51 1/2c. to 63c. per pound works. The breakdown includes 400 pound fiber drums at 51 1/2c., 100 pound plywood baglined drums 58c., 50 pound barrels 61c. and 25 pound baglined drums at 63c.

Sodium Nitrite—While demand has continued steady so far this month, producers have kept inventories sufficiently high to permit prompt shipments. Stocks are not of excessive dimensions but fully equal to the current extent of consuming requirements.

Acids

Acetic—Glacial is about in balance at present with inventories sufficient to permit prompt shipments. Demand from the rayon mills is active and fair for plastics but the pickup has not been of such dimensions as to overtax current production.

Chromic — No easement in the heavy demand for plating requirements could be noted. Current production is inadequate to level of demand and no improvement can be expected until larger quantities of sodium bichromate are made available.

Hydrofluosilicic—Stocks have been sustained at a level to meet consuming demand promptly. It is stated that the breweries have shown seasonal interest and that a fair inquiry is reaching the market from the chemical and ceramic trades. Purchases are mostly for current wants.

Nitric—Market supply situation has continued relatively tight with no excess stocks and demand holding flush with production. The market is feeling the impact of a heavy miscellaneous industrial inquiry.

Oxalic — Supply conditions have not shown any appreciable improvement since the turn of the month. Demand is active and far enough ahead of production to sustain a definitely tight market position.

Sulphuric—Production is finding a ready outlet in most sections with prices firm at the late advance. Immediate shipments in tankcars were available here but Baltimore advices indicated buying conditions tight. Shortages in some areas are said to be the result partly of prevailing high freight rates.

Non-Ferrous Metals

Aluminum—Imports of crude and semi-crude aluminum in August were placed at 6 951 tons by the Bureau of Mines. Total

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imports for eight months ending August 31 were 47,991 tons. Exports of sheets, plates and strips in August amounted to 4,502 tons and for eight months ending August 31, the total was 37,790 tons.

Copper—Labor difficulties in Utah have cutback production and tightened the available supply of copper. Trade estimates place the loss at 5,000 tons a week. The market position is firm with demand exceeding supply. It is stated that all material available for November is under contract and December books have not been opened to date.

Lead—Advanced 2c. per pound last week establishing the market for prime western 21.50c. per pound New York and at 21.30c. to 21.35c. at St Louis. The advance in price did not come as a surprise as the market had maintained a definitely strong position for several weeks. The fact that demand exceeds the supply has kept the market in a tight condition.

Bureau of Mines states that production for August by the secondary lead industry totaled 43,767 tons consisting of 31,605 tons of secondary pig metals, 7,505 tons of fabricated products and 4,657 tons of pig, bar or ingot containing 50 percent or more of primary metal. (In the latter figure is included 3,082 tons of secondary metal recovered at plants producing mostly primary lead-base products). Production of solder and common babbitt increased somewhat in June, but as a direct result of the lower treatment of battery plates, production of antimonial lead products fell from 20,706 tons to 16,766 tons, a 19-percent decline. Primary metals used in all three classes of products, in conjunction with scrap and secondary metal, totaled 6,972 tons.

Quicksilver—Trading continued relatively quiet last week. It was stated that foreign producers need to operate on the dollar basis and are shipping material here at prices below those named in the west. Stocks are sufficient to meet demand readily at $76 to $78 per flask, depending upon quantity.

San Francisco.—The market has been slow here this week. Prices are steady, offerings poor. Metal was quote at $81 per flask, f.o.b. this city.

Silver—Demand was active enough to sustain the market at the recently established lower level. The official closing price for silver bullion in the New York market was 74¾c. per ounce. London quoted 45½d.

Silver Bullion Price Range

	Per ounce	
	New York	London
High ..	Oct. 6, 1948—77½c.	Oct. 4, 1948—47d.
Low ..	Aug. 13, 1948—72⅝c.	Aug. 18, 1948—44d.

Tin—According to reports from Washington a statement was released at the Hague on October 29. It discloses that the International Tin Study Group held its third session at The Hague on the 25th to the 29th of October. The Group had before it the report of the Working Party which had met in June. The purport of this report was that it would be appropriate and practicable to conclude an International Tin Agreement on the lines set out in the report.

The Group modified these proposals in certain respects and has forwarded to the member governments a recommendation that after certain preparatory steps have been taken, the member governments should be asked to inform the Secretary whether they would be disposed to enter into an agreement on the broad lines proposed and are willing to attend a conference to put the agreement into final form and to conclude it. If a sufficient number of affirmative replies is received, the Secretary General of the United Nations will be asked to convene an intergovernmental tin conference next Spring.

Zinc—Prime western has remained firm at the late advance to 15½c. East St Louis and 16.15c. per pound New York. Available stocks are inadequate to meet the heavy industrial demand and the markets supply position continued definitely tight.

Recovery of secondary zinc in all zinc-base products in May remained virtually unchanged from April, according to the Bureau of Mines. Consumers of zinc scrap reported a total secondary zinc recovery of 13,554 short tons in May. The quantity of zinc scrap consumed increased 6 percent to 20,847 tons. Treatment of chemical residues, skimmings, and ashes, flue dust, and new clippings increased 530 tons, 375 tons, 351 tons, and 228 tons, respectively. The use of die-cast skimmings gained 197 tons, and the quantity of galvanizers' dross consumed rose 161 tons. Offsetting these gains to some extent were declines of 341 tons of die castings, 240 tons of sal skimmings, 83 tons of rod and die scrap, 63 tons of engravers' plates, and 10 tons of old zinc.

Zinc recovered in redistilled slab in May totaled 4,915 tons, a drop of 6 percent from the April output. Decreases of varying magnitude were also reported in secondary recovery of remelt die-cast slab, zinc chloride, and zinc ammonium chloride. The net result of these declines was offset, however, by gains in the recovery of secondary zinc in remelt spelter, zinc dust, zinc oxide, zinc sulphate, and lithopone.

Work Elected President Of Am. Metals Society

Dr. Harold K. Work, director of research for the Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation, has been elected president of the American Society for Metals. Dr. Work was engineer and research specialist of the Aluminum Company of America for seven years before becoming associated with the Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation in 1936.

Trade Briefs

B. F. Goodrich Company, Akron, Ohio, has published a revised catalog section on adhesives.

Tartaric acid production in Italy in 1947 totaled 4,729 metric tons, compared with 4,324 tons in 1946.

Stauffer CHEMICALS SINCE 1885

*TOXAPHENE CHLORINATED CAMPHENE

DDT—Dichloro-Diphenyl-Trichloroethane	Carbon Tetrachloride
BHC—Benzene Hexachloride	Caustic Soda
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Cream of Tartar	Sulphur
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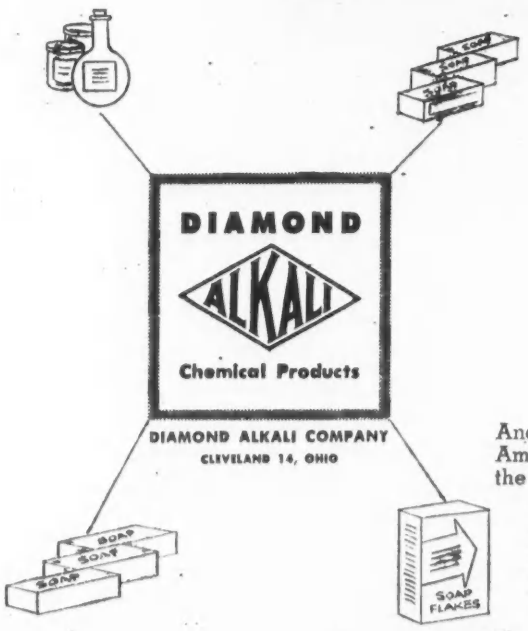

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Cronheim Elected Head Of Northeast Tenn. ACS

Dr. Georg E. Cronheim, research director of the S. E. Massengill Company, Bristol, Tenn., has been elected chairman of the Northeast Tennessee section of the American Chemical Society. He succeeds Dr. Edward M. McMahon of the Tennessee Eastman Corporation, Kingsport. Dr. Robert H. Hasek and Dr. William H. Kennedy, both of the Tennessee Eastman research laboratories, were chosen vice-chairman and secretary-treasurer, respectively.

Mine Safety Now Making New Pulmonary Apparatus

The Mine Safety Appliances Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., has announced the availability of a new apparatus for treating pulmonary disorders resulting from exposure to certain chemicals, gases or superheated air in industrial processes. The apparatus is said to be effective in the treatment of poisoning by beryllium salts and in the administration of penicillin, streptomycin and other drugs, as well as for treating other respiratory conditions.

Organic Chemicals Imports And Exports: January-June

Statistics on imports and exports of specified organic chemicals during the first six months of this year, as compared with the corresponding period of 1947, have been prepared by the Department of Commerce. The data are as follows:—

Imports

		January-June 1948	1947
Casein	lb.	22,305,000	8,206,000
Benzene	gal.	1,453,000	387,000
Creosote oil	gal.	24,244,000	16,839,000
Cresylic acid	gal.	1,528,000	1,129,000
Cresols, ortho, meta, and para	lb.	326,000	125,000
Ethyl alcohol	gal.	5,414,000	6,094,000
Acetic acid, more than 65%	lb.	10,334,000	5,674,000
Camphor, nat., ref	lb.	11,000	68,000
Glycerin, crude	lb.	3,188,000	1,864,000
Glycerin, ref	lb.	338,000	807,000
Tartaric acid	lb.	22,000	14,000
Argols, tartrates and wine lees	lb.	4,790,000	4,144,000

Exports

Benzene	gal.	661,000	1,271,000
Toluene	lb.	23,953,000	21,025,000
Phenol	lb.	17,644,000	6,848,000
Aniline oil and salts	lb.	1,745,000	1,260,000
Beta-naphthol	lb.	309,000	354,000
Acetylsalicylic acid	lb.	1,155,000	1,618,000
Acetic acid	lb.	2,526,000	4,380,000
Acetic anhydride	lb.	864,000	447,000
Tartaric acid	lb.	326,000	737,000
Methanol	gal.	272,000	169,000
Ethylene glycol	lb.	5,632,000	8,328,000
Butyl alcohol	lb.	8,604,000	12,103,000
Glycerin (100% basis)	lb.	2,067,000	1,920,000
Acetone	lb.	15,984,000	13,105,000
Ethyl acetate	lb.	589,000	1,277,000
Butyl acetate	lb.	2,293,000	8,647,000
Formaldehyde	lb.	7,966,000	7,819,000
Carbon tetrachloride	lb.	2,653,000	2,972,000
Methylethyl ketone	lb.	3,350,000	3,007,000
Camphor, nat., and synth	lb.	1,014,000	1,094,000

Chlorine Data Issued By Columbia Chemical

A new technical manual, "Chlorine," has been released by the Columbia Chemical Division of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company. The book is the second of a series and follows the Columbia caustic soda manual, published in 1947.

Designed for use by operators, technicians, buyers and executives, the new manual presents charts, diagrams and phographic illustrations concerned with the production and handling of chlorine and several of its end-products. After tracing highlights in the history and growth of the industry, "Chlorine" enters a detailed discussion of the methods of manufacture, handling and unloading. Safety precautions, shipping, equipment and construction materials receive detailed consideration. Copies may be secured by writing, on business letterhead, to the firms' offices, Fifth avenue at Bellefield, Pittsburgh 13, Pa.

Illinois Technology Institute Plans Gas Technology Building

The Illinois Institute of Technology, Chicago, has broken ground for a new building to house the Institute of Gas Technology. The new building, which is scheduled for completion next summer, will house precision laboratories, research laboratories, the gas technology library, classrooms, information service and administrative and business offices.

Koch in Europe

Lester J. Koch, export manager of the Witco Chemical Company, New York, is currently on a business trip in Europe, where he will confer with officials of business firms in Ireland, England, Belgium, Holland, France, Spain, Italy, Switzerland and the British and American zones of Germany.

Trade Briefs

H. K. Ferguson Company, industrial engineer and builder, has opened a new sales office in Chicago.

Libbey Glass Division of the Owens-Illinois Glass Company has published a new catalog of its premium glassware.

Calcium carbide factory with production capacity of 15,000 metric tons annually has commenced operation in Poland.

Sulphur production in Italy in 1947 totaled 147,329 metric tons, of which 21,000 tons, valued at $2,000,000, were exported.

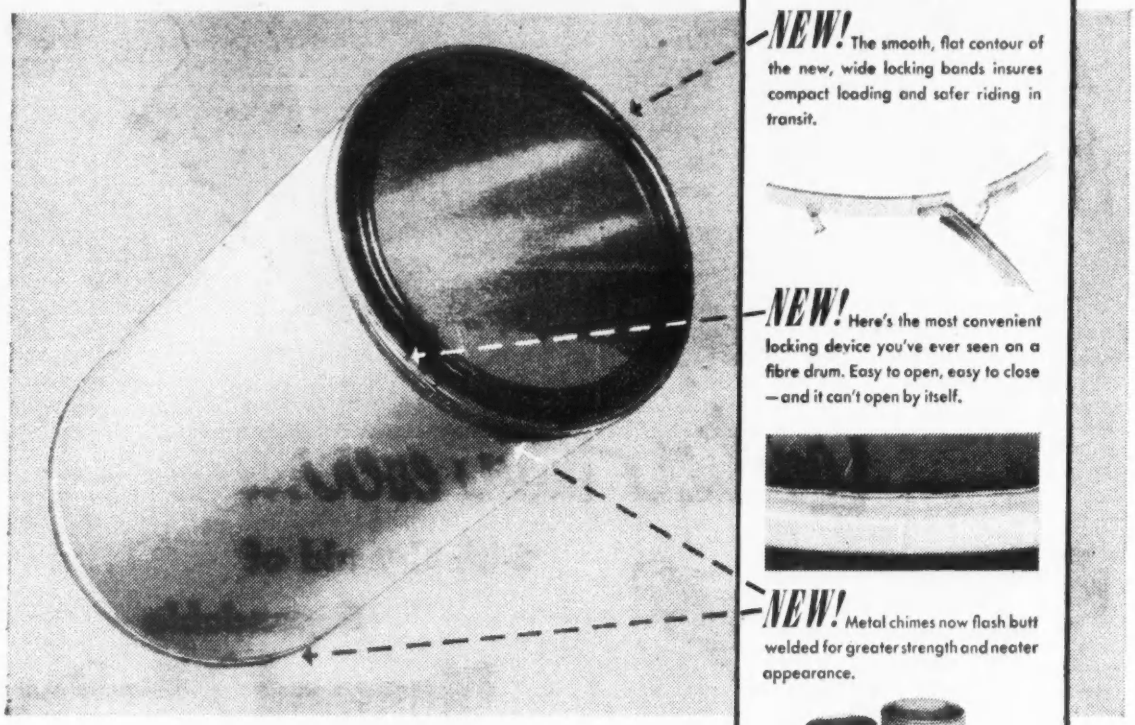
Patterson Foundry & Machine Company has appointed Donald Q. Kern director of engineering of its process engineering division.

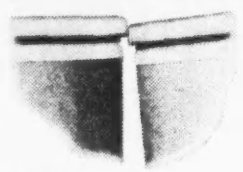
William F. Smith has joined the United States Testing Company, Hoboken, N. J., to organize a new engineering inspection service in conjunction with building and building material.

ANNOUNCING Continental's improved

LEVERPAK DRUM

with "flat contour" locking band for better stowing and shipping.





NEW! The smooth, flat contour of the new, wide locking bands insures compact loading and safer riding in transit.

NEW! Here's the most convenient locking device you've ever seen on a fibre drum. Easy to open, easy to close—and it can't open by itself.

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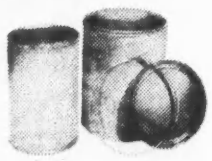

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Here is the best-looking, most serviceable fibre shipping drum we have ever produced. From its newly designed cover—secured by the new "flat contour" locking band—to its easy stacking base, the improved Leverpak drum is engineered for rugged use and re-use.

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Monsanto to Construct Fluorine Washing Unit

Plans for the construction of a washing unit to eliminate fluorine gas present in smoke emitted from the Monsanto Chemical Company phosphorus plant at Monsanto, Tenn., have been revealed.

Edward J. Bock, plant manager, announced that a contract for construction of the unit's scrubbing towers had been signed with the Rust Engineering Company, of Pittsburgh, Pa., through the latter firm's Birmingham, Ala., office. Contracts for pipe work, erection of structural steel, and electrical work are currently being negotiated, Mr. Bock said. A structural steel storage bin has been purchased from the Nooter Boiler Works of St. Louis, Mo.

Actual construction will begin as soon as possible, Mr. Bock pointed out. He estimated that construction and installation will require approximately one year. Cost of the unit, including research and development, will amount to about $750-,000, he added.

Trade Briefs

Minerals & Insulation Company, New York, has purchased a twelve story store and loft building at 151 West Twenty-fifth street.

Copper sulphate production goal in Italy for the fiscal year 1951-52 has been fixed at 100,000 metric tons, 80 percent of the 1938 output and 77 percent of the maximum production.

Industrial Chemicals Data: January-June

Statistics on imports and exports of specified industrial chemicals for the first six months of this year, as compared with the corresponding period of 1947, have been prepared by the Department of Commerce. The data, in pounds, are as follows:—

Exports

	January-June 1948	January-June 1947
Hydrochloric acid	2,263,000	2,532,000
Boric acid	9,599,000	11,249,000
Nitric acid	1,683,000	1,708,000
Sulphuric acid	15,669,000	8,988,000
Chromic acid	1,006,000	793,000
Aluminum sulphate	17,602,000	33,388,000
Bleaching powder	3,502,000	6,050,000
Calcium carbide	19,667,000	26,054,000
Calcium chloride	14,126,000	14,036,000
Potassium chromate and bichromate	1,442,000	865,000
Potassium hydroxide	11,743,000	5,518,000
Sodium silicate	23,229,000	35,565,000
Soda ash	202,000	63,147,000
Sodium bicarbonate	22,875,000	23,130,000
Sodium chromate and bichromate	6,678,000	4,520,000
Sodium cyanide	979,000	578,000
Caustic soda	156,384,000	104,829,000
Sodium phosphate	15,546,000	8,580,000
Sodium hydrosulphite	5,079,000	5,190,000
Anhydrous ammonia	4,510,000	5,949,000
Chlorine	11,693,000	6,013,000
Sulphur, crude and refined	1,412,176,000	2,259,447,000

Imports

Sulphuric acid	33,581,000	17,528,000
Calcium carbide	6,906,000	543,000
Potassium hydroxide	66,000	44,000
Potassium cyanide	25,000	35,000
Sodium sulphate, crude	18,472,000	73,220,000
Sodium cyanide	28,993,000	48,153,000
Sodium hydroxide	139,000	1,072,000
Phosphorus	1,334,000	226,000
Zinc sulphate	280,000	310,000
Sodium silicofluoride	382,000	1,781,000
Magnesium carbonate	235,000	124,000

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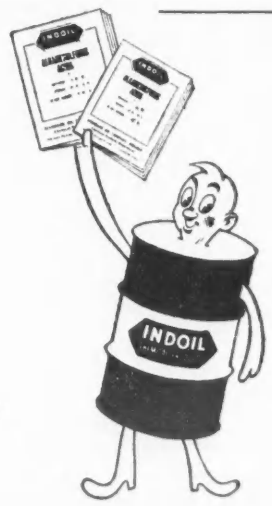

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Chemical Output Workers Reported Higher in August

Estimated number of production workers in the chemicals and related products industries in August, 1948, as compared with the number in July, and with those in August, 1947, was reported last week by bureau of labor statistics of the Department of Labor as follows:—

	1948		1947
	Aug.	July	Aug.
Ammunition, small arms	7,500	7,700	4,400
Chemicals, not elsewhere classified	211,200	202,000	205,700
Compressed and liquefied gases	10,100	10,000	10,100
Cottonseed oil	14,300	12,500	13,100
Drugs, medicines and insecticides	63,900	63,400	66,200
Explosives and safety fuses	27,800	27,400	23,300
Fertilizers	26,900	25,500	27,500
Fireworks	2,300	2,200	2,100
Paints, varnishes and colors	49,700	49,100	46,700
Perfumes, cosmetics	12,400	10,900	12,100
Rayon, allied products	64,900	64,400	61,100
Soap	25,200	24,000	23,900
Total	586,000	567,000	563,000

Department of Labor indexes for production-worker payrolls for chemicals and related products industries during the same periods (1939 average=100) follow:—

	1948		1947
	Aug.	July	Aug.
Ammunition, small arms	403.1	420.8	206.5
Chemicals, not elsewhere classified	629.1	600.4	552.0
Compressed and liquefied gases	512.0	518.2	448.1
Cottonseed oil	261.7	230.1	221.6
Drugs, medicines and insecticides	485.3	480.6	469.7
Explosives and safety fuses	798.3	760.2	594.5
Fertilizers	410.1	396.7	388.2
Fireworks	640.1	507.0	447.7
Paints, varnishes and colors	345.1	343.0	297.6
Perfumes, cosmetics	238.7	205.5	211.2
Rayon, allied products	302.7	289.6	252.2
Soap	368.5	344.3	325.0

Chemical Warfare Group

—Continued from page 7

for military personnel, but also for civilians.

Other civilian members of the committee are Prof. Arthur C. Cope, chairman of the department of chemistry, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, named as alternate to Dr. Noyes; Dr. H. F. Johnstone, professor of chemical engineering at the University of Illinois; Dr. A. P. Colburn, of the department of chemical engineering, University of Delaware, Newwark, Del., alternate; Dr. Robert C. Swam, vice-president of the American Cyanamide Company, New York; Dr. R. T. Major, vice-president and scientific director of Merck & Co., Rahway, N. J., alternate.

Members from the three military departments are Maj.-Gen. Alden H. Waitt, chief, Chemical Corps, and Col. William M. Creasy, from the Department of the Army; Rear-Admiral C. D. Wheelock, deputy and assistant chief, Bureau of Ships, and Capt. Howard K. Sessions, deputy director, division of preventive medicine, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, from the Department of the Navy; and Brig.-Gen. R. C. Coupland, director of armament, office, deputy chief of staff, materiel, and Maj. R. L. Dickson, armament laboratory, air materiel command, Wright-Patterson air force base, Dayton, Ohio, from the Department of the Air Force.

Dr. H. I. Cole, who has been in the chemistry field since he received his Ph.D. degree from Cornell University in 1917, is acting as executive director of the committee. He was with the Gas Defense Service and the Chemical Warfare Service during World War I, and again entered the military service in 1942, returning to civilian life in 1947 after serving as a lieutenant-colonel in the Chemical Corps.

Phosphorus Trichloride Safety Data Published

The Manufacturing Chemists Association has published chemical safety data sheet SD-27 on phosphorous trichloride. Designed for supervisory staffs and management, the publication concisely presents essential information for the safe handling and use of chemical products.

The manual sets forth the important physical and chemical properties of the product, its usual shipping containers and methods for their unloading and emptying, container storage and handling, and recommended personal protective equipment. Health hazards and their control are covered in a special section prepared by the medical advisory committee of the association.

Copies of the manual may be obtained at 20 cents per copy from the Manufacturing Chemists Association, 246 Woodward building, Washington 5, D. C. Remittance should be sent with each order.

Hartol Advances Peterson

Hartol Petroleum Corporation, New York, has elected Herbert V. Peterson vice-president. Mr. Peterson will continue to serve as the organization's treasurer.

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Agricultural Chemicals

Higher prices are now effective for domestic ammonium nitrate. Menhaden fish scrap is priced higher at Baltimore and tankage prices have been advanced here and at Chicago. Under the insecticide classification, chlordane prices have been reduced. It is stated that parathion will be made available in commercial quantities for the 1949 season. The trade is expecting that lead arsenate prices will be advanced shortly to cover the increased cost of lead.

No easement in the supply of nitrogen could be noted. Cokeoven ammonium sulphate is heavily under contract. Production of Canadian ammonium nitrate and cyanamide, after showing temporary improvement, has been cutback by the inability to obtain sufficient power for plant capacity operation. Demand for superphosphate has shown seasonal improvement and the inquiry for potash has kept well ahead of current output. Both domestic and imported sodium nitrate along with nitrate solutions are experiencing more demand than supply. No bone meal is available for prompt shipment and no castor pomace has reached the open market during this quarter to date.

Nitrogenates

Ammonium Sulphate—Sold ahead condition of output has kept the supply position tight. Bureau of Mines stated that production of coke-oven sulphate in September showed a loss of 3 percent compared with the preceding month. The September total was 139,719,556 pounds, compared with 144,093,126 pounds in August and 134,834,800 pounds in September 1947. Production from January 1 through September amounted to 1,229,699,548 pounds, against 1,184,471,000 for the corresponding period a year ago. Total sales for September showed very little variation from those of the preceding month. In September sales aggregated 146,265,876 pounds, against 146,245,549 in August and 131,999,900 for September 1947. Stocks on September 30 were 53,166,606 pounds, compared with 60,304,226 on August 31 and 53,755,977 pounds on September 30, 1947.

Production from purchased synthetic ammonia was 4,334,263 pounds in September, against 4,163,923 in August. September sales amounted to 2,285,843 pounds, compared with 4,611,246 in August.

Bone Meal—Feed interests have about all production for prompt shipment under contract at present. The supply situation is definitely tight and firm.

Cyanamide—After a recent expansion in production occasioned by a corresponding increase in power, output is down again by a reduction of power resulting from drouth in the Canadian supply area. Shipments are behind schedule and stocks are exceedingly tight.

Output of calcium cyanamide in Poland in the first half of 1948 was 83,600 metric tons which was 127 percent of planned production and 45 percent more than that in the first six months of 1947.

Dried Blood—Shortage of available stocks has restricted trading. There was an active demand from the feed trade and some inquiry for fertilizer use. Last sales were at $8.50 per unit of ammonia here and in Chicago.

Fish Meal—Menhaden fish meal continued firm in Baltimore at the late advance. Available stocks were reported scarce. Fish scrap was quoted higher at $115 to $120 per ton.

Slag—In 1947, iron blast-furnace slag processed for commercial uses reached a new high of 19,581,679 short tons valued at $19,525,482, a figure 17 percent above the 16,706,792 tons valued at $14,869,839 in 1946. These statistics are based on a canvass conducted by the National Slag Association, of the 38 companies operating 58 plants that prepare iron blast-furnace slag for commercial use. The results of this canvass were assembled in cooperation with the Bureau of Mines. Out of the total, 50,939 tons were used for agriculture at a price averaging $1.20 per ton.

Sodium Nitrate — Buying conditions have remained tight with domestic and imported finding a ready outlet as soon as available. The market position is definitely firm without revealing any quotable price change.

Tankage—Scarce for prompt shipment with prices higher. Last sales were at $8 here and in Chicago while sellers were asking $8.50 per unit of ammonia at the close in both areas. Inquiry was confined mostly to the feed trade.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Ammonium nitrate, domestic, $4 per ton.
Menhaden fish scrap, $5 per ton.
Tankage, 50c. per unit of ammonia.

Prices Reduced

Chlordane, 45c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
81.6	81.6	81.6	72.5

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Phosphates

Phosphate Rock—Domestic demand has been sustained at a level to keep a free flow of shipments from mines. Current production is meeting requirements and the market so far in the last quarter has continued to show a normal state of balance. The market situation at present is quite the reverse from a year ago when the supply position was exceedingly tight. It appears as though increased production this year has been able to level off requirements in a satisfactory manner.

Superphosphate—Gradual improvement in the call for shipments is reported. It is stated that the seasonal resumption of activities in many of the smaller mixing plants has been reflected in an increased movement from acidulators. The market is quoted firm at 76c. to 77c. per unit of a-p-a, according to quantity and seller here and at Baltimore.

Potashes

Current shipments are confined to existing contracts and producers are moving this material as rapidly as possible. Regardless of interruption by labor strikes and repair work, deliveries during the last fiscal year averaged 13 percent above the preceding period and it is expected that the present year will at least hold this average. There has been no easement in the demand from mixing plants and the present tendency is to increase commitments.

Los Angeles Fertilizer Market

Los Angeles.—The agricultural chemical market is steady. Prices are unchanged, nitrogenous materials are in poor supply. However, organics are moving in fair quantities. Ruling prices are:—Ammonium nitrate, $75.04 per ton f.o.b. this city. Ammonium phosphate, $65 per ton for 16-20 grade f.o.b. Los Angeles, and $89.50 per ton for 11-48 grade f.o.b. this city. Ammoniam sulphate, $48.50 in bulk, $51.50 in bags. Blood meal, $5.75 to $6 per unit of ammonia at source. Bone meal, $60 to $62 per ton for steamed 1x30 meal. Fish meal, $120.25 per ton f.o.b. Los Angeles for 65 percent California sardine meal. Sodium nitrate, $53 per ton in 100-pound bags. $5 off for bulk. Potassium muriate, 45½c. per unit f.o.b. Trona basis. Bags additional. Potassium sulphate, 95 to 98 percent K_2SO_4 in bulk 79c. per unit, f.o.b. Trona. Superphosphate, $20.20 f.o.b. this city. Tankage, dry rendered, ground 50 percent protein, $5.50 per unit of ammonia at production plant, plus 10c. per unit of b.p.l.

Pesticides

It is stated that production for the 1949 season is being delayed this year on account of confusion as to what materials will be required and because of the uncertainty of prices of certain basic products. The advance in lead prices will be followed shortly by an increase in lead arsenate quotations. According to the Department of Commerce, 1948 insecticide needs were only 60 to 75 percent of 1947 although producers were prepared to take care of requirements in excess of 1947 usage.

Calcium Cyanide—Finding a seasonal outlet as a pest destroyer, particularly as a rat-killer. Also commanding attention as a fumigant agent for the treatment of citrous fruit trees here and abroad.

Chlordane — Lower prices became effective for this material on November 1. The agricultural grade in 400-pound drums is priced at $1.05 per pound. In 65-pound containers the price is $1.25 and in 3-pound drums $2 per pound. The breakdown on the refined grade is $1.20 per pound for aluminum clad drums of 400 pounds, $1.40 for 65 pounds, $1.65 for 20 pounds and $2.15 for 3-pound containers. All prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Both grades are identical in insecticidal activity.

Paradichlorobenzene—Supply situation free at the present time with demand relatively slow. Inquiry so far in this quarter has not been up to the seasonal average and it is stated that substitutes have probably cut into the consumption of para for moth repellent uses. Exports in July amounted to 128,000 pounds, the lowest for any of the first seven months of 1948.

Parathion — Production is working toward capacity and it is stated that commercial quantities will be available for the 1949 season. Prices made effective for technical on November 1, were $2.50 per pound, drums in carlots and $2.55 for less. The aerosol grade is priced at $3 per pound for any quantity. All prices are f.o.b. the works.

Pyrethrum—July imports amounted to 224,000 pounds, all from the Belgian Congo; this represented a decline of 48 percent from June receipts. Production in the Belgian Congo for 1948 is estimated at 1,100 to 1,200 tons, compared with 1,048 tons in 1947. July exports of pyrethrum extract from the United States amounted to 6,800 pounds, against 1,500 pounds in June.

Sulphur and Pyrites

Mine shipments of native sulphur in August were placed at 445,975 long tons by the Bureau of Mines. July shipments totaled 403,961. Total shipments from January 1 to August 31 were 3,269,373 long tons, compared with 3,219,316 for the

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For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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same period in 1947. Apparent sales in August were 435,646 long tons, against 387,198 in the preceding month. Combined sales for the first eight months of 1948 were 3,284,403 long tons, compared with 3,444,607 for the same time in 1947. Some pickup in export trade is developing. It is expected that ERP will take some sulphur although nothing about the quantity has been made known. It is stated recovery of production in Italy and Japan has been slow. Pyrites shipments have been confined to contract consumers.

Production of iron pyrites in Spain in the first half of 1948 totaled 548,488 metric tons (485,096 tons in January-June, 1947), according to the Mining Council, Madrid. Exports were chiefly to Belgium, Bizonal Germany, Netherlands, and United Kingdom.

Du Pont Names Weibel To New 'Semesan' Post

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., has appointed Howard A. Weibel assistant sales manager of its "Semesan" section, which is responsible for the company's interest in seed disinfectants and turf fungicides. Mr. Weibel joined the "Semesan" organization in 1940 as a technical salesman.

The section has also issued a new booklet on chemical seed treatment, which explains why seed should be treated and describes all du Pont seed disinfectants. The publication describes various machinery and methods for treating seed and shows a simple method of testing for treated seed. Copies may be obtained from the company.

Ferro Publishes Animal Diet Deficiencies Booklet

Ferro Chemical Corporation, subsidiary of Ferro Enamel Corporation, Cleveland, has prepared Technical Bulletin No. 24, "Cobalt Compounds for Correcting Diet Deficiencies in Feeding Cattle and Sheep." The company prepared the brochure in view of the timely interest in the subject and application of essential trace materials in feeds, fertilizers and so forth.

McCormack Heads PMA Branch

Appointment of Alvin V. McCormack as director of the agricultural conservation programs branch, Production and Marketing Administration, has been announced by Ralph S. Trigg, PMA administrator. This position was held by Albert J. Loveland before his appointment as under secretary of agriculture. Since that time, W. B. Crawley, PMA assistant administrator for production, has been acting as director of the branch. As head of the ACP branch, Mr. McCormack will be responsible for coordinating the planning and administration of the agricultural conservation program.

Trade Briefs

Insecticides and fungicides imported into Guatemala during 1947 were valued at $518,669, with the United States supplying 98.7 percent of the total.

Phosphate rock exported from Egypt during 1947 totaled 343,000 metric tons, valued at £787,532, compared with 312,000 tons, valued at £683,750, in the previous year.

Superphosphate production in Medellin, Colombia, is currently estimated at fifteen metric tons daily, but is expected to increase to thirty tons daily when the new plant reaches full operation.

Dried blood production in Paraguay totaled 199 metric tons in 1947, compared to 395 tons in 1946. Production of industrial bones totaled 278 metric tons in 1947, compared with 523 tons in 1946.

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Textile and Leather Chemicals

Lower cost of corn starch, which was reduced fractionally unsettled competing starches and resulted in fractional declines in potato and wheat starches last week. Egg albumen also was lower under increased offerings for prompt delivery and was reduced 3 cents per pound for moderate quantities. The price index declined to 366.0, compared with 368.9, the week previous and 378.7, for this time last year.

Consuming demand for sizing materials was restricted to prompt requirements and the volume of business was below expectations. Interest in potato starch was not improved by the lower price, which was claimed to be close to the cost of production. Demand for tapioca flour was light, chiefly for actual needs.

Condition in tanning materials were without change. Tanners were still out of the market and quotations while unchanged were entirely nominal. Slow demand for leather was reflected in reduced tanning operations, which in some quarters have been cut to 35 percent of capacity. A fair inquiry was reported for mangrove bark, which was practically unavailable for shipment from Africa. Other materials were offered freely with tanners showing no interest.

Raw calf and kip skins were added to the list of commodities requiring licenses for export to all countries by the Department of Commerce. A fourth quarter of 200,000 skins has been set. The reason for this action is the decreasing supply of skins due to an active demand from foreign countries.

Chemicals

Acetic Anhydride—Market continued on a steady basis and reflected the high cost of basic material. Demand was fairly active. Quotations were held at former levels.

Bichromates—This market was firm as a result of the sold up production for the fourth quarter. Deliveries against contracts absorbed the output and resale material was light. Export business was reported confined to moderate quantities, despite active inquiry.

Sodium Acetate—Good demand absorbed the bulk of the output. Prices were maintained at current levels.

Sodium Hydrosulphite—Steady consuming demand was reported for prompt needs. Recent heavy buying covered consumers requirements for next few months. Prices were well held.

Sulphonated Oils — Moderate demand was reported for sulphonated grades, chiefly for prompt requirements. Higher cost of tallow improved the tone of sulphonated, though prices were unchanged as yet. Castor oil was quiet.

Dyestuffs

Annatto—Consuming demand was confined to actual requirements. Small quantities for spot delivery were unchanged.

Cochineal—Business was inactive and limited quantities on the spot were closely held at current levels.

Madder—Hand-to-mouth buying was noted for this material at former quotations.

Sizing Materials

Albumin, Blood—Consumers absorbed sizable quantities against former orders. Prices for albumin and dried soluble blood were unchanged and firm.

Corn Dextrin—Trading was light, chiefly for prompt needs. Prices were reduced 50c. per 100 pounds for all grades. While new business was spotty, deliveries against former orders were of good volume.

Corn Starch—Consuming inquiry for forward delivery was slow, with bulk of sales confined to immediate requirements. Quotations were easy and declined 50c. per 100 pounds. The world's corn crop was estimated at the record total of 5,900,000,000 bushels by the Department of Commerce. The crop is 25 percent above the 1935-39 average of 4,800,000,000 bushels. This year's record production in the United States accounted for the increase, together with a slight gain in South Africa. Harvests on the other Continents are below average.

Egg Albumen—Business was reported light and spotty. Supplies on the spot were not abundant, but adequate to cover demand. Edible was available from $2.65 to $2.75 per pound, depending upon quantity and seller. Chinese albumen was unchanged at $2.62 per pound, duty paid on spot. Technical remained steady and was in good inquiry. Supplies were maintained at $1.48 to $1.55 per pound, as to quantity.

Dried egg production during September totaled 3,692,000 pounds, compared with 184,000 pounds in September last year. Production consisted of 273,000 pounds of dried albumen, 215,000 pounds of dried yolk, and 3,204,000 pounds of dried whole egg. Production of dried egg during the first nine months of 1948 totaled 39,862,000 pounds, compared with 84,843,000 pounds during the same period last year. The Government has, from May through October 15, contracted for 27,226,000 pounds of dried whole egg for egg price support purposes. The output of 3,894,000 pounds of frozen egg during September was 58 percent less than the 9,163,000 pounds produced in September last year. Storage holdings on October 1 totaled 201,322,000 pounds, compared with 216,762,000 pounds on October 1 last year and 253,193,000 pounds, the October 1943-47 average.

Egg Yolk—Trading was quiet. Market was unchanged and steady. Prices for spot ranged from 93c. to 98c. per pound, according to quantity. Chinese was quoted at 89c. to 95c. per pound, spot, duty paid. Production of yolk in September totaled 215,000 pounds, compared with 3,000 pounds for the same month last year.

Potato Starch—Liberal supplies and quiet demand continued to unsettle this market. Quotations were easy and reduced to 6c. per pound, carlots, for New York delivery. Spot stocks were unchanged and held at 7½c. per pound, because of the high cost of handling. Present prices were reported close to cost of production, and any further reduction, it was reported, would represent a loss to grinders and would result in the closing down of mills.

Sago Flour—Business was slow. Light stocks on the spot were unchanged at 8½c. per pound.

Tapioca Flour—Buying interest showed no improvement and the market was a quiet affair. Offers of mediums were liberal and quoted at 6½c. per pound, ex-dock, and at 6¾c. to 7c. ex-warehouse. High-grade scarce and held at 10c. ex-dock and 10¼c. to 10½c. ex-warehouse.

Wheat Starch—Quotations were reduced 25c. per 100 pounds, as a result of the recent decline of competing starches. Demand was reported fair and spotty. Prices ranged from 6.31c. to 7.31c. per pound, New York basis, as to quantity.

Tanning Materials

Chestnut Extract—Demand was reported of a hand-to-mouth nature. Offers were quite liberal, with tanners taking moderate lots for actual requirements. Prices were without change.

Divi Divi—Consuming inquiry was lacking and offers for shipment commanded little interest. Sellers were quoting at unchanged quotations for prompt and forward shipment.

Mangrove Bark—Tanners showed a good inquiry for replacements, but with stocks at primary sources unavailable, the market was merely nominal.

Myrobalans—There was little doing in this market last week. Inquiry for replacements continued inactive, and the market was entirely nominal.

Quebracho Extract—This market remained slow. Buying interest was lacking. Quotations were unchanged, but the market was a dull and nominal affair. Offers for shipment were liberal.

Valonia—Business continued quiet. Offers for shipment were limited to cups, with consumers showing no interest in replacements. Quotations were more or less nominal. Arrivals of 845 bags were reported at New York last week against former orders.

Wattle—Trading was inactive last week. Bark and extract were offered more freely for prompt shipment, but attracted little buying interest. Prices were steady and unchanged.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

Corn, dextrin, 50c. per 100 lbs.
starch, 50c. per 100 lbs.
sugar, 15c. per 100 lbs.
Egg albumen, 3c. per lb.
Potato starch, ¼c. per lb.
Wheat starch, ¼c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
366.0	368.9	369.3	378.7

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

ONE POUND OR A CARLOAD

ALBUMENS

Always Uniform — Always Dependable

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Largest Manufacturers of Technical Egg Products

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TANNIC ACID • GALLIC ACID

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PYROGALLIC ACID • HYDROQUINONE

ZINSSER & COMPANY, Inc.

HASTINGS-ON-HUDSON, NEW YORK

Appearance	Oily water-white liquid
Odor	Mild ester
Acidity (as Phthalic Acid)	0.01% by weight max.
Specific Gravity 20 20°C	1.047-1.049
Assay (ester content)	Minimum 99% by weight
Weight per gallon	Approximately 8.75 lb.

Containers: 50-55 gal. one-way steel barrels

* * *

THIS clear, high-boiling, water-white liquid is being widely used as a modifying agent and plasticizer with natural and synthetic resins as well as with certain synthetic elastomers.

It is especially recommended for use in nitrocellulose lacquers. Its compatibility and high plasticizing efficiency increase the elasticity of the finished coating.

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A white powder used in supported coatings and unsupported vinyl films. Imparts superior resistance to water and oil absorption.

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Barrett

45

Coaltar Chemicals

Quotations of one producer of phthalic anhydride were advanced by one cent a pound on the East Coast last week, causing the weekly price index of the coaltar chemicals market to climb from 156.4 to 156.9. The advance was for carload and less carload lots and was made by the one remaining seller whose quotations had represented the low side of the range. Others had advanced their figures on October 1. Last week's action put all major sellers on an equal basis as to price.

Listings for other materials held firm and unchanged. There had been some reports that there would be revisions in the prices of orthocresol and the tar acid oils, but these did not come about last week.

In general, it could be said that the supply of both basic products and intermediates was showing some signs of easing. There were no radical developments, but in a number of cases producers said they could see what looked like the beginning of a trend towards freer supply. Production was, for the most part, up to high levels and there was some help being furnished by the steady arrivals of some imported materials.

There had been a few stray reports of a falling off in the demand for coaltar products, but most sellers were quick to discount these. The supply of most intermediates was showing some improvement, but the bulk of the basic products were still nip and tuck.

Crude naphthalene was showing some temporary and slight easing because of good quantities of material received from abroad, but was not entirely free. The refined was in a fairly good supply condition. Imports had eased the supply of cresylic acid from abroad but the domestic material was still fairly tight. Some quarters reported a trend towards easing in the supply of phenol, but there were others who said they could see no such signs and reported the product still tight. Creosote was in abundant supply, as it had been for some time.

Steel companies still had their production facilities geared to a high point during the week. The American Iron and Steel Institute reported that scheduled production of companies having 94 percent of the capacity of the industry was 98.9 percent. This was the same percentage figure scheduled for the previous week, and was only slightly below the peacetime record of 99.1 percent established recently.

Last week's steel production was equivalent to 1,782,600 tons of steel ingots and castings. This compared to 1,681,700 tons one year ago and 1,281,210 tons for the average week of 1940, the highest pre-war year.

Production figures used in this market report are from the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
Phthalic anhydride, 1c. per lb.

Prices Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100 - August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
156.9	156.4	156.4	138.9

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Basic Products

Benzol—Production of the motor grade in September dropped 2.4 percent below the production for August. September production amounted to 686,582 gallons as compared to 703,729 for the preceding month. There was also a drop in the production of the nitration (1°). This amounted to 6.1 percent. September production amounted to 3,405,764 gallons as compared to 3,626,627 gallons for August. The industrial pure (2°) showed an increase, however. September production of that material totaled 8,203,171 gallons as compared to 8,005,538 gallons for the previous month. This was an increase of 2.5 percent. Production of all other grades was up in September by 7.3 percent. The September output reached 257,880 gallons as compared to 240,412 gallons for the month of August.

Demand for benzol was still at high levels during the past week and there were no indications of any considerable easing in the immediate future. Supplies were still on the tight side although it was said that in general old, established customers were able to obtain enough of the material to satisfy their immediate wants. Pricewise, the market was reported to be quiet and there were no indications of any immediate revisions in schedules.

Coaltar—The output of the crude material in September was 2 percent below that during August, during which time 62,924,118 gallons of the item were produced. The September production dropped to 61,674,878 gallons. Demand for this product was still strong last week and supplies, particularly in tankcar lots, were difficult to obtain. It was reported that there was a slightly easier situation for the item in carload and less carload lots, although the material in lesser quantities was also none too freely available. The price structure held to previously established levels, and producers gave no indications that they were planning any changes in the immediate future.

Creosote—With heavy stocks of this item on the market for some time past, it was reported last week that the September production by coke-oven operators had showed a 20.2 percent increase over the production of August. In September, 2,888,711 gallons were produced as compared to the output of 2,402,674 gallons in August.

A range in price of 16c. to 19½c. still prevailed last week. Some sellers had recently dropped to the lower figure, but there were others who were still holding to the higher price and said they were planning no decreases in the immediate future. Supplies were still at high levels. Domestic production was making good quantities of the product available, and added to that were steady and fairly heavy arrivals of the item from abroad. There was some difference of opinion among sellers as to how strong the demand was. Some said it was not so strong as supply, while others said they were having no trouble in selling what they were making. One seller stated that it could foresee no great changes in market conditions for the balance of the year, and was not expecting to decrease prices. While demand was not able, in all cases, to absorb the supply, it was pointed out that the requests being received for the product were still at reasonably good levels, but that heavy production was responsible for the lack of balance between supply and demand.

Cresol—Domestic goods still remained in a tight supply position, but the imported product was a bit freer. Shipments from abroad had been coming in in fairly good quantities and that was helping the supply situation. Demand remained strong and indications were that it would stay that way for the time being at least. There were no changes reported in the price structure and there were no signs that any were in prospect for the immediate future.

Cresylic Acid—There had been some reports of easing in the supply of the domestic product, but that was only minor, for in general it could be said that the item was still in a tight position, with the demand for it continuing at a strong rate. The imported product was in a better position as far as supply was concerned. In some cases, it was said, importers had noticed among their customers a reluctance to take on any more stocks of the item for the time being.

Naphthalene — Supplies of the refined material last week were said to be reasonably free, but there were some spotty shortages reported in the market for the crude. The supply and demand of the latter had, however, come into a better balance in recent weeks, it was said. Pricewise, the material was reported to be without change and there were no indications

Coke By-Products

Estimates of by-product cokeoven operations in the week ended October 30 indicate the following output of by-products from that source:—

Ammonia liquid NH_3	lbs.	1,239,266
Ammonia sulphate	lbs.	32,090,478
Benzol	gals.	4,043,822
Coaltar	gals.	15,001,646
Creosote oil	gals.	834,874
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	1,982,826
Phenol	lbs.	234,808
Toluol	gals.	808,764
Xylol	gals.	182,628

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

refined grades include:
Pyridine
Alpha Picoline
Mixed Picolines
2,4 Lutidine
Mixed Toluidines
Quinoline
Isoquinoline
Quinaldines

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KOPPERS COMPANY, INC.
TAR PRODUCTS DIVISION
PITTSBURGH 19, PA.

that any revisions were planned for the immediate future.

Production of the crude material, solidifying at less than 70°C., amounted to 2,949,527 pounds during September, as compared to 1,503,113 pounds during the previous month. This represented an increase of 96.2 percent. Output of the material solidifying at 70° and less than 79°C. was lower during September. During that time, production amounted to 6,914,287 pounds, as compared to 7,090,160 in August. This amounted to a drop of 2.5 percent.

Phenol—Supplies of both the technical and USP material during the past week were in a tight position. From time to time, there had been reports that there was a slight trend towards easing, but when the supplies of the product were examined against the demand it was seen that there was still none of the item that had to go begging for a market.

Pyridin—A gain of 6.7 percent in production was noted for the crude material during September. During that time, output amounted to 60,683 gallons, as compared to 56,851 gallons during the previous month. The refined (2°) material also showed a production gain in September. Output at that itme reached 93,875 pounds, while the manufacture in the preceding month amounted to 72,219 pounds. This represented an increase of 30 percent.

Demand for the material continued to be felt at high levels and it was said that there were no indications than any falling off could be expected in the immediate future. The denaturing grades were reported to be a bit easier as to supply in the past few weeks, but the pharmaceutical grades were still very tight. There had been some indications of a trend towards easing, but they were only slight and buyers and sellers were both watching the market to see what the next few weeks would bring forth.

Solvent Naphtha — Production of the crude heavy solvent during September was down 3.8 percent from the output in August. During September, production amounted to 424,655 gallons, while during the previous month it was 441,528 gallons. The refined light solvent, however, showed an increase of 35.9 percent. September production reached 61,886 gallons, as compared to 45,534 gallons in August.

These figures were reflected in the general supply and demand picture. The crude last week was still said to be in a tight position as to supply, while the demand for it was being felt at a strong rate. The refined material, as reported during the previous week, was tending towards a freer supply position. There was still nothing very definite about the situation, but some sources felt it might be the beginning of a definite improvement.

Toluol—Output of the nitration (1°) during September was down by 3.3 percent from the figure for August. During September production was 1,858,834 gallons, as compared to 1,921,494 gallons during the preceding month. The industrial pure (2°) showed a percentage gain of 4.4 during September. During that month production amounted to 480,377 gallons, while during August it was 460,-105 gallons.

Supplies of this item were not readily available, although it was said that old, established customers could generally get enough of the material to satisfy their immediate wants. Demand continued to be strong and it was expected that it would continue that way for some time to come. Pricewise, there were no changes reported during the week and there were no indications that any were planned for the immediate future. Some sources felt that prices were likely to hold for the rest of the year, unless there should be increases in the cost of manufacture or transportation.

Xylol—Production figures recently released showed that output of this material, including all grades, was down by 2.8 percent during September. During that time, production amounted to 604,407 gallons, as compared to 621,660 gallons in August. Supplies of this item were still tight, although generally speaking, established customers were able to get enough of the material to keep their needs satisfied. Demand for the item was strong, as it had been for some time past, and showed all indications of staying that way for the immediate future at least. Pricewise, there were no changes and there were none anticipated unless there should be increased costs of manufacture or transportation.

Intermediates

Acid, Betaoxynaphthoic—Pricewise, this material held to its previous levels during the past week. Sellers reported that the

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supply situation for the product was still tight, but that the demand for it was at good levels.

Acid, Salicylic—Quotations for the technical grade during the past week were in an unchanged position and the market was without particular feature. Supplies were reported to be in a fairly good position and demand was at about the same levels that it had been in the recent past.

Benzaldehyde—Supplies of both the NF and technical grades during the past week were reported to be at levels sufficient to accommodate normal ordering. There were no changes reported in the price schedules and there were no indications that any were planned for the immediate future.

Cyclohexylamine — Supplies of this material were reported to be readily available during the past week. Pricewise there were no changes reported.

Dichloroanilin — There was some difference of opinion on just how strong the demand was for this material. One source reported that it was of moderate proportions, while another said that requests for the item had been so few that it was not producing any of the material. As far as the availability was concerned, it was said that the item was entirely free. There were some reports that said sellers were overstocked, but these reports had their denials. Despite the free conditions of supply, there were no changes reported in the price of the material.

Dichlorophenol—There was no particular change noted in the demand situation for this material during the period under review and the supply of it was said to be still somewhat limited. Prices, however, held to their previous levels and there were no indications that any changes were planned for the immediate future.

Metachloroanilin—Prices of this product showed no change during the past week, but supplies were still none too strong because of difficulties in obtaining raw materials.

Phthalic Anhydride — One producer, who had been on the low side of the range, went up in price by 1c. a pound last week, thus bringing its prices up to those being asked by other major sellers. This made East Coast quotations 22½c. in carloads and 23½c. in less than carload lots. Some quarters of the industry reported that recently they had noticed a tendency towards easing in the supply situation, but other producers still said the material was very tight and they were unable to notice any trend towards a freer supply condition. One producer, whose new facilities were expected to be in operation in a month or so, was hoping to produce about 8,000,000 pounds of the material a year when production started rolling on a commercial scale.

General Aniline Appoints Walsh Dyestuffs Plant Head

General Aniline & Film Corporation, New York, has appointed Dr. William L. Walsh manager of its Rensselaer, N. Y., plant. Dr. Walsh joined the General Aniline organization in 1936 as a research chemist and directed the manufacture of azoic colors before being appointed production manager at Rensselaer in 1942.

Xylidins Made by Atlantic Chem.

The Atlantic Chemical Corporation, Passaic, N. J., has announced that its plant in Nutley, N. J., is now in full scale production of new intermediates for the pharmaceutical, essential oil and dyestuffs industries. Among the new products being manufactured are:—vicinal orthoxylidin; asymmetrical metaxylidin, technical, and para xylidin, technical. Technical data, experimental samples or plant size shipments are available from the company.

Trade Briefs

Creosote, tar and anthracene oils exported from the United Kingdom during July totaled 3,102,099 imperial gallons, compared with 9,302,061 imperial gallons in July of 1947.

Koppers Company has elected Arthur B. Van Buskirk to its board of directors, to succeed Donald D. Shepard. Mr. Van Buskirk is vice-president and a member of the board of governors of T. Mellon & Sons.

Benzene and coaltar derivatives imported into Switzerland from the United States during the second quarter of 1948 were valued at 2,800,000 francs. Swiss exports of coaltar dyes to the United States in the same period were valued at 2,540,000 francs.

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Obituaries

Carl Albin

Carl Albin, of the Vulcan Copper & Supply Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, and prominent in the field of wood distillation and wood chemicals production, died November 2. During his career Mr. Albin had been associated with the Forest Products Chemical Company, Memphis, Tenn., and had been responsible for the construction of the Arkansas plant of the Crosset Chemical Company, as well as several plants for E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.

Dr. William G. Beckers

Dr. William G. Beckers, senior director of the Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York, died November 3 at his home in New York. He was seventy-four years old.

A native of Germany, Dr. Beckers had come to this country in 1902 to take charge of the technical departments of the American branch of the Bayer Company, manufacturer of dyestuffs and chemicals, Elberfeld, Germany. In 1911 he became an American citizen, and in the same year founded Becker's Aniline & Chemical Works, Brooklyn, of which he became president and chairman of the board of directors.

In 1917 his company consolidated with five other firms under the name of the National Aniline & Chemical Company, with Dr. Beckers as vice-president and a director. At a later date the National Aniline organization became a division of the Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, with Dr. Beckers assuming the directorship in the parent organization which he held until his death.

He retired from active participation in the affairs of this firm in 1920 and devoted himself to research and invention, obtaining several patents on synthetic detergents. He was a trustee of the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, as well as a director of numerous commercial organizations.

Dr. Beckers was educated at technical universities in Germany and served as associate professor of chemistry at the Royal Dye School, Crefeld, before joining the Bayer Company in 1900.

Simpson S. Burke

Simpson S. Burke, Pacific Coast manager of the Martin-Senour Company, paint manufacturer, Chicago, died recently in Los Angeles. He was fifty-three years old. Mr. Burke had been associated with the Martin-Senour organization for the past twenty-two years, and had been its Pacific Coast manager since 1945.

Frank J. Griswold

Frank J. Griswold, retired general manager and vice-president of the American Gysum Company, died recently in Port Clinton, Ohio, of a heart attack. He was eighty years old. Mr. Griswold, who had been one of the founders of the company, retired from active service in 1929.

Reginald A. Sully

Reginald A. Sully, Pittsburgh district manager of the Linde Air Products Company, a unit of the Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, New York, died recently at his home in Pittsburgh. He was fifty-eight years old. Mr. Sully had been associated with the company for the past thirty years and had been its manager in Pittsburgh for the past twenty years.

George C. Franks, retired chief chemist of the Bath Portland Cement Company, Bath, Pa., died recently in Bryn Mawr hospital, Bryn Mawr, Pa. He was eighty-four years old. Mr. Franks had been head of the company's chemical research department for twenty-five years before his retirement.

John F. Kavanagh, a member of the office staff of the Union Sulphur Company, New York, died recently in Staten Island, N. Y. He was forty-seven years old.

Charles H. Kunze, general manager of the marine transportation department of the Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, died November 1 in Swedish hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y. He was sixty years old. During the war Mr. Kunze was executive vice-president of War Emergency Tankers, Inc., and a member of the supply and transportation committee of the petroleum industry.

Dr. Richard L. Riccamboni, consulting chemical engineer, New York, died November 2 in Queens General hospital, New York. He was sixty-eight years old. During the recent war Dr. Riccamboni had worked at Pratt Institute trying to find a commercial method of producing a synthetic rubber.

Trade Briefs

Shell Oil Company has contracted for the construction of three 28,000 ton tankers in Great Britain.

Ashland Oil & Refining Company, Ashland, Ky., is planning the construction of a tank farm at Jeffersonville, Ind.

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Petroleum Derivatives

Paraffin was down in last week's market for petroleum derivatives. Otherwise, conditions were relatively quiet. Aromatics, aliphatics and lighter fractions remained firm. Supply levels were unchanged.

Declines in fully-refined paraffin during the week ranged from three-twentieth cent to one-fifth cent per pound. Crude-scale wax was also reduced, but quotations were withdrawn from the open market. New prices are available upon inquiry only.

Inventories of petroleum aromatics were reasonably comfortable. Volume shipments continued to move out to regular customers, although toluol was said to be less available than xylol. There was no surplus of either aromatic, and both domestic and foreign inquiries were refused. Listings held.

A manufacturer of 100 flash said that stocks were sufficient to cover all normal requirements. This did not apply to 150 flash, however, which was short and limited to regular customers only. Other high boiling aromatics and aliphatic-aromatic blends continued tight, although regular buyers were still being adequately supplied. Prices were firm.

Although sales of aliphatic materials were said to be picking up, particularly to the protective coatings industry, the supply situation was excellent, with offerings on prompt shipment available both on a contract and spot basis. The price structure was without variance.

One seller of liquefied petroleum gases continued to offer spot cars of butane and propane. The easiness of supply was attributed to a temporary decline in demand. Other lighter fractions were also in good supply. Price-wise there was no change.

Last week saw the purchase of a system of gathering lines in the East Texas field by the main supporter of the advance in crude oil. This independent refiner, who initiated the 35c. per barrel increase, was said to have taken the action to put East Texas postings of other buyers to the acid test. However, at press time, opposition remained as determined as ever, and trade observers saw no immediate change in the offing.

Solvents and Diluents

Aromatic Solvents — Good quantities moved out to regular customers during the week. Petroleum toluol was said to be less comfortable than xylol, but both materials were reported in sufficiently easy supply to keep pace with current requirements. However, there was no surplus of either aromatic. New business was not being accepted, and export inquiries were also being turned away. Meanwhile, prices were stable in all areas at 30c. per gallon, tanks, delivered.

Based on the current volume of demand, one producer of 100 flash material indicated that the supply position was ample enough to cope with all normal needs. However, the 150 flash continued short, and orders were limited solely to regular buyers. Other high boiling aromatics and aliphatic-aromatic blends remained on the short side, although deliveries continued to regular customers. Prices were maintained.

Cleaners' Naphtha — There was no change in the price structure of this aliphatic solvent last week, quotations continuing at 14c., tanks, on the East Coast and at a range of 10⅝c. to 12c., per gallon in group 3. Stocks were reasonably plentiful and offerings were being made for prompt shipment to both spot and contract buyers. Inquiry from consuming trades was without variance.

Lacquer Diluent—Although sales to buyers in the protective coatings industry were said to be picking up, inventories remained ample. Neither contract nor spot customers reported any difficulty in locating stocks. Meanwhile, a maker of heptane-, hexane- and octane-type lacquer diluents said that these materials were finding new markets outside of the paint industry. Listings were firm at 16c., tanks, in the East and 12¼c. to 13c. per gallon in group 3.

Mineral Spirits — Interest from the paint industry was said to be on the increase. However, inventories, though by no means free, were said to be sufficient to meet all requirements. Offerings continued to be reported both on the spot and contract markets. Prices remained on a par with levels of former weeks. East Coast makers quoted 14c., tanks, while group 3 producers asked 10¼c. to 11½c. per gallon, tanks.

Rubber Solvents—Supply levels continued high during the week. The trade reported reasonably free offerings for prompt shipment both on contract and on spot. Demand was unchanged from previous weeks. Prices were stable at 15c., tanks, on the East Coast and at a range of 11c. to 11⅝c. per gallon, tanks, in group 3.

Stoddard Solvent—Demand from consuming trades, particularly the protective coatings industry, was reported on the upgrade during the past week. Nevertheless, the supply position was said to be sufficiently ample to cope with all normal requirements, both on contract and on spot. Offerings were available for prompt shipment last week. The price structure continued firm at 14c., tanks, on the East Coast and 11c. to 11⅝c. per gallon, tanks, in group 3.

V. M. & P. Naphtha—Listings were maintained in all areas during the week. East Coast makers quoted 15c., tanks, while group 3 producers asked 11½c. to 12c. per gallon, tanks. Stocks remained excellent, offerings continuing to both spot and contract customers. Demand was said to be stronger, particularly from the paint trade.

Lighter Fractions

Butane—Supply levels were still high last week, with at least one producer offering material for prompt shipment to spot customers. The situation was only temporary, however, according to trade observers, since butane stocks customarily decline during the winter months. Demand was still sluggish. Prices were maintained at 6c. per gallon, tanks, group 3.

Heptane—Inquiries were steady but moderate during the week. Inventories were plentiful. Pricewise, there was no change in the market. Listings held at a range of 12½c. to 13½c. per gallon, tanks, group 3.

Hexane—Inventories continued excellent. Spot sales were reported. Demand was moderate. Quotations were stable at 13½c. to 14½c. per gallon, tanks, group 3.

Pentane—There was no change in the price structure during the past week, quotations continuing at 10½c. to 11½c. per gallon, tanks, group 3. The supply position remained good. Inquiry was fair.

Propane—At least one maker continued to offer spot cars for prompt shipment during the week. Buying interest, meanwhile, remained off. Prices were maintained at 6c. per gallon, tanks, in group 3.

Waxes

Paraffin—Declines of 3/20c. to ¼c. per pound were noted last week for fully-refined grades. Crude-scale wax also was down, but quotations were available on inquiry only. Supply-wise, producers reported sufficient stocks for all but low-

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

Paraffin, fully refined, 120-122 ASTM, 3/20c. per lb.
122-124 ASTM, 3/20c. per lb.
125-127 ASTM, 3/20c. per lb.
128-130 ASTM, 1/5c. per lb.
130-132 ASTM, 1/5c. per lb.
132-134 ASTM, 1/5c. per lb.
135-137 ASTM, 1/5c. per lb.

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended October 23 totaled 228,594,000 barrels, according to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 227,751,000 barrels for the preceding week, this represents an increase of 843,000 barrels, comprising an increase of 780,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and an increase of 63,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude. Heavy crude-oil stocks in California, not included in the gasoline bearing stocks, totaled 9,477,000 barrels, an increase of 294,000 barrels.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

melting grades. Following are current carload quotations, slabs loose, on fully-refined wax:—120-122 ASTM, 6.90c.; 122-124 ASTM, 7c.; 125-127 ASTM, 7.10c.; 128-130 ASTM, 7.30c.; 130-132 ASTM, 7.35c.; 132-134 ASTM, 7.60c., and 135-137 ASTM, 8c. per pound.

Miscellaneous

Crude Oil—Despite an apparent attempt to carry the campaign for the 35c. per barrel increase in crude into East Texas during the week, the market remained substantially unchanged. Last week's move, which took the form of a purchase of a system of gathering lines in the East Texas field, was made by the main supporter of the crude advance. Presumably, the action by this large independent refiner was designed to put the $2.65 postings of other buyers in that area to the acid test. However, at press time, opposition remained as strong as ever, and trade observers saw no immediate change in the offing. Arrivals during the period under review totaled 1,118,389 barrels of crude petroleum from Amuay, Las Piedras, Ras Tanura, Cartagena and Puerto La Cruz.

Domestic production of crude oil for the week ended October 30 averaged 5,604,100 barrels daily, a new record high, according to the American Petroleum Institute. This was an increase of 8,150 barrels over the preceding week and compared with a daily average output of 5,274,250 barrels per day for the corresponding week in 1947.

The Bureau of Mines reported that an increase of 55,000 barrels of crude petroleum over July raised the daily average production in August to a new record of 5,577,000 barrels. Completion of 1,959 oil wells represented a reduction of 146 from July but an increase of 149 over July, 1947. A net gain of 81 in active drilling rigs to 4,801 was reported during August, an increase of 8 percent over August 31, 1947. August demand for domestic crude petroleum declined 39,000 barrels daily to 5,525,000 barrels and stocks of domestic origin were built up at an average rate of 52,000 barrels daily. Total crude stocks, domestic and foreign, were 231,954,000 barrels on August 31, compared with 230,955,000 barrels on July 31, and 233,843,000 barrels on August 31, 1947.

Fuel Oil—Importations during the past week aggregated 191,289 barrels of fuel oil from Aruba and Curacao. Meanwhile, conditions in the market last week augured well for good supplies this winter.

Natural Gasoline—The Bureau of Mines reported that the daily average of natural gasoline and allied products in August increased to 16,433,000 gallons. Total stocks increased 5,532,000 gallons, owing to an increase of 8,388,000 gallons at plants and terminals and a decrease of 2,856,000 gallons at refiners.

Los Angeles Petroleum Market

West Coast oil production now is about the same as that before the refinery workers struck. Output is averaging more than 950,000 barrels per day. Meanwhile, oil companies and strike leaders are meeting frequently to settle the walkout which has been going on for more than two months.

Adequate supplies of solvents and diluents continue to be reported despite the California oil strike. Demand good, prices steady. Cleaners' naphtha last week was quoted at 15.7c. per gallon, tankwagon, ex-tax.

Supplies of lighter fractions are steady, prices unchanged. Propane and butane during the week were quoted at 8.3c. per gallon, tankwagon, f.o.b. Wilmington, Calif.

Paraffin waxes dropped here last week. Offerings were good. High melting point, 140-147 ASTM, carload, loose slabs, f.o.b. shipper's refinery, San Francisco Bay Area, 9.1c. per pound; 146-148 ASTM, 11.5c. per pound, and 157-162 ASTM, carload, loose slabs, 13.63c. per pound. Tankcar prices in the order named above were 8.93c., 11.33c. and 13.1c. per pound.

Ohio Standard Oil Co. Building New Terminal

The Standard Oil Company of Ohio has started construction of a $1,500,000 storage and transportation terminal at Cleveland. The company has three 96,000 barrel crude oil storage tanks and pipelines to its refinery under construction at present, and is planning to build a products pumping station and four tanks for refined products, with a combined capacity of 339,000 barrels.

Sun Oil Advances LeCates

Sun Oil Company, Philadelphia, has appointed Francis A. LeCates general auditor. Mr. LeCates, who was formerly assistant auditor, succeeds Walter K. Smith, who has resigned after twenty-two years with the company.

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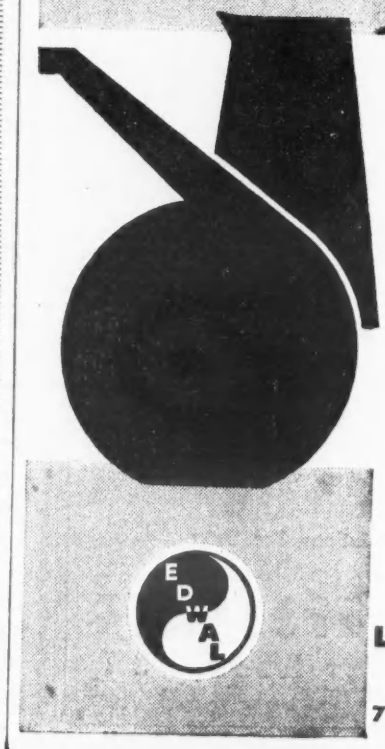

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One major producer of borax, boric acid, and various borate compounds announced price advances, effective January 1, amounting to approximately 10 percent. Bulk quantities and paper bag prices were scheduled to advance $5 per ton on borax, while boric acid prices were to be advanced $10 per ton. Ammonium biborate, and the pentaborate also were to be upped $10, while sodium metaborate in paper bags was to remain unchanged. The usual package differentials will prevail, and the practice of partial freight allowances is to be continued, it was announced.

Price movements in this market were very few last week in both the pharmaceutical materials and the industrial chemicals. The index was unchanged. Formaldehyde completed a price movement that was started in the previous week, and ended with a ½ cent reduction all across the board. Silver cyanide and silver nitrate dropped in price; so did corn syrup. Tartar emetic was advanced 3c. per pound. Mercury iodide was up.

Milk powder of both the skimmed and whole milk types were off significantly in an irregular market characterized by low demand and hand to mouth buying. Castor beans were again without offerings last week, but buyers ideas increased nominally by $5 per long ton at which the latest sales were made.

The alcohol business continued to be acutely competitive, with a considerable amount of price shading below official quotations being done in some quarters. Individual sales were made at private terms between buyer and seller. Formaldehyde was moving in substantial quantities at the new price schedule, and a new manufacturer in the New England area was now producing on a fairly large scale. Menthol was showing some increased demand, and prices were holding firm.

Glycerin was in a rather delicate balance between supply and demand. Consumers were restricting inventories to a minimum in expectation of a price break, but informed sources felt that there would be no break in glycerin prices in November and probably not before the first of the year. This could be said to be the composit view of prime producers. Consumers of crude glycerin for making refined materials were exercising caution, however, and remained on the alert so as not to be caught in a bad position when the price break eventually comes.

Penicillin was plentiful, and the supply situation on streptomycin had eased significantly. Sulpha drugs were in increased demand with the approach of winter months, but in view of the competition of some of the antibiotics, there was a question as to the extent of this season's demand.

Acetone—Production of this item during August was reported by the Tariff Commission as 36,588,682 pounds, compared with 40,232,737 pounds in July. This lower production in August was said in most quarters to have been due to the softer position of the market at that time as a result of slackening demand from industries which during June and July had closed down at various times during the period for vacations.

Alcohol—The alcohol market last week continued to be in an acutely competitive situation wherein the official quotations of major producers were being shaded by several cents per pound on large quantity orders, creating a condition which made some other producers willing to meet the competitive price. Some sales of denatured material, which is quoted at 75c. per gallon officially, were actually transacted at 66c. per gallon after considerable negotiations. This type of thing was representative of many such deals made at private terms between buyer and seller. Individual sales seemed to seek their own level. Other producers, took the attitude that, in certain critical instances, some slight shading might be done, but were unwilling to go as low as the case just cited because of production costs. Current quotations in OPD reflect only the official quotations of established prime producers.

Ammonium Bromide—The NF granular material was in only moderate demand and was plentiful. Trading was relatively quiet.

Borax and Boric Acid—These items together with borate compounds such as ammonium pentaborate, sodium metaborate, ammonium biborate, and potassium borate were scheduled by one producer to advance in price by approximately 10 percent, effective January 1. Borax technical crystals in paper bags were slated to move upward $5 per ton, and this also applied to the fine granular grade. The price of crystals accordingly would be moved from $74.50 to $79.50 per ton, while the fine granular material in bulk would be advanced from $44.50 to $49.50. The other grades were being marked up proportionately, and the usual package differentials would prevail. The practice of selling on a partial freight allowance would be continued, it was announced.

Boric acid crystals were advanced, effective January 1, from $124 per ton to $134 per ton packaged in paper bags, the usual package differentials and partial freight allowances prevailing. Ammonium pentaborate was to be increased $10 per ton, as was also the biborate. Sodium metaborate of the 8 Mol type is to remain unchanged at $90.50 per ton, packaged in paper bags.

Castor Oil—Demand continued off on this item, and the situation on beans was slightly stronger over the previous week. Sellers ideas on price were around $115 per long ton, but offerings were withheld, making this quotation nominal, and patterned after the last sales.

Arrivals of beans last week amounted to 53,834 bags equivalent to 8,075,100 pounds, compared with 29,215 bags or 4,382,250 pounds the previous week and 32,466 bags equivalent to 4,869,900 pounds during the corresponding week of last year.

Total arrivals since January 1 amounted to 1,166,307 bags equivalent to 175,042,050 pounds, compared to 1,332,227 bags or 199,834,050 pounds during the same period of last year.

Ethyl Acetate—The price structure of this solvent remained unchanged last week. Demand was said to be definitely stronger due in large part to the expanded operations of the lacquer industry. Production of the 85 percent grade during August stood at 5,457,116 pounds, a marked increase over the July production of 4,972,103 pounds.

Ethyl Ether—Total production of both technical and USP ethyl ethers in August amounted to 3,069,768 pounds, a slight increase over the July level of 2,563,769 pounds. This market was reported as stable with a steady demand under a firm price position.

Ethyleneglycol—This item continued to be in very heavy demand with supplies short, and the market accordingly remained in its tight position characteristic of the situation in recent months. August production was reported by the Tariff Commission as 33,496,440 pounds, compared with 30,140,226 pounds in July.

Formaldehyde—The price position of this item last week completed the ½c. reduction in quotations which began the previous week. Some producers during the previous week reduced the price of tankcar and tankwagon quantities by ½c. per pound, but only one producer extended this reduction to the drum carlot and less carlot shipments. This created a competitive situation on smaller quantities, in which during last week all major producers made comparable reductions bringing the price adjustment to a uniform reduction of ½c. across the board.

There was an abundance of supply for both the inhibited and the uninhibited grades in so much as this year there was ample methanol available for the manufacture of formaldehyde. One year ago, the situation was considerably different with short supplies threatened and later becoming critical. The current free supply situation was also due in part to the prolonged slump in the plastics in-

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Mercury Iodide, 15c. per lb.
Tartar emetic, 3c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Corn syrup, 15c. per 100 lbs.
Formaldehyde, ½c. per lb.
Milk powder, skimmed roller process, ¾c. per lb.
spray process, ½c. per lb.
whole, roller process, 2c. per lb.
spray process, 4½c. per lb.
Silver cyanide, 2c. per oz.
Nitrate, 1¼c. per oz.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
260.1	260.1	260.1	256.1

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

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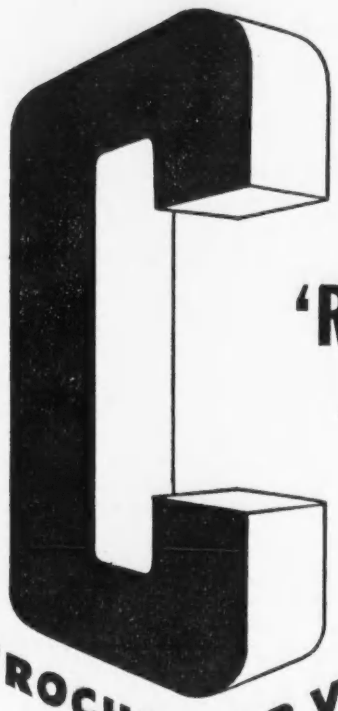

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dustry where large quantities of formaldehyde condensation resins are used.

A new producer of formaldehyde in the New England area was moving substantial quantities of formaldehyde in tankcar and tankwagon quantities at the new level of prices just established. Drum carlot and less carlot quantities were also being shipped at the new price schedule to which competitive influences have forced the quotations of all major producers.

Production of formaldehyde was reported by the Tariff Commission, on a 37 percent weight basis, to be 44,080,417 pounds, somewhat under the 45,658,213 pounds produced in July.

Glycerin—The market situation prevailing in glycerin was somewhat unusual. The market could not be described as tight, but there was a delicate balance between supply and demand, with consumers holding their inventories much below normal in expectation of a price break. The result was that consumers were ordering in smaller quantities and demanding exceedingly prompt deliveries which created somewhat of a delivery problem for producers of natural glycerin.

Best estimates of the situation, however, were that in view of the relatively small current output by the producer of synthetic glycerin, the market position of glycerin would not ease to a point where prices would be reduced in the immediate future. While production problems are being ironed out in the synthetic glycerin manufacturing operations, the flow of the synthetic product to contract consumers was expected to remain small, and just when the synthetic output will reach peak capacity was indefinite. Informed sources were of the opinion that there would certainly be no break in glycerin prices in November, and very probably none before the first of next year.

Crudes were pretty well sold up, and refiners who purchase crudes were treading the market softly because of the risk involved in crude purchases, should a sudden break in the market come. There was a stronger tone to the market as it became more apparent that the price break was not going to be immediate. However, the low subnormal inventories on which glycerin consumers are currently operating created a somewhat unhealthy situation. The balance between supply and demand was rather delicate, and if consumers became convinced that there would not be a break in glycerin prices for sometime to come, and would consequently place orders in amounts sufficient to restore their normal inventories, such increased demand might well throw the market into a tight position. This same effect would be created if there were any marked increase in demand stemming from one or more large consuming quarters. Imports of crude last

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week amounted to 84,944 pounds from Havana.

Iron Oxalate Salts—A firm price structure on the various iron oxalate salts was maintained over recent weeks. Demand was steady at a low volume of trading. The potassium salt in 250 pound drums was quoted at 30½c. per pound, while on the same basis the ammonium salt and the sodium salt were quoted at 25½c. per pound. The usual differential of 2c. per pound for 100 pound quantities, and 3c. for 50 pound quantities.

Iron Phosphate — Soluble NF material was still a slow moving item, according to most quarters, with prices holding to the level of recent months at 64c. per pound in 50 pound drums, for the granular material and a 6c. premium for the powder. It was expected that with the winter months approaching that the volume of business would increase significantly.

Menthol—Imports were small last week, amounting to only 30 cases arriving at New York from Shanghai and Hongkong. Prices were holding firm, in a market that was somewhat stronger, from a demand point of view.

Mercurials — The supply of mercury metal was abundant, particularly on the East Coast, although some shortage was reported on the West Coast as a result of the shipping strike. Accordingly, mercury salts were also abundant, and at the same time the slow demand that persisted throughout the summer months had not as yet shown any significant tendency toward increased business. Prices on all of the pharmaceutical and other salts were unchanged, with the exception of the mercury iodides.

Mercury Iodide—This material in both its red and yellow types was advanced in price 15c. per pound. Business was quiet and trading was limited to small volume in a slow but steady market. The mercurous NF yellow material advanced from $4.27 per pound to $4.42, while the red NF grade advanced from $4.17 to $4.32 per pound.

Methanol—There was nothing new to report on the methanol situation because it was still moving in tremendous quantities under a firm price structure. Production of natural methanol was 1,262,569 pounds in August, compared with 1,417,713 pounds in July. The synthetic material showed a marked increase in production in August when production was reported as 94,694,605 pounds, compared to the July production of 89,691,588 pounds.

Milk Powder — Purchases by the Department of Agriculture for the week ended October 28, was confined to 4,585,130 pounds of spray process skimmed milk powder. Prices were down in commercial levels all across the board. Skimmed milk powder was off ¾c. for the roller process material and ½c. for the spray process type. Whole powder of the roller process type was down 2c. in some quarters, while the spray process type was off as much as 4½c.

The market was somewhat unstable as price concessions were being made in an effort to unload inventories. Buyers were still inclined to limit their purchases to immediate needs, and supplies were abundant. Demand for whole milk powder was slow. New York prices on skimmed milk powder ranged from 16c. to 18¼c. for the spray process, and 14¾c. to 17¼c. for the roller process material. Whole milk powder prices varied from 34c. to 46¼c. on the 26 and 28 percent spray process material, and from 36½c. to 42c. on the roller process grade.

Pennicillin and Salts—The August production of this item dropped to 7,379,517 million Oxford units, compared to the revised July figure of 9,485,947 million Oxford units. Prices were unchanged from the lower levels established in August. Supplies were said to be quite plentiful.

Phenobarbital—The production of this material dropped sharply in August to almost half of the July production. August was recorded as only 12,758 pounds, compared with 25,363 pounds in July. Business was slow during the summer months, accounting for the low production volume, which during the winter months is always considerably greater in both demand and production.

Silver Cyanide—This chemical dropped 2c. per ounce as a result of the downward movement in silver bullion the previous week. This was the first price adjustment effected since October 6, by major sources. Larger bulk quantities were quoted in uniform differentials with smaller lots. Prompt delivery of large quantity shipments were offered, indicating a free supply situation.

Silver Nitrate—The price of this material was reduced last week by 1⅝c. per ounce following the reduction in sliver bullion by 2¼c. per ounce. Supplies were re-

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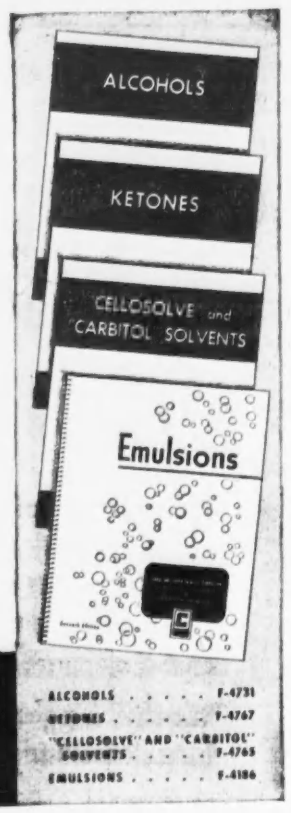

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ported as quite ample, and sales were said to be maintaining the usual steady volume.

Streptomycin — August production of this material jumped sharply in August as a result of new plant operation by new as well as established streptomycin producers. August production was reported by the Tariff Commission as 3,144,830 grams, compared with 2,678,451 grams. Prices were unchanged. Currently the market was easier from a supply point of view than it was some months ago. All needs were being met, and larger quantities were becoming available for export.

Sugar—The Department of Agriculture reported that distribution of sugar by primary sources during the January-September period this year, for United States consumption, totaled 5,683,993 short tons on a raw value basis, compared with 5,651,357 short tons during the corresponding period of last year.

Tartar Emetic—Producers of this material advanced prices 3c. per pound, establishing technical grade at 49c. to 54c. per pound. The USP quality became 54c. to 59c. The range covered quantities supplied.

AEC Assigns Eleven To Training Centers

Nine medical officers from the United States armed forces, one from the United States Public Health Service and one from the British Royal Navy have been assigned to three regional training centers for study under the Atomic Energy Commission fellowship program in biology and medicine. The assignments are for six months. No AEC fellowship stipends are involved.

Regional training centers are operated by twelve universities in six states to provide study facilities for holders of AEC fellowships. The courses offered are those that are considered to be essential to a basic understanding of the applications of atomic energy to the fields of biology and medicine. After completion of the six-month course it is expected that the medical officers from the United States armed forces and Public Health Service will be assigned to an AEC installation for field training.

Schieffelin Promotes Boyd

Schieffelin & Co., pharmaceutical and research laboratories, New York, has appointed James M. Boyd southern sales supervisor. Mr. Boyd formerly covered the souther portion of Texas as a member of the company's sales and detail staff.

Van de Kasteele in New York

R. P. Van de Kastelle, president of N. V. Technisch Chemisch Adviesbureau, i.o., Eindhoven, Netherlands, is currently on a business trip to this country. Until early next month he can be reached in care of Foster D. Snell, Inc., 29 West Fifteenth street, New York 11, N. Y.

Maurry Biological Names Lynch to Control Position

The H. E. Maurry Biological Company, Los Angeles, Calif., has appointed H. J. Lynch head of its division of chemical and pharmaceutical control. In this position Dr. Lynch, who was formerly technical director of Chemicals, Inc., Detroit, will supervise all testing of materials used in manufacturing the company's pharmaceutical preparations.

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Blocked Property Release Filing Deadline Extended

Attorney General Tom C. Clark has announced that, effective with the transfer on September 30 of jurisdiction over blocked property from the Treasury Department to the Department of Justice, all countries admitted to the privileges of general license number 95 have been granted an extension until December 31, 1948, in which to complete the processing of applications for certification filed with the certifying agencies of such countries on or prior to June 1, 1948.

The Office of Alien Property, charged with the responsibility for administering controls over blocked property, stressed the residence requirements that must be met before certifications could be issued by the general license number 95 countries. It also emphasized that applications for certification involving assets requiring cross-certification could not be acted upon unless the applications for such cross-certification had been filed with the appropriate foreign government on or before June 1, 1948.

The agency said that persons residing in general license number 95 countries, who had not taken advantage of this general license prior to June 1, could apply for the unblocking of their property by filing an appropriate application in duplicate through the person holding the property in the United States with the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, which is acting as agent for the Office of Alien Property in administering controls over blocked property.

Southern Research Institute Appoints Seven to Staff

Recent additions to the technical staff of Southern Research Institute are:—L. Lee Bennett, jr., who returns to the Institute after completing his Ph.D. graduate work at the University of North Carolina; James A. Johnson, jr., Ph.D. from the University of Wisconsin; James W. Marsh, formerly employed by Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company; Frazer Banks, jr., University of the South graduate; Rachel Parker, bacteriology graduate from the University of Alabama; Mary Constance Wheeler, medical technician from the Medical College of Alabama, and Linda K. Simpson, physics graduate from the University of Alabama.

Coca-Cola International Elects Boykin President

The Coca-Cola International Corporation has elected S. F. Boykin president, to succeed the late Elwyn Evans. Mr. Boykin will continue to serve as treasurer of the organization. In addition, William R. Felton has been elected vice-president of the Coca-Cola Company.

Schering Promotes Gleason

The Schering Corporation, pharmaceutical manufacturer, Bloomfield, N. J., has appointed Francis J. Gleason to the sales analysis unit of its domestic sales and promotion division. In his new position, Mr. Gleason, who has been research assistant in the management research department, will be responsible for the analysis of territorial sales and promotional efforts.

Skeen Addresses Alpha Chi Sigma

Dr. John R. Skeen, director of market research of Foster D. Snell, Inc., New York, was guest speaker at a recent meeting of the New York professional chapter of Alpha Chi Sigma. Dr. Skeen discussed methods of doing business, illustrating the way unusual practices in the chemical industry have developed, especially in an effort to extend markets.

Trade Briefs

Camphor oil production in Japan during April and May of this year totaled 312 metric tons.

Alcohol production in Egypt is expected to be expanded by the formation of a new company with a capital of £600,000.

Antimalarial products have been exempted from import duties and other customs taxes by the government of Brazil.

Drugs and chemicals imported into Uruguay during the first quarter of 1948 were valued at $453,000, compared with $550,000 in the corresponding period of 1947.

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Medicinal Preparations Jan.-June Exports Listed

Preliminary statistics on United States exports of medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations in the first six months of 1948, as compared with the corresponding period in 1947, have been issued by the Department of Commerce. The data on the value of these exports are as follows:—

	January-June 1948	1947
Castor oil, medicinal grade	$125,373	$132,103
White mineral oil	682,394	2,159,047
Vitamins, fish oils, fish liver oils, vitamin A concentrate	14,579,331	14,623,737
Biologicals—		
For animal and veterinary use	596,497	720,763
Serums, antitoxins, and toxoids for human use	1,203,935	1,283,497
Vaccines for human use	635,710	920,505
Glandular products, organotherapeutics, enzymes, ferments and culture media	5,738,284	7,034,765
Druggists' nonproprietary preparations: Elixirs, tinctures, fluidextracts, and similar liquid solutions	3,936,345	5,638,214
Medicinal chemicals for prescription use	55,643,661	41,308,550
Household medicinal chemicals and pharmaceuticals in small packages	1,013,942	668,202
Proprietary medicinal preparations: Mouth washes, gargles, and personal antiseptics, etc	11,919,794	18,159,275
Total	$96,030,268	$92,648,738

Simha Studies European High Polymer Research

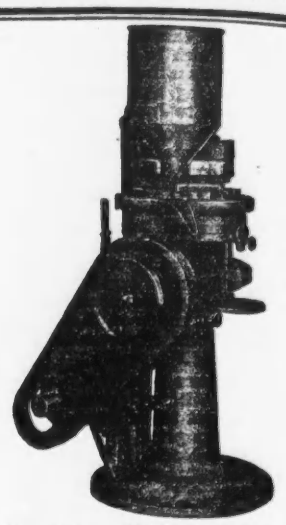
Dr. Robert Simha, consultant of the division of organic and fibrous materials of the National Bureau of Standards, is currently in Europe studying the status and trends of high polymer research in various government, academic and industrial institutions. During his stay he presented a paper on the "Effect of Shape and Interaction on the Viscosity of Dilute Solutions" at the International Rheological Congress in Scheveningen, Holland, and lectured at the Institute of Physical Chemistry, Basle, Switzerland.

Therapeutic Foundation Board to Meet December 7

A meeting of the board of directors of the Therapeutic Research Foundation will be held in the pharmacy-dental building of Temple University, Philadelphia, on December 7. Firms which have recently been admitted to membership in the foundation are the New England Alcohol Company; Templetons, Inc.; Peek & Velsor, Inc.; the S.S.S. Company; the Bradfield Company; Vitaminerals, Inc.; the Minner-Donzelot Corporation, and John H. Breck, Inc.

Drug, Cosmetic Jewish Appeal Division Plans Luncheon Dec. 1

The drugs and cosmetic division committee of the Federation of Jewish Philanthropies of New York has set December 1 as the date for its annual luncheon in behalf of the $16,500,000 appeal now under way. The luncheon will be held at the Pierre hotel, with Benjamin Lazrus, chairman of the campaign, as guest speaker.



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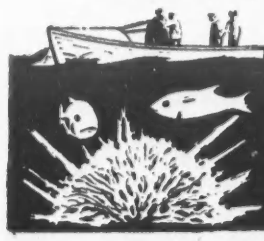

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Egg Albumen Duty Validity Sustained

The United States Court of Customs and Patent Appeals on November 2 sustained the validity of an investigation by the Tariff Commission and a subsequent proclamation of President Hoover in 1931 increasing the duty on imports of dried egg albumen from 18 cents a pound under paragraph 713 of the Tariff Act of 1930 to 27 cents a pound.

A challenge to the validity of the duty increase had been raised by T. M. Duche & Sons, Inc., on the grounds that at the time of the investigation of differences in cost of production of the product at home and abroad there was no established dried egg albumen industry in the United States and therefore the requirements of law as to costs in this country could not be met.

The appeals court, with one member dissenting—Chief Justice Garrett—ruled, however, that a fair reading of Section 336 of the Tariff Act does not necessarily presuppose the existence of a competitive domestic industry in order to lend validity to an investigation by the Tariff Commission. The lower court had ruled similarly on the question.

PMA Extends Inspection Service for Food Products

The Production and Marketing Administration of the Department of Agriculture, in response to frequent commercial request and by legislative authority, last week began the procedure necessary to extend inspection service on a voluntary basis for grain products including vegetable oils, soya products, feeds, and the like which are offered for sale on commercial contracts in domestic trade and for export. Heretofore, government inspection service has been limited to government purchases of these products.

The action consisted of the filing of proposed regulations governing the inspection of the grain products and other commodities with the Federal Register of the United States. A period of twenty days must then elapse, during which all interested persons may express their views, before the regulations can be put into effect.

Drug Industry Eyes

—Continued from page 4

lary plans an open conference November 18 for a discussion of all official specifications relating to parenteral solutions.

Industry spokesmen state that the case appears to rest largely on the meaning of the words "substantially free" as used in the USP and the NF in reference to the presence of undissolved material in solutions. Up to the war these requirements stated that they must be "free" of such material, but the standards were modified during the war to give more liberality to the specifications so as not to interfere too greatly with the drug needs of the military services.

At the first hearing on the request for an injunction last month, Bristol laboratories filed a motion with the court demanding that the FDA be required to answer a number of interrogations to clarify the issues, among them being a request that the FDA produce the standards used for determining whether an ampul contains an excessive amount of insoluble material. So far as is known, there is no such standard in existence.

A further hearing on the request for injunction will be held later this month or early next month. The court action followed a number of seizures of the company's ampuls over the past two years.

ADMA Protests

—Continued from page 4

extend the principles of certification since they would by implication indicate that only a drug which had been put through the formal procedure required by Section 505 had been adequately tested to insure its safety for use. Under the American system of free enterprise, primary responsibility for the safety of any drug rests with the manufacturer. We feel that a modification of existing practice which would tend to place the emphasis elsewhere would be inadvisable.

"4. The distribution of lists of products bearing effective new drug applications might tend to encourage misuse of such information as promotional material. This action would place at a disadvantage the ethical manufacturer, abiding by the spirit as well as the letter of the present law."

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Trade Pact Negotiations Planned

—Continued from page 3

component material of chief value and not specially provided for.

Paragraph 1751—Rennet, raw or prepared.

Dominican Republic

Paragraph 502—Molasses and sugar syrups.

Paragraph 1670—Dyeing and tanning materials: all articles of vegetable origin used for dyeing, coloring or staining (except Brazil wood, madder, and saffron, and not including any article specifically mentioned by name in paragraph 1670).

El Salvador

Paragraph 28 (a)—Natural alizarin and natural indigo.

Finland

Paragraph 1516—Matches, friction or lucifer, of all descriptions, in boxes containing not more than 100 matches per box.

Paragraph 1536—Ski wax.

Paragraph 1716—Mechanically ground wood pulp, chemical wood pulp, unbleached or bleached.

Greece

Paragraph 38—Dyeing and tanning extracts: valonia.

Paragraph 53—Vegetable oils: olive, not specially provided for.

Paragraph 781—Mixed spices, and so forth: bay leaves.

Paragraph 1686—Natural gums, and so forth: mastic.

Paragraph 1732—Oils, expressed or extracted: olive, rendered unfit for use as food or for any but mechanical or manufacturing purposes.

Haiti

Paragraph 58—Essential oils and distilled oils, not specially provided for, not mixed or compounded with or containing alcohol: vetivert oil.

Paragraph 1670—Dyeing or tanning materials, crude or advanced, and so forth: logwood.

Paragraph 1731—Oils, distilled or essential, not mixed or compounded with or containing alcohol: lemongrass oil.

Paragraph 1789—Turmeric.

Italy

Paragraph 1—Acids and acid anhydrides: boric acid and tartaric acid.

Paragraph 9—Cream of tartar.

Paragraph 10—Balsams, natural and uncompounded, not containing alcohol: styrax.

Paragraph 17—Calomel, corrosive sublimate, and other mercurial preparations.

Paragraph 26—Glycerophosphoric acid, and salts and compounds of glycerophosphoric acid.

Paragraph 35—Aconite, aloes, asafetida, cocculus indicus, jalap, manna; marshmallow or althea root, leaves and flowers. All the foregoing which are natural and uncompounded, but which are advanced in value or condition by shredding, grinding, chipping, crushing, or any other process or treatment whatever beyond that essential to proper packing and the prevention of decay or deterioration pending manufacture, and not containing alcohol.

Paragraph 53—Oils, vegetable: olive, weighing with the immediate container less than forty pounds. Olive, not specially provided for.

Paragraph 58—Oils, distilled or essential, not mixed or compounded with or containing alcohol: lemon.

Paragraph 67—Barytes ore, ground or otherwise manufactured.

Paragraph 73—Siennas, whether crude or not ground, or washed or ground.

Paragraph 76—Vermilion reds containing quicksilver, dry or ground in or mixed with oils or water.

Paragraph 80—Soap: castile.

Paragraph 209—Talc, steatite or soapstone, and French chalk: ground, washed, powdered or pulverized (except talc, steatite or soapstone, valued at not more than $14 per ton, and except toilet preparations). Cut or sawed, or in blanks, crayons, cubes, disks, or other forms.

Paragraph 231—Smalts, frostings, and all ceramic and glass colors, fluxes, glazes, and enamels, all the foregoing in any form other than ground or pulverized.

Paragraph 505—Adonite, arabinose, dulcite, galactose, inosite, inulin, mannite, d-talose, d-tagatose, ribose, melibiose, dextrose containing above 99.7 percent, mannose, melezitose, raffinose, rhamnose, sorbite, xylose, and other saccharides (not including levulose, salicin, and lactose).

Paragraph 1301—Filaments of rayon or other synthetic textile, grouped, not specially provided for.

Paragraph 1602—Aconite, cocculus indicus, manna; marshmallow or althea root, leaves and flowers. All the foregoing which are natural and uncompounded and are in a crude state, not advanced in value or condition by shredding, grinding, chipping, crushing, or any other process or treatment whatever beyond that essential to proper packing and the prevention of decay or deterioration pending manufacture, not containing alcohol.

Paragraph 1670—Dyeing or tanning materials: sumac, whether crude or advanced in value or condition by shredding, grinding, chipping, crushing, or any similar process, not containing alcohol, and not specially provided for.

Paragraph 1722—Vegetable substances, crude or unmanufactured, not specially provided for: orris root, lavender flowers, and sloe and juniper berries.

Paragraph 1728—Belladonna.

Paragraph 1731—Oils, distilled or essential, not mixed or compounded with or containing alcohol: bergamot.

Paragraph 1751—Rennet, raw or prepared.

Nicaragua

Paragraph 10—Balsams, natural and uncompounded, not containing alcohol:

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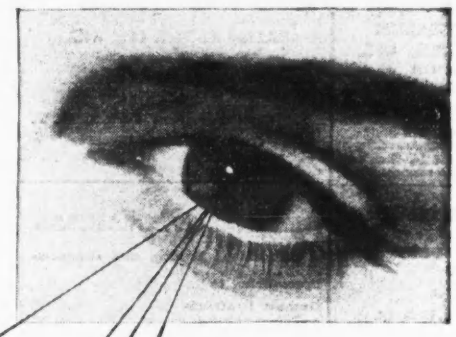
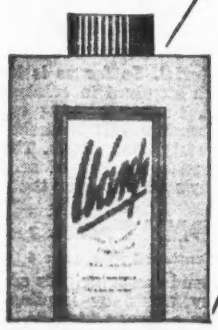


Women hesitate to buy a product that has "settled out" and therefore has an appearance of poor quality.



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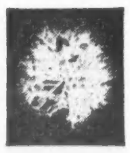

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Paragraph 1670—Dyeing or tanning materials, whether crude or advanced in value or condition by shredding, grinding, chipping, crushing, or any similar process, not containing alcohol, and not specially provided for: fustic wood and Brazil wood.

Peru

Paragraph 35—Pyrethrum or insect flowers, and derris root, tube or tuba root, and barbasco or cube root. All the foregoing which are natural and uncompounded but advanced in value or condition by shredding, grinding, chipping, crushing, or any other process or treatment whatever beyond that essential to proper packing and the prevention of decay or deterioration pending manufacture, not containing alcohol.

Paragraph 36—Coca leaves.

Paragraph 377—Bismuth.

Paragraph 1609—Cochineal, and extracts thereof, not containing alcohol.

Paragraph 1670—Dyeing or tanning materials, whether crude or advanced in value or condition by shredding, grinding, chipping, crushing, or any similar process, not containing alcohol, and not specially provided for: tara.

Paragraph 1685—Guano.

Paragraph 1686—Natural gums, natural gum resins, and natural resins, not specially provided for: leche caspi.

Paragraph 1719—Minerals, crude, or not advanced in value or condition by refining or grinding, or by other process of manufacture, not specially provided for: vanadium ore or concentrates.

Paragraph 1722—Vegetable substances, crude or unmanufactured, not specially provided for: barbasco or cube root.

Sweden

Paragraph 32—Compounds of cellulose, known as vulcanized or hard fiber, not wholly or in chief value of cellulose.

Paragraph 78—Potassium hydroxide or caustic potash.

Paragraph 81—Sodium hydroxide or caustic soda.

Paragraph 1516—Matches, friction or lucifer, of all descriptions.

Paragraph 1716—Chemical wood pulp, unbleached (except screening and soda pulp).

Uruguay

Paragraph 1625—Blood, dried, not specially provided for.

Paragraph 1627—Bones, crude, steamed or ground; bone dust, bone meal, and bone ash; and animal carbon suitable only for fertilizing purposes.

Paragraph 1780—Tankage, unfit for human consumption.

Linde Air Products Starts

—*Continued from page 5*

alkyltrichlorosilanes and the other on the alkyltriethoxysilanes, as well as two-ounce samples of any of the four products, may be obtained from the company at 30 East Forty-second street, New York 17, N. Y.

Prices listed in the sheets for ethyl and amyltrichlorosilane, f.o.b. Tonawanda, N. Y., are:—$3.75 per pound in twenty-ounce bottles; $3.25 per pound in two-quart bottles, and $3 per pound in one-gallon bottles. Single bottles weigh one, four and nine pounds, respectively.

Quoted prices for ethyl and amyltriethoxysilane, also f.o.b. Tonawanda, are:—$4.25 per pound in twenty-ounce bottles; $3.75 per pound in two-quart bottles, and $3.50 per pound in one-gallon bottles. Single bottles weigh one, three and seven pounds, respectively.

Trade Briefs

Temple University's School of Pharmacy has reported that 62 percent of its current enrollment consists of former servicemen.

Edward J. Vinnicombe, jr., manager of the bulk & institutional division of McCormick & Co., Baltimore, Md. has recently been elected to the board of directors.

W. & L. E. Gurley, manufacturer of engineering and scientific instruments, Troy, N. Y., has appointed the A. Lietz Company sales agent for California, Oregon, Nevada, Arizona, New Mexico and El Paso, Tex.

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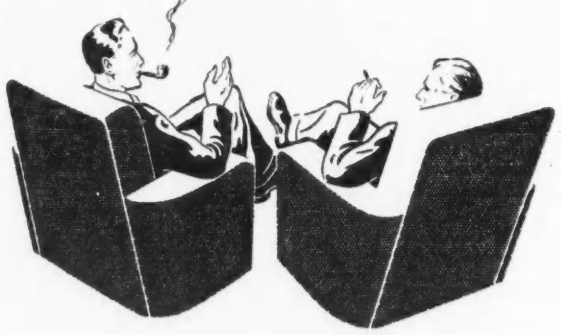

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Crystal Symposium Planned By Brooklyn Polytechnic Inst.

Sir Lawrence Bragg, physicist and Nobel prize winner and head of the Cavendish Laboratory at Cambridge University, and Dr. Max von Laue, Nobel prize winner of the University of Gottingen, Germany, who currently is a visiting professor at the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton, N. J., will take part in the study of crystals at the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, on November 12. The symposium is being sponsored jointly by the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn and the polytechnic chapter of the Society of Sigma Xi.

Other outstanding authorities on X-ray diffraction who will participate in the program are Dr. C. G. Shull, physicist at the Oak Ridge National Laboratory, who will talk on "Techniques and Application of Neutron Diffraction," and Dr. Rudolph Brill, physicist of the Phillips Petroleum Company, Bartlesville, Okla., who will discuss "Some X-ray Studies of Chemical Binding."

Pharmaceutical Contact Group Plans Meeting

The combined pharmaceutical contact committee of the American Drug Manufacturers Association and the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association has issued a partial list of the subjects to be discussed at its forthcoming meeting at the Statler hotel, Washington, on November 16 and 17.

Among the subjects for discussion are the following:—Tablet disintegration tests and standards and enteric coatings, tablet weight variation and standards; glass container tests and standards; dry filled ampuls—weight tolerances; sterility tests in the USP and NF; ergot—chemical assay.

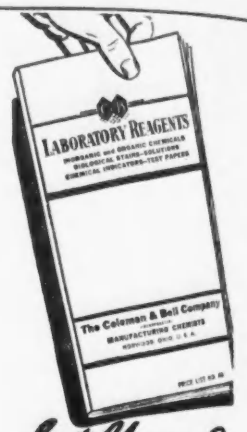
Also, colorimetric assay of digitoxin and digoxin; folic acid assays in mixtures; amino acids and protein hydrolysates; estrone assays; tyrothricin assays; uniform methods of sampling; electronic inspection of ampuls, and quality control—its basic principles and their applications.

Sharp & Dohme Making Two New Brucellosis Remedies

Sharp & Dohme, Inc., pharmaceutical manufacturer, Philadelphia, is currently marketing brucella protein nucleate under the trade name "Brucellergen" and an antigen under the trade name "Brucellin" for the diagnosis and treatment of brucellosis. "Brucellergen" is supplied in one cubic centimeter vials, and the antigen is supplied in two cubic centimeter vials.

Standards Ass'n Names Paine

The American Standards Association has appointed George P. Paine director of promotion. Mr. Paine will also continue as executive assistant to Howard Cooley, chairman of the association's executive committee.



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Imports at United States Ports

New York

AMBER, ROUGH—20 bgs, Amtorg Trading Co, Manny, Leningrad
AMYRIS OIL—5 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Doros, Miragoane
ANDOEROE STICKS—150 bdls, Otto Gerdau Co, Steel Seafarer, Macassar
ANILIN COLORS—29 cyls, Sandoz Chemical Works, Sobieski, Genoa
6 cms, Ciba & Co, American Veteran, Manchester
16 dms, Sandoz Chemical Works, Vulcania, Genoa
ANTIMONY ORE—800 bgs, Amer Union Transp, Hellenic Sky, Izmir
2,668 bgs, Mauricho Hockschild, Marna Dan, Antofagasta
910 bgs, Chase Nat Bank, Netherlands Victory, Casablanca
870 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Santa Margarita, Antofagasta
400 bgs, Phillip Bros, Santa Cecilia, Antofagasta
532 bgs, Phillip Bros, Santa Barbara, Antofagasta
ASBESTOS—15,968 bgs, S Henry Schroeder Co, Manny, Leningrad
19,332 bgs, Amtorg Trading Co, Manny, Leningrad
FIBER—38 bls, Duff & Co, Leise Maersk, Shanghai
500 bgs, Phillis Bros Co, Santa Luisa, Antofagasta
ASCORBIC ACID—3 cs, Biddle Sawyer Corp, Norwalk Victory, Antwerp
BARIUM NITRATE—40 cks, M W Hardy & Co, American Veteran, Glasgow
BEESWAX—91 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Asbjorn, Marseilles
12 bgs, Smith & Nichols, Inc, Cape Avinof, Cristobal
25 bgs, Will & Baumer Candle Co, Coastal Messenger, Santiago
83 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Agwimonte, Tampico
14 bgs, Lenape Trading Co, Canche, Port Au Prince
145 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Jessie Maersk, Rotterdam
72 bgs, innis, Speiden & Co, Jessie Maersk, Rotterdam
59 bgs, Cornelius Products Co, Jessie Maersk, Rotterdam
BELLADONNA LEAVES—16 bls, R J Prentiss & Co, Exchequer, Trieste
24 bgs, Exporter, Leghorn
BONES, JUNK—244,349 lbs, Geck Trading Co, Seatrain Havana, Havana
BUTTONLAC—200 bgs, Excelsior, Calcutta
CAFFEINE—30 bbls, LoCurto & Funk, Mormacsurf, Santos
CAMPHOR OIL—10 dms, Solta Import & Export Co, Dona Aniceta, Hongkong
CARAWAY SEED—100 bgs, H Marmorek Co, Jessie Maersk, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Norwalk Victory, Rotterdam
OIL—1 dm, Fritzsche Bros, Inc, Leerdam, Rotterdam
CARNAUBA WAX—36 bgs, Smith & Nichols Co, Mormacmar, Rio de Janeiro
CASHEWNUT OIL—395 dms, Durez Plastics & Chemical Co, Excelsior, Mangalore
70 dms, Irvington Varnish & Insulator Co, Excelsior, Mangalore
CASSIA—600 cs, Arthur G Dunn Co, Leise Maersk, Hongkong
103 bls, S L Jones Co, Leise Maersk, Hongkong
70 bls, Steel Architect, Singapore
95 bls, Arthur G Dunn Co, Steel Architect, Singapore
96 bls, Mincing Trading Co, Cornelius Maersk, Singapore
CASTORBEANS—13,650 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Loide Honduras, Santos
5,100 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Loide Honduras, Brazil
72 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Canche, Port Au Prince
930 bgs, Spencer Kellogg & Co, Canche, Port Au Prince
424 bgs, Spencer Kellogg Co, Doros, Port Au Prince
8,467 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Buenos Aires, Recife
3,454 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Buenos Aires, Santos
847 bgs, Spencer Kellogg Co, Rio Guayas, Manta
6,300 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Mormacsurf, Santos
CAJEPUT OIL—2 dms, Stein, Hall & Co, Steel Seafarer, Macassar
CHEMICALS—42 dms, Sandoz Chemical Co, American Jurist, Antwerp
17 cs, Sandoz Chemical Works, Sobieski, Genoa
14 cs, Sandoz Chemical Works, Vulcania, Genoa
3 cs, Givaudan Delawanna, inc, Vulcania, Genoa
CINNAMON BARK OIL—1 cs, National City Bank, Cornelius Maersk, Galle
CITRONELLA OIL—11 dms, Stein, Hall & Co, Steel Seafarer, Tandjong Priok
11 dms, Dodge & Olcott, Inc, Steel Seafarer, Tandjong Priok
51 dms, A Maschmeyer & Co, Steel Seafarer, Tandjong Priok
22 dms, Catz American Co, Steel Seafarer, Tandjong Priok
19 dms, Trubeck Laboratories Co, Steel Seafarer, Tandjong Priok
6 dms, Ungerer & Co, Cornelius Maersk, Galle
CLOVE OIL—15 dms, Guaranty Trust Co, Exporter, Leghorn
COCOA RESIDUE—752 bgs, Monsanto Chemical Co, City of Stafford, Dunedin
COCONUT OIL—310 tons, Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Co, Leerdam, Rotterdam
250 tons, E F Drew Co, Dona Aniceta, Manila
CODLIVER OIL—190 dms, Eelsingh & Lugtigheid, Stavangerfjord, Bergen
COPAL GUM—264 bskts, Van Norden & Archibald Co, Steel Seafarer, Macassar
324 bskts, O G Innes Corp, Steel Seafarer, Macassar
66 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Steel Seafarer, Macassar
COTTON LINTERS—5,568 bls, Kauders & Steuber, Manny, Leningrad
462 bbls, Amtorg Trading Co, Manny, Leningrad
CRESYLIC ACID—57 dms, Monsanto Chemical Co, American Veteran, Liverpool
219 dms, Geo F Smith Co, American Veteran, Liverpool
75 dms, American Veteran, Glasgow
54 dms, Bank of New South Wales, Red Jacket, Sydney
CYANIDE PRECIPITATE—10 cs, American Smelting & Refining Co, Santa Luisa, Puna
ERGOT—100 bgs, Ribeira Grande, Oporto
ESSENTIAL OILS—1 cs, Ungerer & Co, American Farmer, London
19 cs, B W J Naor Co, Sobieski, Cannes
36 cs, Tombarel Products Corp, Sobieski, Cannes
6 cs, Robertis, Inc, Sobieski, Cannes
6 cs, A Chiris Co, Sobieski, Cannes
2 cs, Gerard Danco Co, Sobieski, Cannes
5 dms, Dodge & Olcott Co, Exporter, Leghorn
EUCALYPTUS OIL—10 dms, Bank of New South Wales, Red Jacket, Sydney
56 dms, National Bank of Australia, Red Jacket, Sydney
11 dms, Bank of Manhattan Co, Red Jacket, Sydney
FERTILIZER—24 bls, Red Jacket, Sydney
FLEASEED—70 bgs, R J Prentiss & Co, Exporter, Marseilles
20 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Exporter, Marseilles
FUEL OIL—90,000 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Esso Bolivar, Aruba
9,964 bbls, Mexican Petroleum Corp, Stony Point, Curacao
91,225 bbls, Gulf Oil Co, Gulferest, Curacao
GELATIN—100 bgs, T M, Duche & Sons Co, Afoundria, Antwerp
GENTIAN ROOT—129 bgs, Exporter, Leghorn
GERANIUM OIL — 6 cs, Amtorg Trading Co, Manny, Leningrad
GLYCERINE—54,944 lbs, Harshaw Chemical Co, Seatrain Havana, Havana
GRAPHITE—250 bgs, Superior Flake Graphite Mills, Cornelius Maersk, Colombo
250 bgs, J Dixon Crucible Co, Cornelius Maersk, Colombo
54 bgs, Chary & Gurge Co, Mormacmar, Rio de Janeiro
500 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Excelsior, Colombo
250 bgs, Chas Pettinos Co, Excelsior, Colombo
GYPSUM—400 bgs, Whittaker, Clark & Daniels Co, American Veteran, Liverpool
CRUDE—10,192 tons, United States Gypsum Co, Gypsum Prince, Hantsport
6,600 tons, National Gypsum Co, Sewalls Point, Dingwall
ILMENITE SAND—7,000 tons, National Lead Co, Horgholt, Jossingfjord
IRIDIUM—5 cs, Amtorg Trading Co, Manny, Leningrad
KAURI GUM—42 bgs, S Winterbourne Co, City of Stafford, Auckland
KIRILAC—150 bgs, Excelsior, Calcutta
LAUREL LEAVES—166 bls, M J Golemoeck Co, T J Stevenson, Izmir
LAVENDER OIL—7 dms, Ungerer & Co, Exporter, Leghorn
LEAD—6,413 ingots, W R Grace Co, Exchequer, Trieste
9,704 ingots, American Smelting & Refining Co, Agwimonte, Tampico
8,212 ingots, American Metals Co, Agwimonte, Tampico
LEMONGRASS OIL—1 dm, W J Bush & Co, Cape Avinof, Cristobal
LIME OIL—4 dms, Ungerer & Co, Coastal Messenger, Port Au Prince
LIQUIDAMBER—7 dms, Honduras Products Corp, Cape Avinof, Cristobal
LOCUST BEAN GUM—256 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Asbjorn, Lisbon
250 bgs, Brown Bros-Harriman Co, Vulcania, Genoa
250 bgs, Brown Bros-Harriman Co, Excelsior, Genoa
400 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Excelsior, Genoa
75 bgs, Paul A Dunkel Co, Exporter, Genoa
65 bgs, American Key Products Co, Exporter, Genoa
MAGNESIUM CARBONATE—50 cs, Orland & Co, Vulcania, Genoa
50 cs, Italian Drug Co, Exporter, Genoa
MARJORAM LEAVES—114 bls, W E Martin Co, Exporter, Marseilles
MEDICINAL HERBS—5 bls, S B Penick & Co, Exchequer, Trieste
8 bls, R J Prentiss & Co, Leerdam, Antwerp
10 bls, S B Penick & Co, Ribeira, Grande Oporto
14 bgs, Peek & Velsor, Inc, Vulcania, Genoa
57 bls, Peek & Velsor, Inc, Excelsior, Genoa
3 cs, S B Penick & Co, Exporter, Leghorn
MENTHOL CRYSTALS—10 cs, Leise Maersk, Shanghai
20 cs, Paul A Dunkel Co, Dona Aniceta, Hongkong
25 cs, Volkart Bros, Mormacmar, Santos
50 cs, Vicks Chemical Co, Concordia, Yokohama
MICA—50 cs, Ford Radio & Mica Corp, Argentina, Buenos Aires
63 cs, Sylvania Electric Products, Argentina, Rio de Janeiro
31 cs, James F Garneau Co, Argentina, Rio de Janeiro
17 cs, Minerals & Insulation Co, Argentina, Rio de Janeiro
109 cs, Sylvania Electric Products, Mormacmar, Rio de Janeiro
37 cs, Otto Geraud Co, Mormacmar, Rio de Janeiro
26 cs, Asheville Schoonmaker Mica Co, Mormacmar, Rio de Janeiro
18 cs, United Minerals Chemical Co, Mormacmar, Rio de Janeiro
155 cs, Cosmopolitan Trading Co, Mormacmar, Rio de Janeiro
167 bgs, Cosmopolitan Trading Co, Mormacmar, Rio de Janeiro
24 cs, Colonial Trust Co, Mormacmar, Rio de Janeiro
170 cs, Asheville Schoonmaker Mica Co, Excelsior, Madras
374 cs, Asheville Schoonmaker Mica Co, Excelsior, Calcutta
72 cs, Cornelius & Suhr Co, Excelsior, Calcutta
200 cs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt Co, Excelsior, Calcutta
225 cs, Eugene Munsell Co, Excelsior, Calcutta
150 cs, James F Garneau Co, Excelsior, Calcutta
MOLASSES—457 tons, Standard Brands Co, Santa Luisa, Salaverry
MUSTARD BRAN—360 bgs, Atlantis Sales Corp, American Farmer, London
OLIBANUM GUM—12 bls, Readom Co, Jessie Maersk, Rotterdam
5 bls, Botanical Gardens Co, Jessie Maersk, Rotterdam
OLIVE OIL—15 dms, J Henry Schroder Co, Asbjorn, Lisbon
100 dms, Chemical Bank & Trust Co, Asbjorn, Seville
25 dms, National City Bank, Asbjorn, Seville
ORRIS ROOT—67 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co, Exporter, Leghorn
OSMIUM—3 cs, Amtorg Trading Co, Manny, Leningrad
OSSEINE—770 bgs, Atlantic Gelatine Co, Afoundria, Antwerp
300 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By-Products Co, Norwalk Victory, Antwerp
PALLADIUM—4 cs, Amtorg Trading Co, Manny, Leningrad
PAPAIN—16 chsts, Trust Co of North America, Excelsior, Colombo
150 cs, National City Bank, Excelsior, Colombo
16 cs, The Meer Corp, Cornelius Maersk, Colombo
PAPRIKA—100 bgs, A A Sayer & Co, Asbjorn, Alicante
100 bgs, V M Calderon Co, Asbjorn, Alicante
5 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Steel Architect, Penang
PATCHOULI OIL—11 dms, Chas H Grimm Co, Steel Seafarer, Penang
4 dms, Felton Chemical Co, Steel Seafarer, Penang
2 dms, Tombarel Products Co, Steel Seafarer, Penang
PEPPER, BLACK—49 bgs, Otto Gerdau Co, Steel Seafarer, Bangkok
64 bgs, Steel Seafarer, Bangkok
714 bgs, Philips Billhardt Co, Steel Seafarer, Saigon
277 bgs, Fort Miami, London
952 bgs, P Billhardt Co, Steel Architect, Saigon
646 bgs, Leval & Co, Steel Architect, Saigon
240 bgs, Arthur G Dunn Co, Cornelius Maersk, Cochin
PEPPER, BLACK—480 bgs, Mincing Trading Co, Cornelius Maersk, Cochin
80 bgs, J Berlage Co, Excelsior, Mangalore
WHITE—365 bgs, International Credit, Steel Seafarer, Tandjong Priok
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—107,475 bbls, Cities Service Oil Co, Fort Meigs, Amuay
105,153 bbls, Gulf Oil Co, Gulfhawk, Las Peidras
106,794 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Elizabeth Flanigan, Ras Tanura
99,732 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, New Zealand, Cartagena
116,287 bbls, Imperial Oil Co, Imperial Toronto, Puerto La Cruz
103,196 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Haligonian Lad, Cartagena
117,491 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Qwyhee, Ras Tanura
122,978 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Mill Spring, Puerto La Cruz
117,493 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Umatilla, Ras Tanura
107,790 bbls, Gulf Oil Co, Gulfvictory, Las Peidras
PHENOTHIAZINE—66 dms, Dow Chemical Co, Red Jacket, Sydney
PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE — 300 bbls, Chematar, Inc, Sobieski, Genoa
PIMENTO LEAF OIL—4 dms, J A Manton Co, Coastal Messenger, Kingston
2 dms, Magnus, Maybee & Reynard, Inc, Coastal Messenger, Kingston
2 dms, Geo Lueders & Co, Coastal Messenger, Kingston
POPPYSEED—100 bgs, Catz American Co, Leerdam, Rotterdam
300 bgs, Biddle Purchasing Co, Jessie Maersk, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Becker, Mayer Seed Co, Jessie Maersk, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Archibald & Kendall Co, Jessie Maersk, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Arthur G Dunn Co, Jessie Maersk, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Norwalk Victory, Rotterdam
PYRIDIN—5 dms, American British Chemical Supply, Red Jacket, Sydney
PYROTECHNICS—13 cs, R E Apelt Co, Leise Maersk, Hongkong
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—1,512 bgs, C M Loeb Rhoads Co, Mormacsurf, Buenos Aires
1,033 bgs, Vermilye Corp, Mormacmar, Buenos Aires
QUICKSILVER—150 flasks, Bankers Trust Co, Excelsior, Leghorn
ROSIN—5 cs, Dodge & Olcott, Inc, Exchequer, Trieste
ROSTRATA GUM—10 cs, S B Penick & Co, Red Jacket, Melbourne
SAFFRON—2 cs, H S Dorf & Co, Gripsholm, Gothenburg
2 cs, S Ruzzi, Vulcania, Genoa
SALVADOR BALSAM—4 dms, Magnus, Maybee & Reynard, Inc, Cape Avinof, Cristobal
SEEDLAC—500 bgs, Excelsior, Calcutta
SESAME SEED—526 bgs, Louis Furth Co, T J Stevenson, Izmir
316 bgs, T J Stevenson, Izmir
1,666 bgs, East Asiatic Co, Mormacsurf, Santos
SHARKLIVER OIL—5 dms, Cape Avinof, Cristobal
15 dms, Bank of California, Red Jacket, Melbourne
1 dm, Chase National Bank, Red Jacket, Sydney
2 dms, Distillation Products Co, Red Jacket, Sydney
10 dms, Dawes Vitamin Oil Producers, Inc, Argentina, Buenos Aires
20 dms, Balfour Guthrie Co, Argentina, Buenos Aires
29 dms, Wilbur Ellis Co, Mormacmar, Buenos Aires
278 dms, Distillation Products Co, Stavangerfjord, Bergen
SHELLAC—145 bgs, Steel Seafarer, Penang
250 bgs, Mantrose Corp, Excelsior, Calcutta
28 bgs, Exporter, Genoa
SODIUM CYANIDE—100 dms, Philipp Bros, Inc, American Veteran, Liverpool
STYRAX GUM—13 cs, Polak & Schwarz, Inc, T J Stevenson, Izmir
TALC—6,500 bgs, C Mathieu Co, Excelsior, Genoa
TANKAGE—1,653 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co, Paranagua, Buenos Aires
429 bags, Tupman-Thurlow Co, City of Stafford, Auckland
560 bgs, H J Baker Bros, City of Stafford, Auckland
993 bgs, Tupman-Thurlow Co, City of Stafford, Napier
695 bgs, Wilson Meats Co, City of Stafford, Lyttleton
525 bgs, Tupman-Thurlow Co, Mormacmar, Buenos Aires
TAPIOCA FLOUR—393 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Mormacsurf, Santos
TARTARIC ACID—240 kgs, Excelsior, Genoa
TEA WASTE—1,200 bgs, Harrison & Crossfield Co, Leise Maersk, Keelung
155 bgs, Harrison & Crossfield Co, Cornelius Maersk, Cochin
THEOBROMINE—10 bls, Metalls Chemical Corp, Mormacmar, Santos
TUNG OIL—425 tons, S L Jones Co, Leise Maersk, Shanghai
400 tons, Balfour Guthrie Co, Leise Maersk, Shanghai
105 tons, Universal Trading Co, Leise Maersk, Shanghai
TURPENTINE—5 dms, S B Penick & Co, Exporter, Leghorn
VALONIA CUPS—845 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, T J Stevenson, Izmir
VANILLA BEANS—43 cs, M Catizas & Co, Agwimonte, Vera Cruz
WHITING—200 bgs, United Baltic Corp, American Farmer, London
1,600 bgs, National City Bank, Fort Miami, London
WOLFRAM ORE—3,250 bgs, Philipp Bros, Inc, Santa Luisa, Arica
YLANG YLANG OIL—2 dms, National City Bank, Asbjorn, Marseille

Baltimore

BONES—570 bgs, Bank of New York, Mormacmar, Buenos Aires

Boston

BONES, CRUSHED—2,280 bgs, E J Lang Co, Mormacmar, Buenos Aires
INDUSTRIAL—1,409 bgs, Eastman Gelatin Corp, Mormacmar, Buenos Aires
GELATINE—1,697 bgs, Tupman, Thurlow Co, Mormacsurf, Buenos Aires
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—304 bgs, Carl M Loeb Rhoades Co, Mormacsurf, Buenos Aires

Philadelphia

ALUMINUM SCRAP—2,477 lbs, Saginaw Victory, Rotterdam
CLAY—115 tons, United Clay Mines, Montreal City, Bristol
100 tons, Moore & Munger, Inc, Montreal City, Bristol
500 tons, Paper Makers Importing Co, Montreal City, Bristol
FLUORSPAR—1,661,000 kgs, Continental Ore Co, Monte Moncayo, Huelva
2,024,310 kgs, Emenco Trading Corp, Monte Moncayo, Huelva
GLUESTOCK—112 bls, Fulton Weeks Corp, Bowgran, Buenos Aires
GYPSUM—5,446 tons, United States Gypsum Co, James L Richards, Hantsport
LEAD SCRAP—50,000 lbs, Assoc Metals & Minerals Corp, American Packer, Belfast
473 pkgs, Union Mineral & Alloys Corp, Blydendyk, Antwerp
LICORICE ROOT—18,230 bls, MacAndrews, Forbes & Co, Euthalia, Izmir
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—101,806 bbls, Atlantic Refinery Co, Atlantic Belgium, Puerto La Cruz
117,739 bbls, Gulf Oil Co, Gulfshore, Puerto La Cruz
120,849 bbls, Gulf Oil Co, Gulfpass, Puerto La Cruz
111,419 bbls, Atlantic Refinery Co, Atlantic Dealer
105,131 bbls, Atlantic Refinery Co, Lone Jack, Las Piedras
124,546 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Battle Rock, Puerto La Cruz
STRONTIA—107 tons, Foote Mineral Co, Montreal City, Bristol
739 tons, J W Hampton, Jr, & Co, Montreal City, Bristol
TUNG OIL—699 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Co, Trein Maersk, Shanghai
WHITING—2,400 bgs, Nicholas H Weitzner Co, Blydendyk, Antwerp
ZINC DROSS—79,484 kilos, Ferro Metal & Chemical Co, Mormacyork, Gothenburg
ZIRCONIUM—4,060 bgs, Frank Samuels & Co, Mormacdove, Santos

San Francisco

COPRA—500 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Co, New World Victory, Cebu
500 tons, El Dorado Oil Works, Vingnes, Gasan
500 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Co, Vingnes, Gasan
300 tons, El Dorado Oil Works, Vingnes, Cebu
1,000 tons, El Dorado Oil Works, Vingnes, Dumaguete
LEAD ORE—1,707 tons, American Smelting & Ref Co, Abigail Adams, Chile
3,368 tons, Bank of Manhattan Co, Abigail Adams, Chile
473 tons, W R Grace & Co, Abigail Adams, Chile
SHARK LIVERS—10,000 lbs, Peter F Deough, Frances Ann, High Seas

Kolthoff Awarded Medal By New York ACS Section

For his world leadership in the development of modern analytical chemistry, Prof. I. M. Kolthoff, of the University of Minnesota, has been awarded the William H. Nichols Medal of the New York section of the American Chemical Society for 1949, according to Dr. Beverly L. Clarke, of Merck & Co., chairman of the jury of award.

The medal goes to Prof. Kolthoff, according to the accompanying citation, for "world leadership in integrating into modern analytical chemistry the pertinent branches of physical science, for outstanding service in the training of analytical chemists, and for rich contributions to the theories of solutions, especially interfacial phenomena and electrode reactions."

Presentation of the medal will be made at a joint meeting of the New York section of the American Chemical Society and the American section of the Society of Chemical Industry at the Pennsylvania hotel on March 11, 1949.

Koppers Appoints Wolford Plastics Development Head

E. Y. Wolford has been appointed manager of plastics development for the chemical division of the Koppers Company, Pittsburgh. He will be responsible for new application development and customer service. Mr. Wolford joined Koppers in 1943 and shortly thereafter was placed in charge of styrene production at the Kotuba plant. When Koppers formed a separate chemical division in 1946, he joined the sales development section of that division as plastics engineer.

Canadian Imports: August

Imports of specified commodities into Canada have been published by the dominion's Department of Trade and Commerce. Among the listings for August, compared with August of last year and the January-August period of this year, are the following products:—

	August—		Jan.-Aug.
	1948	1947	1948
Acids	$286,000	$250,000	$2,630,000
Animal oils, fats, greases	859,000	1,840,000	8,948,000
Cellulose products	292,000	401,000	2,831,000
Chemical products, other	2,507,000	2,605,000	21,228,000
Coal products	1,804,000	1,335,000	13,071,000
Drugs and medicines	708,000	729,000	9,048,000
Dyeing and tanning materials	778,000	819,000	6,659,000
Fertilizers	477,000	406,000	3,739,000
Gums and resins	380,000	387,000	3,867,000
Inorganic chemicals, n.o.p.	1,847,000	1,160,000	11,406,000
Paints and varnishes	952,000	1,031,000	9,707,000
Petroleum, crude	17,343,000	13,360,000	122,763,000
Petroleum products, n.o.p.	15,708,000	8,739,000	71,733,000
Rubber and products	2,719,000	2,127,000	20,626,000
Synthetic resins and products	1,016,000	1,108,000	10,373,000
Tin	885,000	861,000	4,056,000
Vegetable oils	1,464,000	2,359,000	15,292,000
Wax, mineral and vegetable	168,000	152,000	1,479,000

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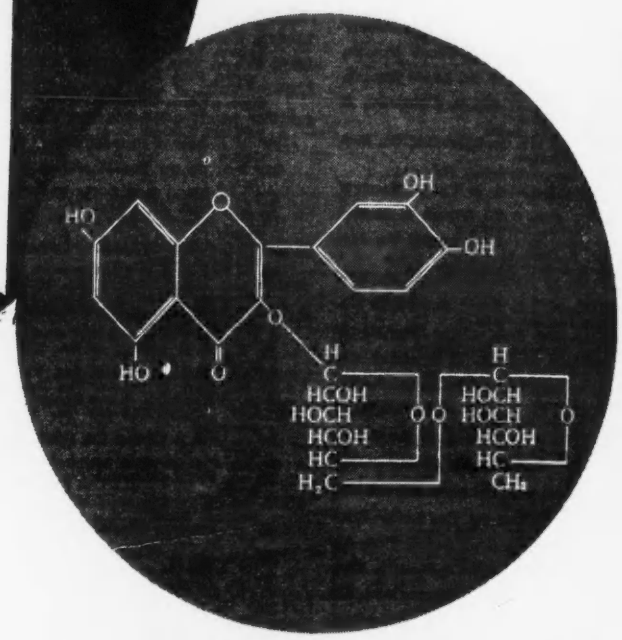

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Botanical Drugs, Spices, Gums

A lull in price activity lay over the botanical drug market last week. The index held steady and unchanged at 201.8. Demand broadened along conservative lines and available stocks seemed adequate for the probable needs of manufacturing consumers—if such needs remain in volume close to that in most of 1948.

Those with a close view of the inside of recent events seemed to hold the idea that estimates of consumers' unused inventories had not been too large and nothing in recent weeks has suggested that inventories in the hands of users were other than substantial. As some quarters expressed it: Sure! Collections dropped at mid-this year and greater availability of foreign drugs abroad has not induced extensive importations for consumers' account. But if inventories of manufacturers are substantial, then the likelihood of smaller domestic collections and declined imports of foreign botanics may well become the bullish factors that the market facts themselves might suggest.

Certainly, the New York market has not moved in the way small additions to available stocks would suggest. On the contrary, prices have dropped steadily over the past six months and even the broader business that came with Fall has found sufficient goods to be available at prices definitely favorable for consumer interests. Smaller domestic collections and reduced imports from abroad have not been a tonic to prices. Only in the event of demand exceeding that which at present seems probable will the higher cost of much smaller domestic collections become operative on the side of strengthening and rising prices.

However, during the past fortnight, a firmer price position in both domestic and foreign botanics has developed and buyers seemed determined to ride definitely in the current saddle of prices while awaiting accurate determination of exactly how large consumer requirements may be.

Balsams

Peru—Buying was rather conservative in both varieties of this balsam reported steady in price and were available in not more than moderate quantities in local circles.

Tolu—The market was reasonably active in most quarters; at least, no tendency immediately to shade the prevailing quotations was noted in local circles. The trend of replacement costs tended to give full support of current prices regardless of the rather routine character of incoming demand.

Barks

Cascarilla—Some pickup in requests was noted. With the main season for consumption directly at hand, manufacturers of cough remedies utilizing this article as an ingredient have shown a disposition to adjust their approach to protecting requirements, the tendency being to take on needed supplies.

Cotton root—The crop should be coming in now that cotton has been picked and work may be commenced on getting a supply out of the fields. However, it was stated that dealers carryover fair stocks of this article and they are not offering high prices to diggers this year.

Lemon Peel—Rather more than the usual amount of inquiry developed last week but buyers found the market well stocked with merchandise available at reasonably attractive prices. The gain in interest failed materially to change the market's basic position.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Drugs

None

Other Articles

Cardamom, decorticated, Guatemalan, 5c. per lb.
Cassia, China, select rolls, ½c. per lb.
Clove, Zanzibar, futures, 2½c. per lb.
Fennel seed, Argentine, ½c. per lb.
Marjoram, Chilean, 4c. per lb.
Mustard seed, California brown, 1c. per lb.
Thyme, Spanish, ½c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Drugs

Ginger root, African, ½c. per lb.

Other Articles

Anise, Syrian, ½c. per lb.
Cardamom, bleached, medium, 5c. per lb.
Coriander seed, Moroccan, ¼c. per lb.
Dill, dewhiskered, ½c. per lb.
Mace, No. 1, Siauw, 5c. per lb.
Nutmegs, East Indian, futures, 2c. per lb.
West Indian, 2c. per lb.
Pepper, black, 5c. per lb.
red, Niger, 1c. per lb.
white, 4c. per lb.
Sage, Dalmatian, ½c. per lb.
Sesame seed, Chinese, hulled, recleaned, ½c. per lb.
Thyme, French, 1c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
201.8	201.8	209.0	257.0

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Beans

Vanilla—The basic position of this article was unchanged. There was still considerable doubt regarding the primary market situation. The main question seemed to be: Do, or do we not, have a free market on vanilla at the source in the French islands or even in France? Nor has the French government in France or in the Islands taken a position on the matter of prices established in September when, despite what American importers had considered a pledge, the prices were lowered on shipment parcels. Considerable vanilla was said to be held locally, it being beans bought when the market was considerably higher than the levels announced in September. If such stocks have to compete with new importations, the situation, developed by an apparent ignoring of what had been considered definite undertakings by the French government, can be productive of considerable misery to the holders of such stocks. The action of France has been duly protested and the results of such protest were still awaited.

Berries

Cubeb—Interest was at its nadir and the very dull market merely reported a confirmation of prices previously quoted.

Juniper—Nor was much interest shown in this article by the major consumers there of. Plentiful stocks of ordinary to excellent quality berries existed in the market here and little need to purchase further quantities in foreign parts apparently existed. Prices were dull and they were also quite easy, though they appeared to be in line with replacement costs recently noted.

Flowers

Arnica—Since replacement costs varied little, and because better than fair sized spot stocks were in hand locally, few import parcels were bought last week regardless of price. Locally, demand did little more than cover moderate but immediate needs.

Malva—Jobbing demand was a moderate improvement over that in recent weeks but the gain in inquiry and sales was insufficient to effect any material strengthening of what had been a comparatively easy and competitive market.

Rose—Substantial quantities were in hand but sales outlets were restricted to parcels of relatively limited size. Price-wise, the market seemed to be reasonably steady when it came to such business but transactions of a more substantial sort might find the tendency that occasionally existed toward shading.

Gums

Benzoin—Some seasonal activity contributed toward a moderate broadening of local activity, a development that tended to harded quotations at the levels prevailing for some time past.

Camphor—The market was apparently in still well stabilized position so far as

Imports Detained by FDA

Week Ending October 29

New York

[illegible], 100 bags: filthy.
[illegible] drums: not USP.
[illegible] bags: filthy.
[illegible] drums: decomposed.
[illegible] root, 81 bags: filthy.
[illegible] bags: filthy.
[illegible] filthy.
[illegible] bags: filthy.
[illegible] bags: moldy and wormy.
[illegible], 324 bags: moldy and insect
[illegible] bags: live and dead insects.
[illegible]: filthy.
[illegible]ica, 100 bags: filthy.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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Since the fresh, young foenugreek plant is eaten as a green vegetable in India, it would be pleasant if some venturesome Californian orange grower would try it out and report if its alleged peas and beans smell and taste, and its coumarin or meliot, flavor is also pleasing to we occidentals.

Planted as a cover crop in the California orange groves, foenugreek seed is also grown in India for use in culinary powders, especially curry. Yet Porcius Cato (B.C. 234-149) writer on husbandry, prescribed it as cattle fodder and it remains an animal medicine today.

That Morocco grows so much of this seed may trace to the fact that it has been consumed largely in the East as an aliment and condiment for man. And its cultivation in France, Alsace, Thuringia and Moravia stemmed from Emperor Charlemagne (A.D. 812) who ordered it grown.

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GUM ARABIC BLEACHED
GUM GHATTI
GUM KARAYA (Indian)
GUM TRAGACANTH
GUM EGYPTIAN
GUM LOCUST (Carob Flour)
QUINCE SEED
★
CASEIN

SPECIALTIES:

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★
TARTARIC ACID
★
CREAM OF TARTAR
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EGG ALBUMEN
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JAPAN WAX
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synthetic material was concerned. Seasonal activity had broadened interest in tablets which ordinarily find a gaining consumption during the Winter months. Stocks seemed adequate to meet the current type of consumer requirements.

Galbanum — Trading was routine in variety and usually confined to hand-to-mouth quantities. Despite this, prices held steady at a basis in line with first costs and present replacement prices.

Myrrh—Sales have gained moderate but probably to an extent fairly normal for this article at the current time of the year. Stocks were ample for more than current takings and prices were said definitely to be favorable for those with orders in hand.

Herbs and Leaves

Belladonna—The domestic cultivation of this item made a fair crop of high test material this year. More stability has come to the market during the period in which the fields were being harvested and the leaves dried and, hence, the material now available for consumption comes on a much steadier market than had prevailed during the growing season.

Buchu—The stability of present spot prices turned on what goods in hand cost originally at the origin, plus what it still costs to obtain any quantities for shipment. As to demand, it was no better than moderate but it did have a steady quality.

Horehound—Some fair sized quantities were obtained in domestic quarters and it appeared that present stocks would take care readily for the probable consumption during the Winter months. Pricewise, most sellers assumed a very steady position.

Lobelia—Though demand had died down materially, the prices reached on the rising primary market during the late Summer have been retained in what seemed to be very steady position. That was a rather natural sequence of events since the cost of most of present spot stocks was far above prices available early in the collections season before demand appeared.

Marjoram—On the surface, prices on French material were tuned up to the higher level of 34c. to 35c. per pound but it was not exactly certain that firm orders at 32c. would not find acceptors. Chilean material remained very steady. Neither was in major request.

Sage—Dalmatian was fractionally lower at 23c. to 23½c. per pound. Other varieties of sage failed of quotable change.

Senna—Extention of the recent price reductions failed to develop and most quarters reported the market relatively steady under the influence of a very steady flow of moderately sized orders to spot suppliers. Nor did primary market developments suggest further declines in spot quotations in the immediate future.

Thyme—French material was down slightly on spot to the basis of 19c. to 20c. per pound and shipment parcels were reported bought as low as 14½c. per pound. Spanish thyme was a fraction higher at 9½c. to 10c. per pound.

Miscellaneous

Agaric—When last this article was actually sold on spot was uncertain but it was clear that suppliers still had price ideas around $1.75 to $1.80 per pound.

Balm of Gilead—Well dried buds of good quality assumed a very steady price position and no tendency to reduce the market was noted locally. The only low priced buds were those fully moist and they were expected to rise in price as they became drier and sellers covered some of the loss in weight.

Dragon's Blood—A full range in varieties of this article were in hand; mass, reeds, or drops were readily obtainable in a rather dull but steady market at fairly well maintained prices.

Manna—Cables from the primary market left little chance for a shading of spot quotations. On the contrary, the tendency of local dealers was up to the ante whenever demand should develop along broader and more active lines.

Roots

Belladonna — Demand amounted to little. It was certainly well within the limits of available supplies of material from whatever source. However, sellers held prices to replacement position.

Blood—The country appeared to be better stocked with this root than at any time during the past several years. Holders at the origin were anxious in their search of buyers but local dealers seemed

well covered with stocks and interest was negative.

Black Cohosh—Apparently the large requirement developed by some buyers were covered, albiet on a rising primary market during the critical part of the collection season. All directions reflected strength in their market approach and it was felt that unsold stocks of some dealers was not overly abundant.

Galangal—Plentifully stocked, the market on this article was relatively easy during the past week and substantial orders would come to a market in which the tendency was to bend quotations in the direction of buyers' price views.

Ginseng—The spot price of $18.50 per pound on wild material appeared strange to some suppliers because the last-traced transactions was said to have been around $13.50 per pound. Most dealers did not stock the item. Export was expected to gain in 1949.

Goldenseal—This article constituted a buyers' market last week. However, buyers seemed absent from local circles whatever price might be offered them. Conditions were highly favorable for exporters with firm orders in hand for root authorized by import licenses granted by foreign governments.

Rhubarb—The origin has offered very little of late, causing a strong undertone to continue sweeping the spot and to keep prices subject to further advance once demand shall express itself with more positiveness. Little low cost root remains unattached in local circles.

Seeds

Anise—Most varieties retained a steady price position but the produce of Syria was a fraction cheaper at 18¼c. to 18¾c. per pound. Stocks of Mexican and star anise were moderate in size.

Caraway—Steady price position existed despite the extremely ordinary sort of demand current for this article of whatever origin. Jobbing business was readily taken in stride.

Cardamom—Medimum sized cardamom were lower at $1.80 to $1.85 per pound at the close of the week. Bold sized held unchanged but firm. Guatamalan decorticated material in future arrival position was steady at $1.78 to $1.80. Green Alleppey was also well held at $1.58 to $1.60.

Coriander—Moroccan seed was a fraction lower at 6¼c. to 6¾c. per pound in a market not exceeding jobbing proportions. Italian and Argentinian seeds were very steady here and at the origins.

Dill—Dewhiskered material could be readily bought in a number of directions on the basis of 11c. to 11½c. per pound but consumer demand was limited in the main to quantities of jobbing size.

Fenugreek — Indian seed on spot was lower at 9½c. to 10c. per pound and some quarters offered seed of Moroccan origin at 9c. to 9½c.—though others wanted 9½c. minimum. No domestic was offered.

Poppy—Dutch seed on the spot sold readily at 21c. to 22c. per pound under competitive conditions. Futures were quoted lower at 20½c. to 21c. Turkish was quiet despite the price of 14c. to 14½c. for material available on the spot.

Spices

Cassia—Batavia spice was available in relative limited quantities at 45c. to 46c. per pound. A fractional price rise placed selected Canton rolls on the basis of 10½c. to 11c. Saigon spice was very steady and lacked price fluctuation of any sort.

Clove—The 50-ton order cabled in the previous week at 9c. per pound in response to a not firm offering from Madagascar was refused by the shipper and it appeared probable that buyers here would have to pay at least 11½c. per pound New York to place business.

Ginger—African root on the spot was a fraction lower at 15c. to 15½c. per pound. Jamaica root retained all of its recent strength in unabated form, though current demand did not take liberally of the parcels available on this market.

Mace—The market at all points appeared to be weak. No. 1 Siauw was down to $1.05 to $1.10 per pound and holders of West Indian at $1.10 reported few opportunities to do business there at. It was strictly a buyers' market.

Pepper—Prices continued to slump on the spot under pressure exerted by declines at the origins and absence of lively buying interest locally. Black pepper ended the week at 85c. to 86c. per pound. Nearby futures—probable November arrival—were down to 84c. to 85c. and distant futures ranged 55c. to 67c. according to shipment position. Niger red peppers were off to 35c. to 36c. White pepper followed the downward course in black and arrived at 86c. to 87c. as a closing price position.

Pimento—Spot and replacement quotations developed no new trend and for the most part sellers were willing to book whatever orders at 24c. to 24½c. per pound for spots and 23½c. to 23¾c. for future arrivals.

Botanicals Imports In Jan.-June Listed

Preliminary data on imports of botanical drugs, gums, balsams and other materials for June and for the January-June period of this year have been compiled by the Department of Commerce. The figures, in pounds, are as follows:—

Crude Drugs

	June	Jan.-June
Aconite	.....	1.381
Aloe	32.809	81.144
Angelica seed and root	.....	1.120
Belladonna leaves and roots	8.505	23.177
Buchu leaves	34.356	90.435
Chamomile flowers	10.759	71.501
Cinchona bark	23.910	265.020
Coca leaves	25.000	349.662
Digitalis	.....	2.208
Ergot	33.600	75.112
Gentian	15.347	174.443
Ginseng	36	874
Henbane	86.658	298.228
Ipecac	3.939	6.760
Jalap	6.841	12.573
Lycopodium	3.907	3.992
Ma Huang	112	112
Manna	.....	3.677
Nux vomica	165.671	644.135
Opium	.....	334.020
Psyllium seed	362.496	2.164.603
Rhubarb	112	12.432
Sarsaparilla root	4.501	67.261
Senna	67.094	816.339
Stramonium	21.837	207.221
Total	907.560	5.707.930
Aloes, asafetida, cocculus indicus, jalap, manna, althea, or marshmallow (advanced)	.....	2.446
Drugs of vegetable origin—		
Roots	76.561	302.519
Barks	295.706	704.042
Flowers, fruits, and seeds	159.634	1.536.553
Drugs of vegetable origin (advanced)	44.309	137.258
Total	576.210	2.682.818
Grand total	1,483,770	8.390.748

Other Crude Materials

Agar	29.721	127.489
Cochineal	25.705	31.831
Fenugreek	89.292	542.129
Henna	4.480	89.164
Kelp	12.000	251.257
Kola nuts	48.170	124.826
Lavender flowers	4.296	4.296
Licorice root	6.566.440	24.202.272
extract, rolls, etc	101.530	794.147
Locust or carob beans	65.760	439.030
Mate	.....	350
Orris or iris root	.....	117.288
Patchouli leaves	22.300	206.876
Pawpaw juice or papain (crude)	29.780	137.250
Quince seed	5.952	99.785
Sandalwood	134.400	676.750
Sloe or juniper berries	.....	8.763
Soap bark or quillaja	423.324	598.098
Tea waste	1.024.245	4.673.122
Total	8.587.395	33.124.723

Gums and Balsams

Aromatic gums—		
Asafetida	10.071	82.876
Mastic	2.204	3.416
Myrrh	.....	14.280
Total	12.275	100.752
Mucilaginous gums—		
Arabic or Senegal (acacia)	876.967	8.476.059
Kadaya (karaya) and talka	662.164	4.196.445
Tragacanth	362.192	1.815.357
Locust bean	919.192	3.183.444
Total	2.820.515	17.671.305
Total for all gums shown above	2.832.790	17.771.877
Balsams—		
Copaiba	.....	62.924
Fir or Canada	2.564	4.208
Peru	7.099	48.664
Styrax	4.077	77.653
Tolu	.....	32.028
Other balsams, crude, n.e.s.	6.155	40.784
Total	19.695	266.261
Total for all gums and balsams	2.852.485	18.038.138

Trade Briefs

Medicinal herb exports from Afghanistan are reportedly possible if foreign demand were sufficiently attractive.

Drugs, chemicals, dyes and colors exported from the United Kingdom during the second quarter of 1948 were valued at £20,992,000.

Gum arabic and other mucilaginous gums imported into the bizonal area of Germany during 1947 were valued at $119,800.

Psyllium seed arrivals in the United States during the first six months of 1948 totaled 2,164,603 pounds, an increase of 65 percent over the corresponding period in 1947.

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Essential Oils, Other Aromatics

Declining prices for sassafras and Canadian fir oils vied with a rising market in dillweed oil to supply the price interest in an otherwise quiet week. A 0.1 point drop established the index at 100.9, which compared with 147.5 that prevailed a year ago at the corresponding time.

On the whole, the market was steadier, possibly as the result of a generally improved movement of stocks into consumer hands and the absence of further expanding weakness at primary market points.

The arrest of what had been an almost continous downward trend in prices began some weeks back, during which time some oils actually turned upward in value, though the rises were small. It still remains to be demonstrated that essential oil prices have hit bottom but the consensus last week was that the period of drastic price reductions has passed except for some items a decline in the prices for which have been overdue. An example recently was petitgrain oil, prices for which held well during the general decline only recently to break rather sharply—a sort of delayed action.

The American cosmetic industry looks forward with considerable confidence into 1949 during which time it expects a larger part of spendable income will go for cosmetics and perfumes, in no small part due to the increased use of such products by the younger age groups.

Some strengthening has come to some French perfume oils, materials such as geranium and vetiver. After marked weakness, patchouli costs more to import and spot prices have strengthened. Citrous oils developed a steadier undertone and price declines were believed to have about run their courses. Spice oils held steady, reflecting the lack of wide shifts in raw-material costs. However, clove spice was higher in Madagascar where old crop seemed well absorbed and new crop was awaited with heavy inquiry, possibly sales, being reported for Singapore account. Nutmegs were unsettled.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Dillseed oil, 75c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Fir oil, Canadian, 5c. per lb.
Sassafras oil, artificial, 2c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
100.9	101.0	110.3	147.5

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Essential Oils

Angelica—Business was strictly jobbing in character and its total was conservative. However, spot prices held in steady position and reflected the steadiness prevailing on prices for replacement goods at the origins. Local stocks were moderate.

Anise—Dealers appeared to be taking a firmer view on the market and during the past week it developed that but a single supplier priced the article at 74c. per pound. Others named upwards of 90c. per pound and reported sales over the range 78c. to that limit. It was said that the replacement market was much firmer.

Bay—Consumers were in the market for routine quantities the total of which failed to change business from its recent aggregates. Pricewise, the market was smooth and unruffled so far as fluctuations were concerned, this in the absence of much local competition between suppliers of all strengths.

Bergamot—Buying was mainly for immediate requirements that rarely were very substantial in size. Most of the major consumers seemed to be carrying very fair sized warehouse reserves. Local dealers said their prices fitted well with what has to be paid for further replacements in the primary sources of supply.

Bois de Rose—Firmness was the main characteristic of this item. That condition of affairs applied equally to spot and primary market price conditions. If anything, the source markets were developing a strain somewhat akin to real strength. Demand during the past week had a steady quality and some takings were larger than they had been during weeks of the recent past.

Camphor—Local offerings were mainly of white oil, the price for which was said to be generally steady in the absence of conditions needed to produce a more competitive spot position. Brown camphor oil was not an article readily obtainable on spot.

Cananga—The market seemed steadier. Buyers attempting to purchase on the basis of bidding were not usually successful in changing the price views of local dealers. Also, values in the primary market showed more adherence to quoted schedules.

Cardamom—Though the cost to produce should be higher if price movements in raw material were an influence on such cost, the fact was that the spot market remained exceptionally steady so far as minimum quotations for prompt delivery oil was concerned. Demand was mainly for lots of moderate size. It was steady.

Cedarleaf — The higher spot market noted during the previous trading period remain undisturbed during the week just ended. Replacement cost has strengthened the position of oil now held on spot and holders were not disposed to accept bids made by buyers.

Cedarwood—This article also was one of improved position, as exemplified by the higher quotations set up a week ago. Sellers were inclined to be somewhat reserved in offerings and price shading.

Celery—The steady price position of seed oil corresponded in the main with the degree of stability prevailing in the shipment markets providing the raw material for making oil. Demand was routine throughout the past week but it made a fair sized total.

Clove—Something has strengthened the position of Madagascar buds substantially. At least, firm orders cabled at 9c. per pound were refused and some importers were informed that the best price would be 12c. to 12½c. per pound f.o.b. New York, all charges paid. Oil showed the effect of this primary market strengthening and the main suppliers of oil distilled in this country were not the least disposed to shade quotations. Old crop raw material was said to be exhausted at the origin and new crop was just coming.

Coriander—The call was light and irregular most of the time last week but in view of the sustained price prevailing in source markets, sellers here maintained quotations in complete firmness.

Cubeb—The stable price for oil on spot corresponded with the ability of producers to obtain ample quantities of berries at a cost encouraging the maintainence of firm prices on oil.

Dillweed—With more oil available than was the case on spot not so very long ago, local quotations have stiffened in conformity with what was paid for new crop goods this year. The market here was advanced to the basis of a minimum of $8 per pound and as much as $9 was asked in at least one instance. A fairly general and minimum quotation was $8.25 at which business was reported done.

Eucalyptus—Following the moderate reduction in spot quotations on both 80-90 percent and 70-80 percent oils, the market became steadier. Not that demand was much improved; it was usually reported maintained at its recent total volume. But first costs and spot prices were in close alignment and opportunity to shade has been curtailed by the narrowing of the margin between the two price positions. Available supply on spot was generous.

Fir—The downward trend of prices continued last week and by the close of that period, the market stood at $1.90 per pound as the minimum of local quotations. Most everything in the market appeared to be favorable for an expansion in consumers' takings.

Garlic—The market solidified on the basis of $9 to $9.25 per pound, prevailing according to quantity and seller. A fair jobbing business was reported done at the minimum that had been set up during the previous trading period. Fair stocks were in hand.

Geranium—The market weekened no further so far as open quotations were concerned but it was said that competition was still active in local circles, contributing to the already favorable position occupied by most buyers. One manufacturing consumer indicated that some strengthening of French colony oils had developed, including geranium. Local reserves were ample in size.

Grapefruit—New crop fruit was becoming available in the primary markets at a time when spot quotations on the oil continued to show a reasonable degree of

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

stability under the influence of a steady though possible not expanded call from buyers.

Juniper—It costs more to make this oil than formerly and, hence, the very low prices at which berries are obtainable from abroad fails materially to affect the position of oil on spot. The market prices for oil continued to be exceptionally steady.

Lavandin—The market was active in a routine way but most consumers seemed to be well supplied with goods and the need to buy additional quantities appeared but moderately last week. All quotations were maintained in exceptionally steady position.

Lemon—The short week was not one of exceptional activity so far as this market was concerned. Jobbing orders made their usual normal total and contributed to the generally steady position.

Lime—The recently developed strength in the price position of this material was unabated last week. Sellers maintained prices, usually rejecting bids and being, in some instances, disposed to ask slightly higher prices on jobbing orders. The supply was not overly substantial on spot and replacement was uncertain.

Mandarin—The market continued to develop along firmer lines but prices were not advanced further during the past week. Selling prevailed over the range $4.25 to $8.40 per pound for Brazilian and $9.20 to $12 for Italian oils. Stocks were fair.

Nutmeg—Raw material has been subject to considerable price fluctuation during the recent weeks without oil quotations being immediately affected. In fact, dealers called the oil market very steady and reported sustaining demand as mainly responsible.

Orange—In whatever quarter and on whatever variety of this oil, prices showed a steady quality that pointed to possible stabilization at approximately current levels. Much will depend on the volume of demand and the total production and cost of new crop oil which should be getting well underway as the crop arrives.

Patchouli—Some replacement cables have come in slightly higher and a firmer undertone developed locally without there being an actual price rise. Stocks seemed plentiful.

Peppermint—Price ranges on spot appeared to be substantially wide for this material but holders were steady in their views at both ends of the range. Primary market ideas on values seemed to have coalesced and to have assumed considerable firmness in company with a disappearance of most tendency to shade. Most of the larger consumers in this country appeared to have covered their needs. The development of export demand was expected.

Petitgrain—The recent price weakness and decline in this article was said to have been considerably overdue and, hence, its development of lower levels was considered reasonable when related to the current and earlier trend of quotations on most oils.

Pineneedle—The market continued to display the stability developed during the past several weeks. Buyers were readily supplied during the past period and reserves were ample.

Sage—A reasonable firmness prevailed in this item in its several forms. Demand was somewhat elastic but on the whole the total of sales was a stimulant to the maintainence of quotations.

Sassafras—Artificial oil went into an additional price decline last week and by the close of the period it stood at 48c. to 75c. per pound according to seller. Domestic oil lacked change.

Snakeroot—Stable prices and light demand were noted. Raw prices were advanced during the Summer months and, hence, the production cost of oil failed to undergo any downward revision.

Spearmint—Local quotations lacked new development but market conditions were more favorable for buyers' operations than they were a year ago at this time. Most of the larger requirements of substantial consumers were said to have been well covered. Some look for a moderate strengthening of prices as the next development.

Aromatic Chemicals

Anisic Acid—This was a new listing in some quarters where a market was established on the basis of $3.15 per pound with supplies probably equal to demand likely to prevail in the months directly ahead.

Cinnamic Aldehyde—Some suppliers reported an advance in quotations in line with a firmer situation related to the cost to produce this article.

Citronellyl Butyrate—The market was somewhat unsettled in the presence of more competition and the tendency was to occasionally shade quoted prices on the spot.

Geraniol Benzoate—Manufacturing consumers were able to buy in small lots at $9.75 per pound for a high quality article. The tendency seemed to be for movements in buyers' favor.

Geranyl Formate—Small lots changed hands at the lower price of $5.90 per pound and conditions were generally unsettled in the presence of considerable competition between suppliers.

Phenylethyl Valerate—The position was much firmer and the tendency was for prices to rise. In fact, small lots appeared to be minimum at $13 per pound.

Essential oils quota for exportation from Madagascar to Finland has been set at 10,000,000 metropolitan francs under a new commercial accord signed by France and Finland. A similar agreement with Spain provides for a quota of 200,000,000 metropolitan francs for that country.

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VERONA AROMATICS DIVISION

Soap and Toilet Goods Data: January-June

Statistics on United States imports and exports of soap and toilet preparations during June and the January-June period of 1948 have been prepared by the Department of Commerce. The data are as follows:—

Imports

	June	Jan.-June
Soap	$36,327	$148,600
Perfume materials	90,946	786,385
Perfumery and toilet waters	74,171	499,416
Total	$201,444	$1,434,401

Exports

Soap	$863,611	$5,366,400
Dental creams	225,221	1,726,331
Other dentifrices	4,375	43,286
Toilet powders	157,482	1,234,253
Creams, rouges, and cosmetics	214,336	1,357,706
Manicuring preparations	21,288	172,247
Depilatories, deodorants	15,948	101,137
Hair preparations	218,474	1,406,480
Perfumery, toilet waters	88,056	554,933
Other toilet preparations	108,840	806,064
Total	$1,917,631	$12,768,897

Bids Wanted

Acetic acid, glacial, 1,848 pounds, Army-Navy Medical Procurement Office (Brooklyn 1, N. Y.) invitation 471, November 22.

Acetone, 16,464 pounds, Army-Navy Medical Procurement Office (Brooklyn 1, N. Y.)

Ammonium chloride, 116,928 pounds, Army Chemical Center, Md., invitation W-18-108-49-170, November 22; 29,832 pounds, Army-Navy Medical Procurement Office (Brooklyn 1, N. Y.) invitation 471, November 22.

Ammonium nitrate, 1,625 pounds, Aviation Supply Office (Navy Department, Philadelphia 11) invitation 3519, November 15.

Antipyrine powder, 22,500 pounds, Army-Navy Medical Procurement Office (Brooklyn 1, N. Y.) invitation 503, November 15.

Arsenious acid, 110,253 pounds, Army Chemical Center, Md., invitation W-18-108-49-170, November 22.

Black, carbon, 21,000 pounds. **lamp,** 4,000 pounds, Government Printing Office (Washington 25) November 15.

Blanc fixe, 99,232 pounds, Army Chemical Center, Md., invitation W-18-108-49-170, November 22.

Borax, 220,416 pounds, Army Chemical Center, Md., invitation W-18-108-49-170, November 22.

Caffeine alkaloid, 2,250.5 pounds, Army-Navy Medical Procurement Office (Brooklyn 1, N. Y.) invitation 503, November 15.

Calcium carbonate, 10,976 pounds, Army Chemical Center, Md., invitation W-18-108-49-170, November 22.

Castor oil, 211.7 net long tons, Quartermaster Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 421, November 17.

Ceresin wax, 37.4 net long tons, Quartermaster Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 421, November 17.

Chlorine, 240,000 pounds, Army Engineers Corps (Washington 25) invitation 68, November 10.

Citric acid, 250.5 pounds, Army-Navy Medical Procurement Office (Brooklyn 1, N. Y.) invitation 503, November 15.

Compressed gases, oxygen, liquid, and nitrogen, gaseous, as required from January 1 through December 31, 1949, Navy Department (Washington 25) invitation 7061-A, November 17.

Corn starch, 12,000 pounds, Army-Navy Medical Procurement Office (Brooklyn 1, N. Y.) invitation 471, November 22; 13,584 pounds, Quartermaster Purchasing Office (Chicago 9) invitation 564, November 23.

Cresol, 361 net long tons, Quartermaster Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 444, November 18.

Dichlorostyrene monomer, National Bureau of Standards (Washington 25) invitation X-559, November 15.

Diethylene glycol, 1,000 pounds, Government Printing Office (Washington 25) November 15.

Dope, pyroxylin, 1,565 gallons, U. S. Air Force (Olmsted Base, Middletown, Pa.) invitation 50, November 10.

Drier, cobalt, 3,000 pounds and paste, 2,000 pounds, Government Printing Office (Washington 25) November 15.

Drugs and chemicals, various, Army-Navy Medical Procurement Office (Brooklyn 1, N. Y.) invitation 443, November 15; invitation 475, November 15; invitation 473, November 22; invitation 499, November 22; invitation 492, November 23; invitation 437, November 15; invitation 436, November 22; Veterans Administration (Washington 25) invitation A-52, November 15.

Ethyl acetate, 32,388 gallons, U. S. Air Force (Wright-Patterson Base, Dayton, Ohio) invitation 038-424, November 16.

Ethyl alcohol, denatured, 1,650 gallons, Army Ordnance Department (Watervliet Arsenal, N. Y.) invitation 49, November 12.

Ferric chloride, 400,000 pounds, District of Columbia Government (Washington 1) schedule 12497-A, November 18; 9,500 pounds, Aviation Supply Office (Navy Department, Philadelphia 11) invitation 3519, November 15.

Fuel oil, diesel, 12,000 gallons, Navy Purchasing Office (Chicago 11) invitation 3324, November 15; fuel oil & kerosene, region 1, Bureau of Federal Supply (Washington 25) invitation 9FO-9817-R, November 10.

Glue, 25,800 pounds, U. S. Air Force (Wright-Patterson Base, Dayton, Ohio) invitation 038-428, November 17; 30,000 pounds, Government Printing Office (Washington 25) November 15; bone, 16,375 net long tons, and hide, 22,925 net long tons, Quartermaster Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 409, November 15.

Glycerin, 10,000 pounds, Government Printing Office (Washington 25) November 15; 24,648 pounds, Army-Navy Medical Procurement Office (Brooklyn 1, N. Y.) invitation 493, November 22.

Gum arabic, 1,500 pounds, Government Printing Office (Washington 25) November 15.

Hexahydric alcohol, 3,000 pounds, Government Printing Office (Washington 25) November 15.

Hydrochloric acid, 20,000 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 3619, November 10.

Hydrogen peroxide, U.S.P., 13,216 pounds, Army Chemical Center, Md., invitation W-18-108-49-170, November 22.

Ink, litho, 4,050 pounds, Army Map Service (Washington 16) invitation 21, November 20; duplicating, 100,000 pounds, Quartermaster Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 450, November 12.

Isopropyl alcohol, 60,000 gallons, Army-Navy Medical Procurement Office (Brooklyn 1, N. Y.) invitation 493, November 22.

Magnesia oxide, calcined, U.S.P., 55,104 pounds, Army Chemical Center, Md., invitation W-18-108-49-170, November 22.

Magnesium sulphate, technical, 18,816 pounds, Army Chemical Center, Md., invitation W-18-108-49-170, November 22.

Methylethylketone, 5,000 gallons, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 3707, November 10.

Nickel sulphate, C.P., 5,310 pounds, and technical, 9,475 pounds, Army Chemical Center, Md., invitation W-18-108-49-170, November 22.

Oil paraffin, 3,000 pounds, and mineral, 2,500 pounds, Government Printing Office (Washington 25) November 15.

Oleomargarine, type 2, 207,872 pounds, Veterans Administration (Washington 25) invitation 38[illegible] November 12.

Paint, various, 8,000 gallons, U. S. Air Force (Wright-Patterson Base, Dayton, Ohio) invitation 038-454, November 17; 2,500 gallons, Aviation Supply Office (Navy Department, Philadelphia 11) invitation 3509, November 16; 7,200 gallons, Army Signal Corps (Philadelphia 45) invitation 12[illegible] November 23.

Penicillin, crystalline, 960,000 bottles, 200,000 units each, Army-Navy Medical Procurement Office (Brooklyn 1, N. Y.) invitation 467, November 29.

Phosphoric acid, 38,400 pounds, U. S. Air Force (Wright-Patterson Base, Dayton, Ohio) invitation 038-374, November 16.

Phosphorus, red, 10,976 pounds, Army Chemical Center, Md., invitation W-18-108-49-170, November 22.

Pipe-joining compound, 15,000 pounds, District of Columbia Government (Washington 1) schedule 12542, November 10.

Potassium chlorate, 87,360 pounds, Army Chemical Center, Md., invitation W-18-180-49-170, November 22.

Potassium chloride, commercial, 10,976 pounds, Army Chemical Center, Md., invitation W-18-108-49-170, November 22.

Potassium chromate, 10,100 pounds, Army Supply Office (Navy Department, Philadelphia 11) invitation 3519, November 15.

Potassium iodide, 1,200 pounds, Army-Navy Medical Procurement Office (Brooklyn 1, N. Y.) invitation 471, November 22.

Printing and binding materials, including aluminum leaf, 870 rolls; bronze leaf, 100 rolls; egg albumen, 800 pounds; tin foil, 2,000 pounds; toning blue, 10,000 pounds; bronze blue, 2,500 pounds; malachite green, 5,000 pounds; titanium dioxide powder, 2,000 pounds; violet toner, 300 pounds; toner powder, 3,000 pounds; chlorinated diphenyl, 1,000 pounds; ethyl acetate, 1,500 pounds; caustic soda, 1,000 pounds; ferric chloride, 3,900 pounds; terpineol, No. 1, 200 pounds; lump rosin, 300 pounds; synthetic vinyl acetate emulsion, 6,000 pounds; trichlorethylene, 2,650 pounds; Government Printing Office (Washington 25) November 15.

Reagents, including dithizone, isoinositol, xylobiose and thioglycollate fluid medium, Army-Navy Medical Procurement Office (Brooklyn 1, N. Y.) invitation 460, November 22.

Resin, 3,120,000 pounds, Aviation Supply Office (Navy Department, Philadelphia 11) invitation 3498, November 15.

Rosin, gum or wood, 1,800,000 pounds, Aviation Supply Office (Navy Department, Philadelphia 11) invitation 3490, November 15.

Rust remover, 9,856 pounds, Army Chemical Center, Md., invitation W-18-108-49-170, November 22.

Soap, paste, 689,646 pounds, U. S. Air Force (Wright-Patterson Base, Dayton, Ohio) invitation 038-484, November 17.

Sodium bisulphate, C.P., 55,104 pounds, Army Chemical Center, Md., invitation W-18-108-49-170, November 22.

Sodium bisulphite, C.P., 87,360 pounds, Army Chemical Center, Md., invitation W-18-108-49-170, November 22.

Sodium hydroxide, C.P., 17,616 pounds, U. S. Air Force (Wright-Patterson Base, Dayton, Ohio) invitation 038-446, November 16.

Sodium hyposulphite, 30,912 pounds, Army Chemical Center, Md., invitation W-18-108-49-170, November 22.

Sodium metaphosphate, 185,350 pounds, Veterans Administration (Washington 25) invitation 104-S, November 10.

Sodium nitrite, U.S.P., 17,696 pounds, Army Chemical Center, Md., invitation W-18-108-49-170, November 22.

Sodium sesquisilicate, 10,000 pounds, Government Printing Office (Washington 25) November 15.

Sodium sulphite, 21,932 pounds, Army Chemical Center, Md., invitation W-18-108-49-170, November 22.

Sulphuric acid, 425,322 pounds, U. S. Air Force (Wright-Patterson Base, Dayton, Ohio) invitation 038-423, November 16.

Tape sealing compound, 5,500 gallons, Army Ordnance Department (Raritan Arsenal, Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 241, December 1.

Thinner, paint, 178,500 gallons, Aviation Supply Office (Navy Department, Philadelphia 11) invitation 3512, November 16.

Trisodium phosphate, 20,000 pounds, Government Printing Office (Washington 25) November 15.

Varnish, lithographic, 35,000 pounds: rosin, 2,500 pounds; long M, 10,000 pounds, Government Printing Office (Washington 25) November 15.

Vegetable oil, salad, 120,000 gallons, Quartermaster Purchasing Office (Chicago 9) invitation 525, November 16.

Wool grease, anhydrous, 2,500 pounds, Government Printing Office (Washington 25) November 15.

ECA Announces Additional

—*Continued from page 5*

pharmaceutical preparations from [illegible] United States.

To Ireland—$252,000 for inedible [illegible] lasses from Cuba and $80,000 for linseed meal from Canada.

To Netherlands—$567,000 for vitamin [illegible] for stockfeed, $485,000 for essential oils consisting of one-third peppermint [illegible] one-third citrus oils and the balance miscellaneous oils for flavoring and other [illegible] $25,000 for dried whole milk, $233,000 for soybean meal, $470,000 for tinplate, $91,390 for inedible tallow and $2,182,[illegible] for oilseed cake or meal, all from the United States; $19,000 for dried blood from Uruguay; $16,150 for copra expected from the Philippines; $80,500 for linseed meal from Uruguay; $22,500 for dried blood from Paraguay; $38,000 for castor oil from Brazil; $131,400 for cottonseed oil from China; $255,000 for linseed oil from Uruguay; $39,300 for oiticica oil from Brazil; and $145,500 for tung oil from China.

To Norway—$300,000 for crude oil and petroleum products from the United States.

To United Kingdom—$89,700 for tallow from the United States, and $5,800,000 for inedible molasses from the Western Hemisphere other than the United States and Canada.

Trade Briefs

Essential oils and turpentine exports from Italy in May of this year totaled forty-six metric tons.

John F. Bales has resigned as executive vice-president of Tek Hughes, Inc., effective December 3, to take over an executive position with Yardley & Co., Ltd.

OAP Offers Nine Patents On Metals for Licensing

Attorney General Tom C. Clark has announced the availability of nine patents, relating to the stretching and bonderizing of metals, for licensing by either the Office of Alien Property or Richard Spencer, 135 South LaSalle street, Chicago, Ill. All licenses granted under the patents will be royalty-bearing and nonexclusive.

The Office of Alien Property, said that the inventions covered by the patents were made by Dr. Fritz Singer, a noted German chemist and metallurgist. The chief use of the inventions claimed by the patents cover the processes of reducing thick-walled metal tubes to thin-walled tubes. The Germans considered this process both superior to and cheaper than other methods of stretching metals and made wide use of the inventions, especially during the war.

Persons desiring further information concerning the patents should direct their inquiries to the Office of Alien Property, Department of Justice, Washington 25, D. C., or to Mr. Spencer. A list of the nine patents, together with licensing information, can be obtained from the Office of Alien Property. Copies of the patents may be purchased only from the Commissioner of Patents, Washington 25, D. C., at 25c. each.

Tiselius Awarded 1948 Nobel Chemistry Prize

Prof. Arne Tiselius, Swedish chemist, has been awarded the 1948 Nobel prize in chemistry for his discoveries in biochemistry and invention of laboratory apparatus. Prof. Tiselius, who is on the faculty of Upsala University, invented two instruments for the separation of proteins into many chemical compounds.

Hanson and Farris Get Posts With NSRB

Appointment of Ivar Hanson, chief of the organization and methods branch of the Department of the Interior, to be deputy director of mobilization procedures and organization for the National Security Resources Board was announced November 3 by Chairman Arthur M. Hill.

Mr. Hanson will assist William A. Gill, director of the bureau of field operations in preparing organization blueprints and methods of operating Government emergency services in the event of war.

At the same time Mr. Hill announced the appointment of Charles L. Farris as director of the burea of field operations in the board's office of production. In this capacity Mr. Farris will be responsible for developing plans, programs and policies for the establishment and actual operation of an organization which, under mobilization conditions, could handle field operations for an Office of War Production.

Dr. Le Beau Heads ACS Colloid Chemistry Division

Dr. Desiree S. Le Beau, director of research of the Midwest Rubber Reclaiming Company, East St. Louis, Mo., has been elected chairman of the division of colloid chemistry of the American Chemical Society. Dr. Le Beau, the first woman to head the division, succeeds Prof. Robert D. Vold, of the University of Southern California, who was elected to the division's colloid symposium committee.

Dr. Sydney Ross, of the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, was chosen chairman-elect, and Prof. W. O. Milligan, of Rice Institute, was re-elected secretary-treasurer and named divisional representative on the society's national council. Dr. Alfred J. Stamm, chief of the division of derived products of the Department of Agriculture's Forest Products Laboratory, Madison, Wis., and Prof. John D. Ferry, of the University of Wisconsin, were elected to the division's executive committee.

Atomic Energy Reports List Addition Published by OTS

The Office of Technical Services has published a supplement to its bibliography of atomic energy reports issued earlier this year. The supplement contains an additional 225 reports released from security restrictions by American and British agencies and offered to the public for the furtherance of basic research. All reports listed in the supplement, as well as in the earlier bibliography, are available from OTS.

The supplement (PB-87782-S, "American and British Atomic Energy Reports. A Supplement," thirteen pages) is available from the Office of Technical Services, Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C., at 50 cents per copy. Orders should be accompanied by check or money order payable to the Treasurer of the United States.

Penna. Industrial Chemical Publishes 'Piccolyte' Data

The Pennsylvania Industrial Chemical Corporation, Clairton, Pa., has published a new bulletin describing "Piccolyte," its pure hydrocarbon thermoplastic terpene resin. The publication describes the physical and chemical properties of the product and lists its advantages and applications. Among the properties claimed for the resin are:—pale color, low cost, non-yellowing, and petroleum solubility. Copies of the bulletin may be obtained from the company.

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Twenty-Sixth Annual Meeting

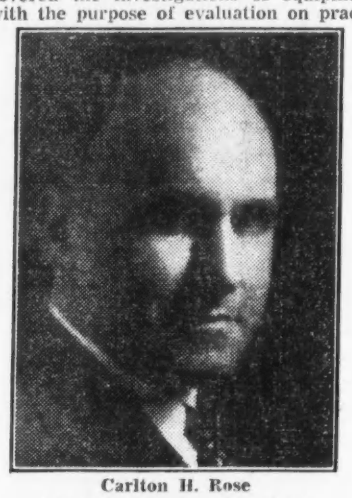
Chicago, Ill., November 4 to 6

The twenty-sixth annual convention of the Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs in Chicago, began with the meeting of the council November 3. This, as is customary, was the scene of reports by the various committees and some of the officers. It was a busy session—also as usual—covering educational programs, publication problems, revision of constitution and by-laws, and a dozen other matters of lesser magnitude.

Robert W. Matlack, president of George D. Wetherill & Co., Philadelphia, federation president-elect for 1947-48, assumed the presidency. Other officers elected by the council were A. T. Montanye, Pratt & Lambert, Inc., Buffalo, president-elect, and H. P. Ball, of Ball Chemical Company, treasurer.

Elected to the executive committee for two-year terms were J. J. Bradley, jr., Boston Varnish Company; C. L. Smith, Lewis Paint Products Company, Los Angeles, and C. E. Rodgers, of Devoe & Raynolds Company, Louisville. Elected by the past presidents as members of the executive committee were G. W. Cooke, Resinous Products & Chemical Company, Philadelphia and J. E. Kortum, of Minnesota Linseed Oil Paint Company, Minneapolis.

At the council meeting, H. H. Shuger, of the Baltimore Paint & Color Works, reporting for the manufacturing committee, covered the investigations of equipment with the purpose of evaluation on practical grounds. He urged broader consideration of all manufacturing problems in convention papers.



Carlton H. Rose
Retiring FP&VPC President

P. O. Blackmore, of the Interchemical Corporation's finishes division, and chairman of the educational committee described the slow progress of the University of Minnesota's search for pure compounds.

M. A. Glaser, of Midland Industrial Finishes, Chicago, reporting for the committee on standards and methods of tests, said his committee has been studying a number of ASTM methods, as well as hiding power and fire-resistance.

R. D. Bonney, Congoleum-Nairn, Inc., Kearney, N. J., of the club boundaries committee mapped each club's territory so as to include every present member except where there are individual members in distant locations. In case of overlapping, individuals may select either club, he suggested, and an individual in an open area may join either adjoining club. The proposal will be submitted to the clubs.

The by-laws committee report was presented by R. J. Smith, of the Indianapolis Paint & Color Company, the chairman of the committee. The proposals were to be voted upon Saturday, November 6.

The business of the convention at large got under way November 4 when called to order by President Carlton H. Rose, of the National Lead Company research laboratories, Brooklyn, N. Y. There were not many preliminaries, once the crowded hall quit buzzing, and the 1948 program was launched.

President Reviews Activities

Expressing regret that, because the federation had become so large, and time was so short, its committees could not individually and comprehensively report direct to the member delegates, Carlton H. Rose, as president of the federation, presented a high-spot report on its numerous activities. Particularly stressing the selective, resultful work of the membership committee, he said:—

I am pleased to be able to tell you that the federation is a strong and expanding organization. Our secretary, in his annual report to the council, showed that we have 2,523 members, representing 9.7 percent increase in membership during the past year. Five years ago, in 1943, we had 1,541 members. Our membership, in five years, has increased 63.5 percent. We have strict requirements for membership and the membership committee under the chairmanship of Robert C. Stark has carefully reviewed all applications to assure that the requirements of our constitution are met. This is an important duty and its effective discharge has greatly strengthened our organization.

During the past year, the Pacific Northwest Paint and Varnish Production Club became the twenty-third club of the federation. We are all very proud, at this annual meeting, to welcome the Pacific Northwest Paint and Varnish Production Club as a constituent club of our organization. This new club has members not only from Washington and Oregon, but also from Western Canada. This means that our federation now encompasses every manufacturing area in Canada as well as in the United States . . . The growth of the federation has made it necessary for the council and executive committee to define the boundaries of each of the clubs and further to formulate rules to cover the possibility of new clubs being formed within the established boundaries.

Our activities are expanding, not only within the United States, but also in foreign countries. We are cooperating much more closely with the technical paint organizations of foreign countries. The tri-alliance which was established last year in Paris, with the paint technical organizations of Great Britain and France, is functioning very well. We are indeed pleased that both the Oil and Colour Chemists Association and the French Association of Paint, Color and Varnish Technicians have prepared papers for presentation at these meetings. We have been complimented by the fact that the paint chemists of Switzerland and Holland already have formed organizations modeled on our own, and the paint chemists of Sweden, Norway and Denmark also have plans under way to form similar organizations. Representatives of these countries, as well as a delegation of ten from France, are attending our meetings. These friends from across the sea will be formally introduced to you by Robert W. Matlack at our afternoon session tomorrow.

The visits of himself and other national officers to affiliated clubs were reviewed by Mr. Rose. These covered all but two of the clubs, and he had reason to believe that the results were mutually beneficial.

Mr. Rose also told of the new procedure of the executive groups in accordance with changes in the by-laws. These, too, had proved very satisfactory. Changes in committee setups for convention arrangements also were explained, and appreciation was voiced for the work of the chairmen. The work of Secretary V. C. Bidlack also got appreciative recognition by the president; so did the newly animated publicity work, the appreciation extending to *OPD* and other journals of the industry.

On the Financial Side

With reference to the financial aspects of the federation's activities, President Rose said:—

I am pleased to tell you that the report of our treasurer, A. T. Montanye, issued September 30, shows that the federation is in a sound financial position. Clarence W. Clark and his finance committee have solved our many financial problems as they have arisen. We have been faced with severe increases in publication costs for the *Official Digest*, but fortunately, our advertising income has also increased so that at the end of the fiscal year there will be an addition to the publication fund. This fund, as you know, is maintained for special educational activities and in this coming year, the expenses connected with the publishing of the Paint Production Manual, which is being prepared by Mr. E. W. Fasig and his production manual committee, will be met from the publication funds.

Our *Official Digest* is the leading technical journal in the paint field. This was shown by a survey made by F. S. Boig, of Northeastern University, which was presented in our May, 1948, issue and which was based on our 1947 activities. The publications committee under the chairmanship of Mr. H. A. McConaghie has expanded and improved the *Official Digest* this year which will result in our maintaining this leadership.

At the present time the *Official Digest* is being issued twelve times a year. Up to 1946, it was issued only nine times. Each year the *Official Digest* grows in size and contains more articles. During the first nine months of 1948, there was 35 percent more text matter in the *Official Digest* than during the first nine months of 1947. Fortunately, it was possible to publish this increased amount of material in the face of increased publication costs. In 1947, the publication cost of the *Official Digest* was 36 cents a copy whereas in 1948, the cost per copy is approximately 47 cents. I mention these figures just to remind you that you are getting more from your federation membership, with no increase in dues.

Educational Activities

Education being the prime purpose of the federation, Mr. Rose paid a deal of attention to the activities and programs in that field. He said:—

If there is a single word which describes the activities of the federation, it is the word, "Education." Each of the six objectives of our organization as given in our constitution and by-laws is concerned with some aspect of education. The publication of the *Official Digest* is a great educational endeavor. Our educational committee, under the chairmanship of Mr. Paul Blackmore, has been active during this year in preparing for a broad study of the chemistry and physics of paint films. This will be undertaken, as a cooperative endeavor, by our various clubs during the coming year. Our educational committee also has made plans to embark upon a project to study the engineering problems connected with the paint industry.

These activities are financed through the proceeds from the Paint Industries' Show. The paint show is an educational endeavor in itself and it makes possible for us to support [illegible] activities of the educational committee. [illegible] have a wonderful show this year and I [illegible] each of you will take time to study the edu[illegible] tional exhibits which have been brought [illegible] Chicago for you. We are all indebted to [illegible] paint industry suppliers, and to Mr. H. H. Z[illegible] merman, and his Paint Industries' Show [illegible] mittee, for his excellent exhibit.

During this past year, we have had [illegible] pleasure of cooperating with National Pa[illegible] Varnish and Lacquer Association in further[illegible] technical education in the field of paint [illegible] varnish. This afternoon, Mr. H. E. Wise, [illegible] chairman, will tell about the joint committee [illegible] work in encouraging universities and col[illegible] to establish courses in paint and varnish [illegible] nology.

An educational project of importance to [illegible] members is the work of our two commit[illegible] which investigate new developments in [illegible]

A. T. Montanye
President-Elect

materials and machinery. I know you will [illegible] interested in the reports of their work, wh[illegible] will be presented on Friday afternoon by [illegible] chairmen, William P. Colio and Herman [illegible] Shuger.

The technical advisory committee of wh[illegible] Ed Schulte is chairman, has reviewed [illegible] specifications submitted by specification-[illegible] ing groups. The committee has been concern[illegible] particularly with the requirements for meth[illegible] of test and the practicability of the specifi[illegible] tions from the production standpoint.

It has been our pleasure to work clos[illegible] with the Scientific Section of the Natio[illegible] Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association. W[illegible] are represented on the scientific section co[illegible] mittee by Ralph Everett. I wish to thank Jo[illegible] C. Moore, director of the scientific section, [illegible] the help and assistance given by his sect[illegible] to the federation, and, in particular, to o[illegible] committees this year.

The federation has joined other technical so[illegible] cieties in undertaking cooperative activit[illegible] in several fields. We recently accepted an in[illegible] vitation to be represented on the newly-or[illegible] ganized Inter-Society Corrosion Committee [illegible] the National Society of Corrosion Engineer[illegible] Mr. Milton A. Glaser, chairman of our stan[illegible] ards and methods of test committee, has a[illegible] been chairman of the joint committee of t[illegible] American Society for Testing Materials. [illegible] number of standards are published by A.S.T.M. [illegible] as joint Federation-A.S.T.M. standards. O[illegible] standards and methods of test committee h[illegible] submitted to the constituent clubs this ye[illegible] over ten proposed methods for their appro[illegible] as standard federation methods.

The federation is taking part in the activit[illegible] of a new committee which has been establis[illegible] to correlate technical activities in the paint [illegible] dustry and it has joined with four other te[illegible] nical organizations in organizing the Techn[illegible] Coordinating Committee for the Paint Indus[illegible]

A new educational activity has been [illegible] stituted by the federation as a memorial [illegible] Joseph J. Mattiello. Each year, starting [illegible] 1949, a lecture will be presented at our ann[illegible] meeting, by an outstanding scientist, on a gi[illegible] of chemistry, physics, or engineering, fun[illegible] mental to paint, varnish, or lacquer. The l[illegible] turer will receive both an honorarium and [illegible] certificate. The lecture will be called t[illegible] "Joseph J. Mattiello Lecture," to commemor[illegible] the name of Joe Mattiello who, as a mem[illegible] of the federation, did so much to expand t[illegible] application of the sciences in the field of p[illegible] tective coatings. Walter F. Kuster is head[illegible] up the committee who will select the Mattie[illegible] lecturer for our 1949 and 1950 meetings.

An addition to the awards available [illegible] members of the federation was report[illegible] by President Rose. This was one spo[illegible] sored by Ernest T. Trigg and will be gi[illegible] for the best report of a club meeting.

Praising the voluntary efforts on wh[illegible] alone the federation's activities a[illegible] achievements rest, President Rose e[illegible] pressed his conviction that the organ[illegible]

New Federation President

Robert W. Matlack, the new president of the Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, is president of George D. Wetherill & Co., Philadelphia manufacturer. He has been associated with that company since 1931, having previously worked in the industry on Summer vacations, at one time for E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co. Late in 1932, he became Wetherill's assistant technical director, and he became director about six years later, having been elected secretary of the company in the meantime.

Mr. Matlack was born in Moorestown, N. J., June 1, 1910, son of Samuel R. and Marian S. Matlack. He was educated at the Moorestown Friends School, the Westtown School, and Princeton University, by which he was graduated with a BS degree in 1931.

Long active in both the Philadelphia Paint and Varnish Production Club and the Philadelphia Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, he has also served variously in the two national organizations. Locally, he has been chairman of the production club's technical committee since 1931, and has been second vice-president, first vice-president, president and member of the executive committee in the Philadelphia association.

He is a member of the NPVLA executive committee and was with its Eastern regional vice-president three years ago. In the federation, he was president-elect over the past year; served as a member of the executive committee in 1944-5; was the first chairman of the standards and methods of test committee and of the joint committee with the American Society for Testing Materials; and has served as chairman of the technical advisory, program, and paint show committees. Beyond that, he is a fellow of the American Institute of Chemists and a member of the Society of Gallows Birds.

Mr. Matlack and Miss Elizabeth R. Hendrickson were married in 1932. They have three sons, Louis R., James H., and Richard W.

tion is prepared to do still more and better work in the coming year.

In the Secretary's Office

The busy procedure of the office of the secretary, which had been revamped, remained, and expanded during the year, was outlined in a report to the council by Secretary V. C. Bidlack as follows:—

The activities of the secretary's office during the year have been concerned with the publications of the federation, contacts with the constituent clubs, and correspondence pertaining to committees and the membership as a whole.

With the assistance of the publications committee, the *Official Digest* has continued to improve in appearance and is approximately 25 percent larger than a year ago. The total circulation has reached the all-time high of 3,129 copies per issue which is divided as follows:—

Club members	2,466	
Affiliated members	42	
Federation honorary members	15	
Total		2,523
Domestic subscribers	261	
Foreign subscribers	148	
J.O.C.C.A. exchange	123	
Total		532
Advertisers and agencies	64	
Others authorized	10	
Total		74
Total circulation		3,129

Compared with a year ago, the membership has gained 226, subscribers increased 34, and total circulation is larger by 267.

The largest single factor which has contributed to the sharp increase in total membership was the formal acceptance of the Pacific Northwest Paint and Varnish Production Club as the twenty-third constituent club of the federation.

The demand for advertising space in the *Official Digest* has been brisk and 58 percent of the thirty-four pages available each month are already booked for next year.

With the cooperation of the club treasurers and secretaries in furnishing local membership lists to the Philadelphia office by December 15, as scheduled, the 1949 year-book should be ready for distribution about February 1.

Other projects which are under way at headquarters include the preparation of the production manual and the decennial index.

From an operational viewpoint, another successful year for the federation has been completed due entirely to the capable guidance of President Rose and the unlimited support of fellow-officers, committee members, and the constituent clubs.

Salute by Battley

Joseph F. Battley, president of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, saluted the technical and production men of the paint industry and said that they will be called upon to improve present formulae or even provide new ones to meet the growing competition from materials that are now being advertised as replacing the need for paint, or that will never require repainting.

"The number of chemists employed in our industry is growing," he said. "However, there is a steady and increasing demand for more. The courses in paint, varnish and lacquer technology which have been inaugurated in some of our institutions of higher learning, with the joint encouragement and assistance of your federation and our national association, reflect our awareness of the scientific age in which we are living. We are confident that our industry shall continue to advance in scientific achievement, and thereby maintain our place in the foremost rank of industry."

Mr. Battley voiced the opinion that stockpiling by the armed services seems likely to accentuate shortages of some important raw materials. The scarcity of the materials, he said, will call for the exercise of ingenuity and resourcefulness of all to supply, maintain and even improve quality with new formulations.

"The needs for products of our industry may again be as acute as they were in World War II," he said. "This situation will entail more intensive cooperations and contact with government agencies. You scientists face a highly interesting and busy future."

New Materials Reported

Recent introductions of new materials for paint and related processing were reported by William P. Colio, of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., chairman of the materials committee, as follows:—

The interim report of the materials committee presented before the council meeting in May at Detroit contained information on a number of developments announced since the last convention. Inasmuch as this report was published in the July *Official Digest* and in several trade journals (*OPD*, May 24, page 7),

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we shall present information at this time on developments since last May.

Pigments

The trend by manufacturers toward easier-grinding pigments continues. The Sierra Talc & Clay Company is offering two extenders under designations "Fibrene C-400" and "Sierra Fibrene" which will grind in considerably less time than normally expected.

Ansbacher-Siegle Corporation has announced a new iron blue pigment, Aikiron, which possesses resistance to alkalies, increased jetness of masstone, and improved durability characteristics. Chemical resistance of iron blues to chemical agents is an unusual characteristic.

Resins and Plasticizers

For some time we have discussed styrene as a possible ingredient for coatings. Last year, styrenated oils were offered by several suppliers. More recently styrenated alkyds have been announced. Reichhold Chemicals, Inc., is offering "Styresols" 4250 and 4400 for which fast air drying, faster baking, and high chemical resistance are claimed. A new phenol modified alkyd, "Beckosol" 1341, also is made available by Reichhold Chemicals, Inc. This vehicle produces rapid air drying enamels having excellent resistance to gasoline, hot or cold water and saltspray.

"Aroplaz" 1081-M, a new mineral spirits-soluble alkyd, has been introduced by U. S. Industrial Chemicals, Inc. This is a high viscosity alkyd compatible in all ratios with most amine resins. Improved through dry and gloss retention are claimed.

The Resinous Products & Chemical Company is now producing "Uformite" MX-61, a new triazin formaldehyde type resin. This resin contributes improved gloss, alkali and soap resistance, and adhesion.

Polyvinyl methyl ether is now available from the General Aniline & Film Corporation. This compound has application as a plasticizer for nitrocellulose and chlorinated rubbers.

The Hardesty Chemical Company has announced dicapryl sebacate as a plasticizer for vinyls. It imparts flexibility which is maintained over a wide range of temperatures and shows a low volatility loss. Excellent water resistance and light stability are also claimed. It is said to have the lowest cost of high quality plasticizers.

Oils

The University of Liverpool has revealed a new drying oil obtained from nuts of a climbing vine native to western and central Africa. This oil shows an iodine value of 200 and contains linolenic acid to the extent of about 65 percent of the acids from the mixed glyceride. While no cultivation has been started, a plentiful supply appears available in the wild state. Preliminary results indicate that the oil dries more rapidly than linseed but yellows somewhat more than linseed. The oil is temporarily known as "Conophor Oil."

Miscellaneous

Eight vinyl ethers offered by Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Corporation have a wide range of boiling points. They can be copolymerized with other monomers to produce polymers which vary from hard resins to soft, internally plasticized compounds.

The duPont company has announced a chemical product designed to bring out high gloss from automobile lacquers with less rubbing, provide blush resistance, good flow and maximum gloss. The product is sold under the designation, "Solflo."

Diglycolic acid of high purity which can be used in the manufacture of plasticizers and resins is now available in commercial quantities from the duPont company.

Guanylurea phosphate produced by the American Cyanamide Company contains the elements usually considered desirable for fire-retardant finishes. Samples and technical data are available.

Itaconic acid is an unsaturated dibasic acid which has unusual possibilities in the production of alkyd resins and plasticizers. The esters can be polymerized alone or copolymerized with other monomers to produce resins of widely varying characteristics. Charles Pfizer & Co. is the supplier.

Distilled azelaic acid, supplied by Emery Industries, is a dibasic acid recommended for the manufacture of nondrying type alkyd resins. It is suggested that up to 20 mole percent of the phthalic anhydride be replaced with azelaic acid to obtain improved flexibility, toughness, adhesion, and color.

A new group of stabilizers for chlorinated compounds has been produced by Metal & Thermit Corporation. The compounds are dibutyl-tin dilaurate, diacetate, and maleate.

The Shell Chemical Company has announced the availability of synthetic glycerol in quantity. While the commodity is not new, the manner in which it is produced in commercial quantities established a new source for a widely used raw material.

The committee wishes to express their thanks to the many individuals who gave so generously of their time and supplied much of the information which makes this report possible.

Club Papers

Reports on programs on which their experimental committees had been working were presented by representatives of more than a dozen of the local clubs which constitute the federation. The work reported covered a wide variety of problems, and various degrees of progress were reported.

Among the results presented by the affiliated clubs were the following:—

Pebble Mill Efficiency

Baltimore Club

Laboratory and production experiments to determine grinding efficiency of pebble and ball mills were reported to indicate that the customary practice of filling the mill half way with pebbles, or balls, and charging to a depth of about an inch above them gave reasonably accurate ratio. In the control work the best results were got at 1:0.93; in practical work, the best were got at 1:1.2. Wetting was reported to be an important factor.

The experiments gave no narrow criterion of the best size of pebble; anything from ¾-inch to 3-inch gave good results. Influencing factors were the diameter of the mill, the rotation speed, the type of lining, and the kind of charge. Grinding time was found to be in direct proportion to the vehicle solids content of the charge. More work is to be done.

Silicone Baking Enamels

Chicago Club

Blends of silicone with special alkyds or diallyl adipate or diglycolate were found to produce white baking enamels of good mar-resistance and color stability, which could be bent over a ⅛-inch mandril when freshly baked and had a fair measure of resistance to craze. This last was lessened by longer baking, but resistance to solvents was increased thereby.

Experimentation covered silicone blends with drying oils, natural and synthetic resins (vinyl, alkyd, urea, and melamine), di-iso-cyanates, styrenated oils, divinyl-phenyl phosphonates, ethylcellulose, and

V. C. Bidlack
FP&VPC Secretary

various diallyl esters. Compatibility was a big factor. In that respect and in stability of baked film, certain urea resins gave some promise.

Silicone oil was tried in one enamel, pigmented with titanium dioxide and thinned to spray with xylol. It had low hiding power and only fair gloss, but its resistance was good, except to staining, abrasion, saltspray, and mar.

Aluminum Stearate Effects

Cincinnati - Dayton - Indianapolis - Columbus Club

Highly pigmented artist's pastes in linseed oil, containing various proportions of aluminum stearate and aged for eight years, were examined. The stearate was found to fortify the paint film insofar as properties desirable in artist's paints are concerned. Distensibility was improved in all instances. Optimum values were obtained with 2 percent concentration.

Films were found to reach their maximum hardness at six to twelve months. After eight years, the hardness value dropped back to that found at the end of one or two months' ageing. Films which eventually returned to approximately the original hardness values retained the best distensibility. There was no relation between the two properties in any other respect.

Weathering Correlation

Cleveland Club

This contribution extended the previous report, particularly with respect to measurement of chalking rate, on endeavors to correlate the results got by weathering machines and those of actual exposure. The conclusions reported in 1945 were not changed by the extension of the study, which comprised properties, as well as time and operators. Chalking progression was measured photoelectrically with the reflex-reflection method.

The club's committee reported that the reflectometer readings indicated a certain consistency of performance among the machines of various cooperators. It, therefore, considered the method entirely possible and probably accurate.

The report said that progress in the work on machine weathering had moved from satisfactory results in the Cleveland area to unsatisfactory results on a nationwide basis. Water differences were be-

lieved to cause the geographical differences. It was found that longer water exposure was necessary to match exposure in Florida. Indications of a slight difference in temperature requirements between the two commercially available machines were reported. This discrepancy is to be investigated further.

Cure-Plate Alkyd Control

Golden Gate Club

Possibilities of the cure plate as a tool in the control of alkyd cooking were examined by ten operators on three solid resins and five representative samples taken during a pilot kettle cook of a typical medium-oil alkyd. Samples were applied cold to a plate heated to 200°C. and rubbed with a hot pick until a white, dry line persists on the resin. Variables and chances of error were many. Heat control is important, and so is the size of the sample.

Some of the points covered were method of application, clarification of endpoint, use of a magnifying glass in noting the endpoint, surface finish of the plate, lighting of the plate. Good results were not obtained. This was attributed in part to inadequacy of the experimentation.

Pigment Concentration Influence

Montreal Club

Four pigmentations, various mixtures of lead, zinc, and titanium with magnesium silicate, in concentrations from 25 percent to 40 percent in two raw-and-bodied linseed oil vehicles were given exposure tests. Dirt collection, chalking, and general appearance did not appear to be affected materially by the concentration ratio, although some early differences were noted.

Pigment activity appeared to be an influence on checking and cracking in relation to pigment concentration. Higher reactive content gave greater resistance at higher concentrations. The general belief is that the ratio of concentration and resistance is inverse.

It was concluded that pigment concentration is not so critical with an oil-conserving vehicle as it is with an orthodox vehicle, probably because the former vehicle is more durable in itself.

Pyroxylin Lacquer Viscosity

New England Club

Experiments had been made to evaluate Gardner-Holt, Brookfield, MacMichael, modified Stormer, and Ford-cup apparatus for practicability, uniformity of results, and ease of operation. Very close agreement appeared to exist between the air-bubble and torsion groups, but very evident limitations were observed on each of the instruments. All desirable features were not found in any one of the selected instruments, but complete evaluation was not believed to be possible at the reported stage of experimentation. Comparative evaluations were given, and desirable modifications were suggested.

Primers for Ferrous Metals

New England Club

This, the fourth report in a series, was a tabulation of data from tests started in 1945. It covered the past year's exposures and it disclosed no significant deterioration and only a little in specimens having but one coat of primer and no other coat. The three tabulations covered (1) rate of deterioration after one year of exposure; (2) finishing code of the paint systems; (3) primer systems which permit a direct comparison of certain pigments and vehicles.

These tentative conclusions were stated: —Red lead and zinc chromate appear to be superior to basic carbonate white lead, iron oxide and aluminum. Raw linseed oil, P-2100, and VF 482, may have some advantage as a vehicle over alkyd 52-R-13.

It is expected that it will be possible to determine those components of primer formulations which contribute to outstanding performance. Then those components will be given a more intimate study. Meanwhile consideration is being directed toward preparation and pretreatment of ferrous metal surfaces, wipe-on coatings, use of wetting agents and other means of promoting adhesion of the primer coat.

Drying Time Measurement

New York Club

An entirely new apparatus for measuring dustfree drying time was presented in this report. Determination of tackfree time also was reported, comprising a newly devised method with the Atlas tack tester. Printfree time will get consideration later. This investigation was started some three years ago.

The club's committee found that in the original flockbox dustfree tester the box was unnecessarily large; the flock deposit was not uniform; static interfered with satisfactory manipulation of the flock. The new method uses multifix as the "dust" medium, and gives a high degree of reproducibility. The apparatus is on the salt-shaker principle with a 160-mesh screen. Checks were made with the finger-test method.

In the tackfree tests it was found that the bare finger gave faster time than the Atlas device which was in close agreement with the finger-and-foil method. The last gave truer results than the bare finger. The modified tester bore polished 1-inch bases of brass or stainless steel—one had a base of sand-blasted glass —and no foil. The brass base gave faster time than the regular Atlas; the stainless steel gave slower; the glass one was about the same. This will be studied further.

Pigment Dispersion

New York Club

This was a second report on work begun some three years ago; it was based on the results of taking the whole problem in small segments. It was found that sweating appeared to increase the wetting of a pigment and cause a lower rate of production. Temperature effects were considered to require further, particular investigation.

The Stormer viscosimeter paddle was said to be a valuable instrument for use in checking paste consistencies. Two new methods for testing fineness of grind were developed and evaluated. Both were considered good for dried film, but the production club gauge was said to be more practical for laboratory and plant work.

From its experience in grinding simple enamels on a three-roller mill the committee reached the following conclusions:—

a. Finer grinds and more efficient production rates can be expected from grinding pastes containing high vehicle solids and a minimum of solvent.

b. Within the limits of a practical grinding paste viscosity (135-375 seconds with 1,500 gram weight) the high vehicle solids paste should contain the greatest possible pigment content. Thus, a more efficent grinding yield is achieved.

c. For fixed pigment to non-volatile vehicle ratios a curve may be drawn to indicate paste viscosities at various concentrations of vehicle solids.

d. Addition of solvent as the sole means of adjusting viscosity is not beneficial from the standpoint of achieving the optimum grind fineness and production rate.

e. Sweating of pigment pastes, while contributing to greater fineness seems to reduce production rate.

Pigment dispersion was discussed also in a talk by Jean Crouet, technical director for Etablissements Weeks, Paris. This had to do mainly with avoiding flocculation so as to keep pigments in suspension over long periods of time. Treatment of the pigment with calculated quantities of a selected wetting agent was reported to insure uniform distribution of static electricity on the particle surfaces so that they were repellent. This made it possible to prepare pigmented bases in which the particles did not flocculate.

Tall-Oil Varnishes

Northwestern Club

This reported a study of a refined tall oil esterified with several commercial polyhydric alcohols, in combination with simple or styrenated pentaerythritol alkyds at 30-gallon length, exposure tests being made in various parts of the country.

One objectionable feature of the processing was the time required for esterification. Use of catalysts, higher temperature, or something was considered desirable, and some work had been done, using calcium hydroxide with the polyallyl alcohol and lead stearate with the tetramethylolcyclohexanol; the benefits were slight.

The comparatively better drying, color, and exposure records of esters reacted with dibasic alcohols were generally as expected. The products of glycerol and pentaerythritol simple esters exhibited better properties in general than the products of higher polyhydric alcohols. The styrenated products had the best exposure records, attributed in part to the introduction of bodied soybean oil to maintain the oil length.

The exposure records of the tall oil varnishes were reported to compare well with that of the control product with tung and soybean oils at a similar length. Additional manufacturing charges owing to the longer processing time were said not in general to raise costs of the tall oil products to the level of the control varnish or of comparable tung-linseed products.

Yellow Pigments Stability

Philadelphia Club

This report carried the pigment study into the yellow group after twelve years of investigation. It comprised primrose,

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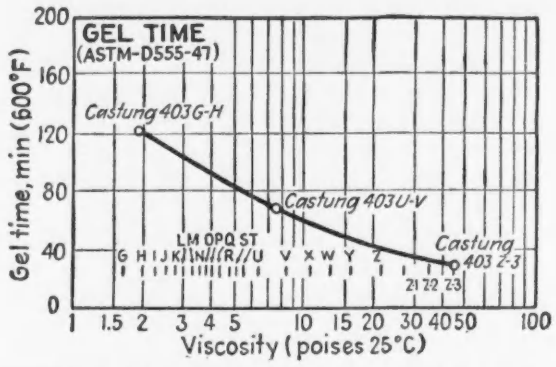

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lemon, and medium chrome yellows; Hansa G yellow, benzidin yellow, golden cadmium yellow, lemon iron oxide, and ti-tint yellow. The vehicles were (1) medium oil-length glycerin-phthalate vehicle, (2) 25-gallon modified phenolic tung-linseed varnish, (3) monoxidizing alkyd modified nitrocellulose lacquer. Single-pigment and tinted (titanium dioxide and zinc sulphide base) enamels were used.

Reported conclusions were:—Primrose yellow had very poor color retention and gradual loss of gloss. Lemon yellow had better color retention and tinting, but also lost gloss. Medium yellow was approximately the same as lemon. Hansa yellow appeared to be the "only really stable bright yellow pigment available to the paint industry"; its gloss behavior was similar to that of the chromes. Benzidin yellow gave good color but darkened rapidly after nine months' exposure; its gloss retention was not so good as the chromes'; its tinting and opacity were poor. Cadmium yellow had good color retention in alkyd for about nine months then darkened; it lost gloss fast; and its tints faded rapidly. Iron oxide was reported to be the most stable yellow pigment, but not bright; its color retention was excellent except in low-tinted zinc sulphide. The chrome, iron, and ti-tint yellows had the best mildew resistance. The alkyd and varnish vehicles had excellent film characteristics; the lacquers flaked, but may have been poorly primed. Titanium dioxide tints gave better gloss than zinc sulphide, but the latter helped color retention.

Soybean-Tung Combinations

Pittsburgh Club

Continuing work reported a year ago with new combinations—60:40; 67:33; and 73:27—of soybean and tung oils, the investigators reached the following conclusions:—

1. Soybean-tung oil in a 67:33 ratio dries at approximately the same rate as a bodied linseed oil of the same viscosity. In varnishes it shows slightly slower drying to somewhat lower Sward hardness than similar linseed varnishes.

2. The varnishes prepared from linseed oil and from soybean-tung oil are practically identical in water resistance.

3. All the soybean-tung oil varnishes investigated are free from gas checking.

4. Prebodying of the soybean oil before cobodying with the tung oil definitely improves the drying of the oil. The higher the viscosity of the prebodied soybean oil—within the limits of the investigation—the better the drying of the copolymer oil.

5. Holding the 67:33 soybean-tung oil blend at 425° F. and then heating to 550° F. for viscosity gave no improvement in drying over heating the oils directly to 550° F. and holding for viscosity.

Pigment Hiding Power

Toronto Club

Continued work, begun several years ago, on the possibilities of using a reflectometer to determine the hiding power of pigments was reported on the basis of another (evaporation-drying) vehicle containing nitrocellulose, ethyl and amyl-acetates, denatured alcohol, butyl alcohol, and lactol spirits. The pigments—rutile titanium dioxide lithopone and zinc oxide—were ground in a light-blown castor oil. The panels were dipped. The principle was the relation of reflectance value to film weight.

Findings indicated an influence by the vehicle on the results, but the method was considered sound on the whole. Its reproducibility was good. Further improvement was thought to be desirable, particularly in respect of the preparation of the pigmented film—a drawback in general control work. Further work will be done to provide basic data for some system of evaluation.

Monoglycerides for Alkyds

A method of preparing monoglycerides for use in making modified alkyd resins was presented in a paper by Dr. J. Petit, assistant director of the Laboratory of Research in Paints and Varnishes, Bellevue, France. The process involves reaction between linseed oil and glycerin, with or without catalysts, at 285°-290°C. The paper covered the influence of catalysts; the importance of side-reactions, and the proportions of various constituents of the endproduct.

The reaction was said to be limited and to produce a blend of at least four components. In the presence of a catalyst, some diglycerol is formed. This can produce after-effects in the properties of the resin when made by polycondensation with phthalic anhydride.

Oil Absorption

A statistical analysis of the oil absorption results obtained with the BSS method by the Bristol section of the Oil and Colour Chemists Association was reported by Ewart Marsden and H. K. Turnbull. It showed that there were no significant differences among the types of surfaces used. Wide differences were found, however, among the results got by various operators, although individual operators got close results from repeated operations.

Assuming that oil absorption is the sum of an oil-coating term and an oil-absorption term, the theory was constructed that the oil-coating term was dependent on the number of contacts of particles, and its magnitude was affected by the technic of the individual. The oil-absorption term was regarded as independent of the method of working. Results obtained with the oil absorption of ferrites of increasing particle size were reported apparently to confirm the theory.

Predicting a Product

The future of any company, especially in the process industries, said D. B. Keyes, vice-president of the Heyden Chemical Corporation, depends largely on the value and the accuracy of predictions made by members of the organization and particularly on those respecting new products. A company must grow, and to grow it must change somehow in its service to its customers. So, it must be able to predict technical and commercial developments, potentialities—and pitfalls. Thus he postulated, and then elaborated a bit:—

The factors involved in satisfactory appraisal or evaluation of the development of a new product or in the prediction as to what is or is not to be a profitable venture are numerous. A study of these factors will always show that insufficient or inadequate data are available for an accurate prediction. This means that oftentimes many of our predictions beyond the immediate future are wrong. This in turn means that in the process industries, such as paint and varnish production, we can make no really accurate predictions on a new product or on the sale of a product beyond a relatively few years. This is one of the reasons why it is essential for a company to be constantly producing profitable new products which will pay for the investment with a reasonable return and can be dropped when the return is unsatisfactory. The paint and varnish industry, therefore, is dynamic. Its security lies only in progress. It cannot stand still and should not progress slowly.

To illustrate this point, Dr. Keyes traced the development of automobile finishes since the introduction of nitrocellulose lacquers largely as an outlet for surplus supplies from World War I. He started with the old thirty-two-coat varnish finish—costly if to measure up to the standard of gloss and wear. First, the lacquer had to be freed from its tendency to give a perforated film. Then the attempt was to give it the gloss of high-grade varnish (a transparent finish over a black pigmented coat); using pastel tints was tried and succeeded—for a time. The next prediction led to overcoating with carnauba wax, which gave limited satisfaction. This led to the conclusion that a straight nitrocellulose lacquer was not satisfactory, and condensation and polymerization were looked into as successors or assisters of evaporation. Out of this came the prediction that a combination of quick-drying lacquer with the constituents of a self-forming resin would produce a satisfactory coating, when the necessary know-how had been developed. The results have been good—but Dr. Keyes expected still better achievement in the production of the old glistening coat by modern means.

Turning to the other side, Dr. Keyes enumerated and explained some of the ways in which product predictions can go wrong in respect of capital cost, profit, and life expectancy. He mentioned raw materials, the current and future supply of which is very important, and can be affected by many things. The presence of a unique impurity often is a drawback; the need for special packing is another. Hazards in combustion, explosion, toxicity must be known and met. Human factors exert a big influence through patent claims, transportation costs, taxation, statutory handicaps, and other ways. Accidents were mentioned but not emphasized because largely beyond control from the area of prediction and development.

Engineering Developments

Saturday's sessions were devoted to contributions, largely by manufacturers of equipment, on various aspects of chemical and mechanical engineering developments in connection with paint and related processing. Among the contributions were those summarized below.

Design of a Modern Plant

A plant erected from November, 1946, to April, 1947, was described by S. L. Freeman, production manager for the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, in twenty-five lantern slides. He prefaced them showing as follows:—

In my opinion the production of paint on the modern scale of operation has become largely a problem of materials handling. There are

of course, the innumerable difficulties of grinding problems, tinting, and testing, but the bulk of effort from our point of view is expended upon assembling the many raw materials required, passing them through the process, and again collecting and filling out the resultant product. Materials handling both of solids and liquids is encountered at every step in the process.

With the rapidly increasing cost of labor our industry must recognize that this factor is becoming of increasing importance in our processing costs. There was a time when we could afford to do everything the "hard way"—use up excessive amounts of manhours and energy to load, unload, and load again in repeated cycle the many raw materials and finished goods which must be handled. It is becoming prohibitive to continue in this fashion. Paint plants to be competitive will find it increasingly necessary to utilize the methods of modern manufacture, especially the newer methods of materials handling, in order to compete. In the Springdale factory an earnest effort has been made to study the proper methods of handling materials and to construct the plant so that these methods could be properly and effectively utilized.

Mr. Freeman's slides covered an aerial view of the factory, diagrams of the process flowsheet, tankcar unloading, pump house, pigment on pallet to elevator, cars on pallets, raw material storage, weigh-scale operation, ball mill charging, ball mill discharging into portable 600-gallon tank, direct discharge of ball mill into stationary 2,500-gallon tanks, Hy-R-Speed mill arrangement, five-roll mill, three-roll mill with monorail for holding tubs, transportation of 600-gallon tanks, discharge of portable 600-gallon tanks into filling hoppers, automatic filling in 1s, placing cans in cartons, carton gluer and sealer, carton scale and spiral conveyor, hand filling of 5s, small can hand filling, unloading roller conveyor on shipping floor, view of shipping and assembly floor, loading trucks on cars with semi-live skids.

Statistical data on the plant were given as follows:—

Present capacity at five days per week, 55,000-60,000 gallons paint and enamel; future capacity without building addition estimated in excess of 100,000 gallons.

Manufacturing and storage areas on each floor 121 feet by 342 feet, plus 123 feet by 100 feet wing—53,682 square feet (not including the vehicle plant nor the power plant. Storage area, 34-foot bays separated by 10-foot aisles.

Ceiling heights, top floor, 19 feet; intermediate floor, 18 feet; lower floor, 10 feet.

Pallet size, pigment, 3½ feet by 5 feet with five stringers; package, 4 feet by 6 feet with three stringers. Pallet load, average load 2,000 pound pigment.

Tank handling truck capacity, 10,000 pounds; pigment handling truck capacity, 3,000 pounds.

Automatic filling machine capacity in 1s, 1,200 per hour; change-over requires six to seven minutes.

Comparison of 100 gallon batch size filled by Hopper or Elgin method:—

	Hours—Hopper	Hours—Elgin
Color change, 100 gallons in 1s.	1.22	1.26
No color change, 160 gallons in 1s.	1.12	.78
Average	1.17	1.02
Color change, 100 gallons in ¼'s.	1.9	1.56
No color change, 100 gallons in ¼'s	1.76	.96
Average	1.83	1.26

Therefore the break even between Hopper and Elgin is somewhat near a 100 gallon batch for 1s and between 150 and 500 gallons for ¼'s.

Semilive Skids, 24 inches by 60 inches.

Hand-filling station capacity, 5's, 42 pails per hour; 1's, 77 cans per hour; Elgin, 1's, 120 cans per hour; ¼'s, 180 cans per hour; automatic, ¼'s, 420 cans per hour.

Grinding equipment, steel ball mills three, 5 by 6, 360 gallons; three, 3½ by 4, 200 gallons; three, 3 by 4, 100 gallons; three, 2 by 3, 50 gallons.

Grinding equipment, pebble mills, three, 6 by 5, 500 gallons; one, 5 by 4, 250 gallons; two, 3 by 4, 100 gallons; one 2½ by 3½, 50 gallons. Two Hy-R-Speed mills; one Kent high speed three-roll mill; two Kent five-roll mills.

Materials Handling

Discussing the basic principles of materials handling, R. M. Aude, of the Monsanto Chemical Company, made the point that much money is spent for handling materials which adds nothing to the value of the product. He then set forth ten basic principles of good materials handling:—(1) Maintaining a safety-first attitude; (2) standardizing similar operations; (3) moving materials in maximum-sized handling units; (4) moving materials in straight lines; (5) using proper material-handling equipment; (6) balancing men and equipment; (7) planning inspection and maintenance of equipment; (8) flexibility; (9) use of gravity; (10) avoidance of obsolescence.

Mr. Aude recommended a survey by plant personnel familiar with the operating details to study present operations, to consider the application of the ten basic principles, and to make comparative cost studies. He also presented the following four points as trends which are now being followed and will be followed in the future in good materials handling:—(1) Further exploitation of expendable paper pallets; (2) using fork truck without pallets; (3) plant design from a materials handling viewpoint; (4) need for safety.

Varnish Fume Control

There is no cure-all for fume problems, said H. L. Barneboy, of the Blaw-Knox Company, and C. H. McWhorter, of the F. A. Stresen-Reuter Company, in an illustrated talk on fume control. No single type of apparatus is suitable for every type of fumes, and failure to distinguish between vapor and smoke aggravates the confusion. The engineers described in word and pictures (nine of them) fume-control systems of the water-scrubbing type, said to be desirable because the equipment can continuously clean itself. One of these was said to be particularly satisfactory in handling vapors from alkyd processes, but not in oil-bodying processes where the fumes are largely smoke. This apparatus has a jet contractor which forces the fumes through a narrow neck to meet the water stream.

Another apparatus had a pair of towers, each containing a series of water sprays, the water being recirculated by a centrifugal pump. This installation was said to do an almost perfect job with closed kettles, cooking tall oil, alkyd resins, varnishes, and tung oil. There is some odor with fish, linseed, or soybean oil, a condition that is worst in bodying linseed oil in open kettles.

These systems were not offered as inexpensive to install or to operate, but were said to do an effective job of satisfying community desires. Sludge salvage in some processes paid for the operating power.

Fume prevention was stressed. Some of the suggestions in that direction being correctly designed hoods, use of closed kettles, solvent cooking, especially with alkyds. A solvent-cooking system was shown in one picture. The concluding advice was:—

Never let your fume problem get so bad that the entire neighborhood and the municipal authorities gang up on you. After that happens, everything you do will be wrong. Stay ahead of them by employing the best system for your particular needs.

Fluid Mixing Equipment

Development of new means and methods has not kept up with that of apparatus in the field of mixing, said H. E. Serner, of Davidson & Serner. The art of mixing is not an exact science; so it is full of problems, greatly increased since it became mechanized. The speaker accepted the definition of "mixing" by Valentine and McLean:—"In all cases two or more materials existing either separately or in an unevenly mixed condition are, by mixing to be put into such condition that each particle of any one material lies as nearly adjacent as possible to a particle of each of the other materials."

It was Mr. Serner's view that the stone mill is not an agitator and cannot be used to agitate and mix the contents of a large vessel, while the usual agitator effects little mixing per se, but does somewhat by differential flow. The important features of a good mixing apparatus were given as:—(1) The entire content of the mixing vessel must be properly agitated; (2) the most complex flow-pattern must be created; (3) the impeller itself must be able to effect as much mixing as possible. Viscosity and miscibility are heavily influential.

In Mr. Serner's opinion, the disc agitator works better than the turbine at the high speed required to get an effective radius of agitation. It has been developed to overcome some of the limitations of other devices. With any impeller the highest possible speed is simplest and most economical. Tank size is important. Such points make it possible to increase plant production without adding space or greatly increasing labor costs.

In the preparation of pigment pastes, Mr. Serner discussed the use of the ball mill and also the combination of paddle-type mixers and the roller mill. He thought the disc agitation had great possibilities in that area. For continuous mixing, especially where tinting is involved, he thought that a feasible method of using the disc agitator could be devised; but, he admitted, the job could not be easy, especially without full cooperation of chemist, production engineer, and apparatus designer.

Steel Ball Milling

The mechanical action of the steel-ball mill was demonstrated in a motion picture shown by G. B. Wheeler, jr., of the Epworth Manufacturing Company. The picture was based on an experimental mill of lucite, 18 inches in diameter by 6 inches. The mill was run at 25 to 50 r.p.m.

—*Continued on page 87*

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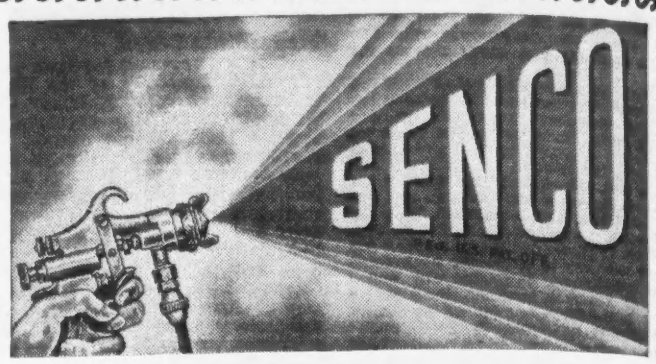

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Protective Coatings Materials

Spearheaded by advances in basic carbonate and basic sulphate white leads, CP chrome green, chrome yellow and American vermilion, the protective coatings price index jumped to 224.3 last week. This figure represents a rise of 14.1 over the previous week and an increase of 42.1 above the corresponding week in 1947. Apart from previously-announced increases in dry colors and chlorinated rubber, other developments during the week included boosts in blue lead, red leads, basic silicate white lead, litharge and mineral orange.

Along with the metal, which rose 2 cents per pound last week, lead pigments went up. Basic carbonate white lead and basic silicate white lead were 1⅜ cents and one cent to 1⅜ cents higher, respectively. Two-cent advances were effected on price schedules for blue and red leads, basic sulphate white lead, litharge and mineral orange.

The dry colors which were higher in last week's market included reduced chrome green, chrome orange, molybdate orange, chrome yellow and zinc yellow, each up 2 cents per pound. American vermilion received a boost of 4½ cents, while CP chrome green rose 1½ cents. Zinc oxide was firm, despite last week's rise in lead and a one-half cent advance in zinc metal during the previous week. Schedules of all but one manufacturer are guaranteed through December 31. The lone holdout, a major factor in the production of leaded zinc oxide, indicated that no price moves were in the offing.

One producer of synthetic resins announced the introduction of a new product, a styrene-alkyd copolymer, which is said to have wide application in fast-drying finishes. In line with previous announcements, one line of polyvinyl formal resins was advanced and chlorinated rubber moved up 2 cents. Trading in naturals was steady, but slow. Calcutta futures were stronger, but New York shellac prices were maintained. Dealers in this country reported furthering heightening of buying interest.

Lacquer materials were stable. Imported casein held at previous listings in an uncertain market. Domestic casein was also firm. However, there were few takers of either product. Lead driers remained unchanged, despite the increase in lead metal. Lead flatteners were also constant. Schedules of both materials are expected to go up, but, as of press time, no action in that regard had been taken.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Chlorinated rubber, 2c. per lb.
Green, chrome, CP, 1½c. per lb.
reduced, 2c. per lb.
Lead, blue, basic sulphate, 2c. per lb.
Red, 95%, 2c. per lb.
97%, 2c. per lb.
96%, 2c. per lb.
White, basic carbonate, 1⅜c. per lb.
basic silicate, 1c. to 1⅜c. per lb.
basic sulphate, 2c. per lb.
Litharge, 2c. per lb.
Orange, chrome, 2c. per lb.
Mineral, 2c. per lb.
Molybdate, 2c. per lb.
Red, vermilion, American, 4½c. per lb.
Rosin, gum, Savannah, WW, X, 2c. per 100 lbs.
Yellow, chrome, 2c. per lb.
Zinc, 2c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Rosin, gum, New York, G, H, I, K, M, N, 20c. per 100 lbs.
WG, 10c. per 100 lbs.
WW, X, 15c. per 100 lbs.
Savannah, WG, 4c. per 100 lbs.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
224.3	210.2	210.2	182.2

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Prime Pigments

Green, Chrome—Prices moved to higher levels during the week in line with previously-announced increase. CP grades were up 1½c. per pound to a new market range of 36c. to 46¾c. Reduced chrome greens rose 2c. per pound, with current schedules calling for 12c. to 26¼c. Interest from consuming trades was fair. The supply position continued excellent.

Lead, Blue, Basic Sulphate—A 2c. rise in the metal last week produced a comparable advance in this pigment material. Current quotations range from 20¼c. to 21¼c. per pound.

Lead, Red—All grades were up 2c. per pound during the week, following along behind a similar increase in the metal. Following are current market quotations: —95 percent, carload, 24¼c.; 95 percent less carload, 25¼c.; 97 percent, carload, 24½c.; 97 percent, less carload, 25½c.; 98 percent, carload, 24¾c., and 98 percent, less carload, 25¾c. per pound. The shortage of pig lead continued to hamper production, and demand continued to outpace current inventories.

Lead, White, Basic Carbonate—With the rise in the metal, prices on this pigment material were advanced 1⅜c. per pound during the past week. Current quotations are 22 1/10c., carload, and 23 1/10c. per pound, less carload. Inquiry remained active. Supplies were still short, owing primarily to the persisting scarcity of pig lead.

Lead, White, Basic Silicate—Producers upped schedules 1c. to 1⅜c. per pound during the week to meet a 2c. rise in lead metal. Current market quotations below, which represent prices on several grades, are:—Carload, 19¼c. to 25 7/20c. per pound, and less carload, 19¾c. to 26 7/20c. per pound.

Lead, White, Basic Sulphate — A 2c. advance was effected on this material throughout the trade last week to meet a similar increase in the cost of the metal. Present schedules call for 20¼c. per pound, carload, and 21¼c. per pound, less carload.

Litharge—This lead oxide was up 2c. per pound in last week's market, as producers followed along behind a similar boost in the metal. Current prices are:—Carload, 23¼c. per pound, and less carload, 24¼c. per pound.

Lithopone—Despite a ½c. increase in zinc metal during the previous week, quotations on this pigment material last week were firm. Stability was, perhaps, due in part to the fact that zinc sulphide prices are guaranteed until the end of the year. Also the fact that demand is extremely slow and supplies are heavy may well have convinced producers to absorb whatever increased costs might have been incurred by the rise in the metal. Current quotations on the ordinary type range from 6 3/8c. to 6¾c. per pound, while the titanated material commands 8¼c. to 8½c. per pound.

Orange, Chrome—In line with previous announcements, prices on this pigment material were up 2c. per pound in last week's market. The new price is 31½c. per pound. Inventories continued heavy during the week. Demand was moderate.

Orange, Mineral—The rise in lead metal produced a 2c. increase in this pigment material last week. The new price is 27½c. per pound.

Orange, Molybdate—Quotations were 2c. per pound higher throughout the market last week, as per previous announcements. The new price for this pigment material is 43c. per pound.

Red, Vermilion—As per previous announcements, prices on the American grade moved up 4½c. per pound during the week. The new price is 31½c. per pound.

Yellow, Chrome—Quotations were 2c. per pound higher in last week's market in line with previously-announced increases. The new price is 31½c. per pound. Meanwhile, inventories continued plentiful. Consuming inquiry was moderate.

Yellow, Zinc—A 2c. per pound advance was effected throughout the trade last week in line with previous announcements. The new price is 23c. per pound.

Zinc Oxide—Although zinc metal rose ½c. per pound during the previous week and lead metal was up 2c. in last week's market, there were no price changes in this section. All manufacturers but one have guaranteed current quotations to the end of the year. A check with the lone holdout revealed that no price moves are anticipated. Trade observers pointed out that this company is a major factor in the production of leaded zinc oxides and that current metal costs would eventually have to be reflected in pigment prices. However, as of press time, all prices were firm. Supplies continued tight. Demand was heavy.

Zinc Sulphide—The price structure on this pigment material was stable last week, despite a ½c. rise in zinc metal during the previous week. Quotations are guaranteed until the end of 1948.

Fillers and Extenders

Calcium Carbonate — Arrivals during the past week totaled 4,200 bags of whiting from London and Antwerp. Supply

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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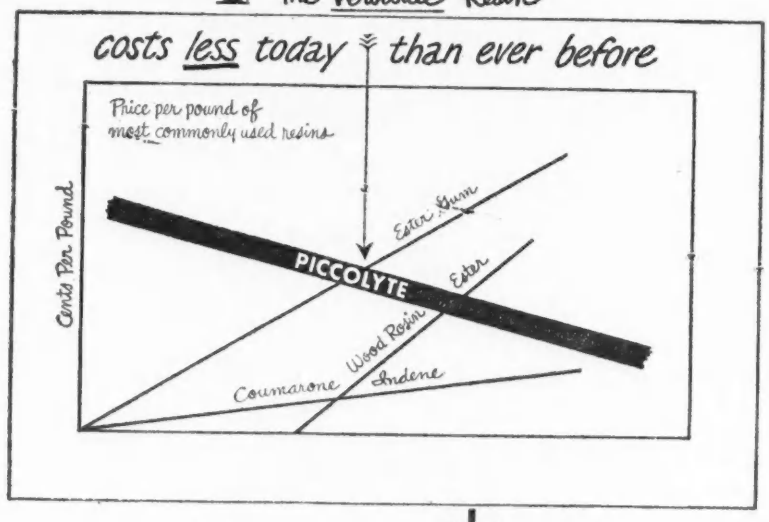

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Samples and data on request

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and demand were at former levels. Prices were maintained.

China Clay—Importations last week aggregated 715 tons of common clay from Bristol.

Magnesium Silicate—Domestic talc remained in short supply during the week, despite added production of a new producer. Demand continued heavy. Imported talc, primarily of importance to the rubber and cosmetic industries, was available in reasonably good supply. Price-wise, there was no change. Imported during the period under review were 6,500 bags of talc from Genoa.

Mica—Market conditions were substantially unchanged. Inventories were adequate. Demand continued normal. Prices were steady. Arrivals last week were reported at 1,893 cases of mica from Buenos Aires, Rio de Janeiro, Madras and Calcutta.

Silica—Stocks were ample last week. Buying interest was described as normal. There was no fluctuation in the price structure.

Synthetic Resins

Alkyd Resins — Despite continued heightening of interest, the supply position last week was still said to be adequate to the demand. Price structure remained firm.

Chlorinated Rubber—Quotations were up 2c. per pound in last week's market as per previously-announced increases. The new price ranges from 42c. to 43c. per pound, works.

Ester Gums—The market continued to approximate balance during the past week. Demand was without appreciable change. Prices were maintained.

Hydrocarbon Resins—Consuming interest was still heavy for petroleum grades last week. Stocks were unchanged. Listings were similarly steady.

Maleic Resins—There was no change in the market picture during the period under review. Supply and demand were at former levels, as were prices.

Melamine Resins — Quotations were stable following reductions during the previous week. Stocks were at former levels. Demand was unchanged.

Methylcellulose — Carload quantities continued readily available. Listings were maintained. Buying remained sluggish.

Phenolic Resins — The market was steady in the wake of ½c. decreases on formaldehyde during the previous week. Inventories were ample for all but cresylic-type phenolics.

Styrene Resins—One manufacturer, a major factor in the production of other resins, last week announced the introduction of a new product. The material, a styrene-alkyd copolymer resin, is said to have excellent characteristics for use in the formulation of fast-drying finishes. Full-scale production is underway, and commercial quantities are available.

Urea-Formaldehyde Resins—Following previous decreases on one line of urea-formaldehydes and melamines, the market last week was quiet. Supplies continued on a par with former levels. Demand was unchanged.

Vinyl Resins—As per previous announcements, one line of polyvinyl formal resins went up 8c. to 10c. per pound last week.

Natural Resins

Importations last week aggregated 588 baskets and 66 bags of copal gum from Macassar and 42 bags of kauri from Auckland. There was little else of note to report in the market. Buying interest, though steady, was still sluggish. Inventories were at previous levels. Pricewise, there was no change.

Shellac—Calcutta continued strong during the week, but prices on the New York market were maintained. Firmness was attributed to the fact that advances in India were for futures and would not be reflected for some time. Nearby positions in Calcutta, which bear a direct relationship to present quotations, were said to be steady. Inventories were adequate, though by no means free. Interest from consuming trades was still on the rise. Arrivals during the week totaled 200 bags of buttonlac, 150 bags of kireelac and 500 bags of seedlac from Calcutta and 423 bags of shellac from Penang, Calcutta and Genoa.

Lacquer Materials

Tributyl Citrate—Supply continued adequate. Demand was described as normal. Prices were on a par with listings of former weeks.

Tricresyl Phosphate—Both coaltar and petroleum grades contiued firm during the past week. Quotations on the coaltar material ranged from 41½c. to 43½c. per pound, while petroleum grades commanded the same range of prices. Interest was unchanged, as were supply levels.

Triethyl Citrate—There was no special feature to the market last week. Supply, demand and prices all were maintained at former levels.

Triethyl Phosphate—The price structure continued stable during the period under review. The supply - and - demand picture was also without variance.

Triphenyl Phosphate—The market was without feature in this section last week, supply, demand and prices all holding.

Miscellaneous Materials

Asbestos — The long-fibered material continued to fall far short of requirements. Demand was still extremely heavy for longs, and there was little prospect that production would be able to make up the lag within the near future. Supplies of short fibers, however, were ample. Prices were stable and were expected to continue that way through to the end of next month. Arrivals during the week aggregated 38 bales and 500 bags of asbestos fiber from Shanghai and Antafagasta, respectively.

Casein—The confused market picture, both in New York and Buenos Aires, failed

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Regularly available in substantial quantities
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clear last week. Dealers in this country continued to ask 26¼c. to 27c. per pound for the Argentine product, but there were very few takers at those prices. Domestic casein continued at 30c. per pound, but the quotation was considered largely nominal.

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics reported September production of dry casein at 825,000 ponds, a decline of 67 percent from the 2,530,000 pounds manufactured a year earlier. This production is the third lowest for the month in the past twenty-five years. During the first nine months of the year, production totaled 11,110,000 pounds, a 60 percent decline from the 27,833,000 pounds turned out during the January-September period last year and a 40 percent drop from the five-year average of 18,654,000 pounds.

Stocks of dry casein in the hands of manufacturers at the close of September were estimated at 3,700,000 pounds, a slight rise from the end of August and 45 percent above the 2,550,000 pounds on hand on September 30, 1947. Holdings on September 30 of other years were as follows:—4,790,000 pounds, 1946; 7,000,000 pounds, 1945; 5,300,000 pounds, 1944; 2,507,000 pounds, 1943; 14,500,000 pounds, 1942, and 8,385,000 pounds, 1941.

Glue—Inventories of bone grades were reported fair. Hide grades, however, continued critically short. Prices of both types were steady. Demand for the former was reasonably good, while interest in hide glues was still intense. Arrivals last week totaled 2,280 bags of crush bones from Buenos Aires, 244,349 pounds of junk bones from Havana, 1,070 bags of ossein from Antwerp and 112 bales of gluestock from Hautsport.

Graphite — Importations during the period under review aggregated 1,304 bags of graphite from Colombo. The market was otherwise without feature.

Gypsum—Arrivals during the past week were reported at 20,372 tons of crude gypsum from Rio de Janeiro, Hautsport, Dingwall and Liverpool.

Lead Driers—Despite a 2c. rise in the metal last week, prices on these materials were firm during the week. There was some feeling that increases were in the offing, but, as of press time, no action in that regard has been taken.

Lead Flatteners—The price structure on these materials was stable last week, although a 2c. per pound rise was effected in the metal. Trade observers indicated that increases were inevitable, but late last week quotations were still steady.

Lead Silicate — Following increases in the metal last week, prices on this material moved up to a range of 22 7/10c. to 23 3/10c. per pound, l.c.l., freight allowed.

Naval Stores

The records on the gum naval stores markets over the week ended November 5 were as follows:—

Gum Rosin

	Price per 100 lbs.						
	Savannah Exchange (Low of range)					New York c.l., f.o.b. N. Y. whse.	l.c.l., ex
	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Friday	
B	$6.50	...	$6.50	$6.50	$6.50	$8.00	$8.75
D	7.00	...	7.00	7.00	7.00	8.35	9.10
E	7.00	...	7.00	7.00	7.00	8.35	9.10
F	7.35	...	7.35	7.35	7.35	8.50	9.25
G	7.75	...	7.75	7.75	7.75	8.70	9.45
H	7.75	...	7.75	7.75	7.75	8.70	9.45
I	7.75	...	7.75	7.75	7.75	8.70	9.45
K	7.75	...	7.75	7.75	7.75	8.70	9.45
M	7.75*	...	7.75	7.75	7.75	8.70	9.45
N	7.78	...	7.78	7.78	7.78	8.70	9.45
WG	7.85	...	7.81	7.81	7.81	8.85	9.60
WW	7.94	...	7.95	7.96	7.96	8.95	9.70
X	7.94	...	7.95	7.96	7.96	8.95	9.70
	Drums						
Sales	...	...	...	200	100	...	
Receipts	...	...	...	363	1,323	63	
Shipments	...	...	...	53	1,765		
Stocks	20,549	...	20,859	20,417	20,480		

Gum Turpentine

	Savannah Exchange Bulk					New York (rel. drms.) tanks l.c.l. f.o.b. N.Y. whse. (7 lbs.)	
	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Friday	
Per gal.	.39½	...	.39¼	.39¼	.39¼	.45½	.56
Sales, bbls.	...	...	320	160	...		
Receipts, bbls.	5	...	190	655	277		
Shipments, bbls.	2	...	22	726	653		
Stocks, bbls.	15,516	...	15,684	15,613	15,237		

* No market.

National Lead Appoints Cincinnati Sales Head

Clemens J. Surman has been appointed sales manager in charge of paint, lead-in-oil, and painting products at the Cincinnati branch of National Lead Company, New York. Mr. Surman began his employment with the company in 1930 as clerk to the superintendent of the Cincinnati branch. Since 1932 he has been a member of the sales staff there.

1925 1948

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CLEVELAND — S. S. Skelton
DETROIT — C. W. Hess Co.
HOUSTON — Joe Coulson Co.
KANSAS CITY — John T. Kennedy Sales Co.
LOS ANGELES — E. B. Taylor Co.
MONTREAL, CAN. — Wm. J. Michaud Co., Ltd.
NEW ORLEANS — C. N. Sutton
PHILADELPHIA — Loos & Dilworth, Inc.
PITTSBURGH — Jos. A. Burns
PORTLAND, ORE. — Miller & Zehrung Chemical Co.
ST. LOUIS — Harry G. Knapp
SAN FRANCISCO — E. M. Walls
SEATTLE — Carl F. Miller & Co.
TORONTO, CAN. — A. S. Paterson

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Newport Zinc Resinates are an aid to through dry . . . they promote the wetting and dispersion of pigments . . . they improve the gloss, adhesion, cohesion and abrasion resistance of paint and varnish films . . . they minimize or eliminate wrinkling and skinning . . . they inhibit loss of drying strength by preventing drier absorption due to their excellent dispersing power . . . and they are excellent dispersing agents for oil gels.

Newport Zinc Resinates exert an immediate hardening effect on a paint or varnish film due to their relatively high melting points, which is followed by the through dry because of their zinc content.

Newport's technical department will assist you in reducing costs while maintaining quality with Newport Zinc Resinates.

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Where high gloss with great hiding power is important, use these economical yellows. They permit high pigment loadings while holding costs to a minimum.

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PURE OXIDES OF IRON
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Whittaker, Clark & Daniels Appoints Mountsier to Staff

Whittaker, Clark & Daniels, Inc., paint materials firm, New York, has appointed S. R. Mountsier jr. technical sales service engineer to specialize in the paint, varnish and lacquer fields. Mr. Mountsier has been affiliated with the Murphy Varnish Company and the Interchemical Corporation for the past twelve years.

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GILSONITE

SELECTED ORE—Low Viscosity, M. P. 270-280° F.—Uniform—Clean

FINES—Obtained from Selected Ore. M. P. 270-280° F.

REFINED SELECTS—Various Melting points 270°—285° —300°—310° F.

GILSONITE SECONDS—Clean. Uniform Viscosity and Melting Point

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AGENTS AND WAREHOUSE STOCKS IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

Huber Assigns Crowding To Printing Ink Sales

The J. M. Huber Corporation, New York, has added F. Neil Crowding to the staff of its printing inks sales department. Mr. Crowding, who was formerly superintendent of the Chase Bag Company, Philadelphia, has been assigned to cover the territory of Virginia, West Virginia, Delaware, Maryland, western Pennsylvania and Washington from headquarters in Richmond, Va.

Adelphi Names Baer Industrial Sales Head

Adelphi Paint & Color Works, Ozone Park, N. Y., has appointed George O. Baer manager of industrial sales. Mr. Baer was formerly associated with Baer Brothers, Ozone Park, for fourteen years as salesman, sales promotion manager, general purchasing agent and assistant to one of the senior partners.

Metal Cans Shipments: August

Total shipments of metal cans during August, 1948, showed marked increase, according to the Bureau of the Census. These figures are based on metal can shipments expressed in terms of the weights of steel consumed in the manufacture of the cans shipped. In the month of August metal can shipments on this basis amounted to 398,000 short tons, compared with the 310,007 short tons shipped during July.

Lead Industries Ass'n Offers Red Lead Data

The technical committee of the Lead Industries Association, New York, has issued Technical Letter No. 3 on red lead primers for atmospheric exposure, copies of which may be obtained by writing to the association.

The technical committee is composed of technical representatives of the red lead manufacturers and various paint manufacturers, and conducts extensive research programs in cooperation with the paint industry and various government agencies. Results are published from time to time in technical letters such as the present one, which gives detailed formulations of various red lead primers for the protection of iron and steel which have been found in field tests to give outstanding performance.

Technical Letter No. 3 submits suggested formulas for two oil vehicle primers, four oil-varnish vehicle primers, and five synthetic vehicle primers. Included among the formulas for each type vehicle are those designed to meet the pending revision of Federal Specification TT-P-86, Type I, II, III, and IV, as well as suggested formulas for Maritime Commission Specification 52-MC-201.

Abrasive Materials Output, Sales: 1947

The Bureau of Mines has published statistics on the production and sales of abrasive materials during 1947, which indicate that new sales records were established for ground sand and sandstone, pumice and pumicite and metallic abrasives. The demand for pumice and pumicite for use as aggregate as a construction material in western states was especially noteworthy, the bureau stated, as was the increase in output of metallic abrasives.

With respect to artificial abrasives, the bureau reports that production of silicon carbide remained virtually at the peak level as in 1946, while output of aluminum oxide rose sharply and shipments of metallic abrasives surpassed 150,000 tons for the first time. Salient statistics on abrasive materials for 1947, as compared with 1946, in short tons, are as follows:—

	1947	1946
Natural abrasives—		
Domestic production (sold or used by producers)—		
Diatomite	[1]	[1]
Tripoli	34,578	21,0
Quartz	73,347	72,3
Ground sand and sandstone	651,120	574,0
Grindstones	10,620	11,0
Pulpstones	76	
Oilstones and related products	[2]	[1]
Millstones	[3]	[3]
Tube-mill liners	1,496	1,2
Grinding pebbles	5,860	4,5
Pumice and pumicite	442,552	310,0
Garnet	8,722	7,3
Emery	5,798	6,0
Artificial abrasives—		
Silicon carbide—		
Production[4]	63,724	62,0
Aluminum oxide—		
Production[4]	160,022	132,0
Metallic abrasives (steel shot and grit), shipments	154,191	111,0
Foreign trade—		
Imports	[5]	[5]
Exports	[5]	[5]

[1] Average annual figure for 1945-47 was 21,2 short tons, valued at $4,307,088; Bureau of M not at liberty to publish annual data separately.
[2] Bureau of Mines not at liberty to publish.
[3] Tonnage of millstones not recorded.
[4] Includes Canadian production.
[5] Weight cannot be recorded because of var units.

Gardner Laboratory Issues Appearance Instruments Data

The Henry A. Gardner Laboratory, I Bethesda, Md., has published a bull entitled, "Instruments for Measuring pearance and Other Optical Factors." leaflet describes four new type ins ments for measuring appearance w have been developed by the laborat during the past two years, and one es lished instrument now in wide use. Co of the eight-page bulletin may be obtai upon request to the laboratory at 4 Elm street, Bethesda 14, Md.

Glidden Making Two New Produc

The Glidden Company, Cleveland, O has introduced a new one-coat outside w house paint, called "Endurance Imper and a dual purpose product trade na "Spred Vapor Barrier Primer." Accor to the company, the dual purpose pro may be used as a primer and will more perfectly than any other mat tested by a government agency, or ma used as a vapor barrier on the inner face of exterior walls.

COLORFUL CHROME

Chromium compounds find one of their most important applications in pigments for the paint, printing ink and ceramic industries. For over a century Mutual Chromium Chemicals have been used in virtually all brilliant, resistant yellows, greens and oranges. Many bright reds with high covering power are also produced from Chromium Chemicals. Permanent blues, while not yet commercially available, may also be made.

Chrome yellows are available in a wide variety of shades ranging from the palest canary to deep chrome orange, and constitute a large percentage of the yellow pigments used industrially.

The most stable green known is Chromic Oxide (Cr_2O_3) which is unaffected by strong alkalies, mineral acids or hydrogen sulphide, while the brightest sunlight and high temperatures have no effect on it. Hydrated Chrome Oxide (Guignet green) is noted for a brilliant emerald shade of great beauty.

The green shutters that dot the countryside and the bright yellow bowls of grandma's kitchen have been followed by permanent green granules for roofing and the contrasting yellow signs on our highways . . . all from Chrome pigments.

Mutual's plants in Baltimore and Jersey City, supplemented by dealers' warehouse stocks, are serving the leading pigment manufacturers of the United States and Canada.

•

Sodium Bichromate **Sodium Chromate**
Potassium Bichromate **Potassium Chromate**
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MUTUAL CHEMICAL CO. OF AMERICA — NEW YORK

Mutual
CHROMIUM CHEMICALS

Paint Federation Annual Convention

—Continued from page 81

with ¼-inch, ⅝-inch, and 1-inch balls, at K.U. viscosities of from 60 to 135, and ball charges of from ⅓ to ½.

The following conclusions were given:—

1. For other normal conditions 90 K.U. viscosity material seems satisfactory, although 115 K.U. material tends to "float" the balls.

2. Mill operation should be under critical speed (that rotational speed at which the balls are held to the mill sides and revolve with it) but sufficiently near it to insure maximum ball action even to the extent of complete carryover of the outer row of balls.

3. Balls of ⅝ inch to ⅞ inch should be used to insure maximum number of contacts with sufficient weight for effectual grinding. Balls smaller than ⅝ inch should be used with discretion because of their lightness. Balls larger than ⅞ inch also are open to question because they decrease the total number of contacts in a given period.

4. The use of a ½ ball charge as against 1/3 charge would seem advisable as the action rate is approximately the same but the total number of contacts would be greater in a given time.

5. The ball-to-liquid ratio used would depend to a large extent on other plant operating conditions such as type of paint, daily hours worked, thinning and tinting facilities and manpower. The action rate appears reasonably constant from 1/3 ball charge; 1/3 liquid to 1/2 ball charge; liquid full.

The conditions selected for trial in a given plant must be balanced with other plant facilities and the type of pigment and liquid being ground. With consideration of these factors the above material should allow selection of plant ball mill operating conditions which will give optimum grinding time.

Filling and Packaging

G. R. Stevens, president of the Elgin Manufacturing Company, Elgin, Ill., discussed the three basic types of filling machines—vacuum, gravity and plunger. He dismissed the vacuum type as being not suited for the paint industry and said he did not feel that the general run of paint, even though automatically pre-measured, should be filled by gravity. Accordingly, he added, the plunger type machine, whether it be single valve or high speed rotaries, is the correct type of machine for filling paints.

Discussing the capping of paint cans, Mr. Stevens said there are three types of closing machines—one where the cover is pushed down by a flatter in one stroke; one where the cover is squeezed home between two conveyor chains, and one where it is done in two operations, starting the cover and seating the cover. He added that he felt the latter method, where the first roll forces surplus air out of the can and the second seats the cover, is preferable.

Mr. Stevens turned to new equipment for filling and packaging of paints and said there is now available an automatic machine for filling and seating the covers on containers of from one gallon to five gallons. He said there is an improved model of a machine which automatically fills, puts on the covers and seals containers of from thirty-seconds to gallons. He added that there is a new high speed rotary filling machine which the manufacturers say will operate up to 100 a minute on small sizes.

Shellac, Varnish Gums Imports: January-June

Imports of lac, shellac and natural gums and resins into the United States during June and during the January-June period of this year have been reported by the Department of Commerce. The data, in pounds, showing the country of origin, are as follows:—

	June	Jan.-June
Lac, crude, seed, button and stick.	2,454	13,696
India	1,993	12,685
Siam	461	1,011
Unbleached shellac	1,314	13,026
India	749	9,448
Siam	565	3,496
Netherlands Indies	.....	56
Germany	.....	20
Canada	.....	3
United Kingdom	.....	2
China	.....	1
Bleached shellac	.....	26
Siam	.....	22
Sweden	.....	4
Damar	437	3,582
British Malaya	358	2,969
Netherlands Indies	79	536
Siam	.....	57
Kauri	64	229
New Zealand	64	117
British Malaya	.....	112
Sandarac-French Morocco	.....	35
Copal gums	786	4,851
Netherlands Indies	318	1,610
Philippine Republic	278	941
Belgian Congo	143	1,750
British Malaya	25	384
Australia	22	135
Belgium	.....	22
Gold Coast	.....	7
British East Africa	.....	2
Other varnish gums	50	152
Philippine Republic	34	114
India	16	38

Drakenfeld Adopts Group Insurance

B. F. Drakenfeld & Co., manufacturer of colors and chemicals, New York, has adopted a group insurance program for its employees. The plan is a mutual undertaking by the employer and employees.

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Hardness Fair
Gloss Good
Gloss retention Good
Color retention Excellent
Water resistance Excellent
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Specific gravity (resin) 1.05
Phthalic anhydride (resin) 25%
Rosin or derivatives None
Oil acids content 60%
Type of oil Soya
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CD48-R5

Pittsburgh Paint Club Discusses Price Trends

The economic factors behind current price trends of paint raw materials was discussed by Edwin M. Fisher, of the OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER at a meeting of the Pittsburgh Paint and Varnish Production Club held November 1 at the Fort Pitt hotel.

In the advancing price structure of chrome colors, which becomes effective this month, the effect of advances in lead made in August, and again November 1 was pointed out, and the increasing costs on several different pigments were traced to metal advances reflecting labor rate increases and advancing manufacturing and freight costs. The feeling was expressed that glycerin prices would hold for the month of November and probably until the end of the year. The reasons for price movements, or stability of the market, on all of the various resins, oils, and other paint raw materials was outlined.

In addition, it was stressed that paint chemists and production men should strive to develop within themselves attitudes of sales-mindedness and cost consciousness in order to render greater service to the industry. The Pittsburgh club paper to be presented at the Federation convention was reviewed by William C. Nicoll, who will present it. It was illustrated with color slides, and was a completion of the soya-tung work presented last year.

Celotex Advances Two

The Celotex Corporation, Chicago, has appointed Roger W. Rodgers manager of industrial sales and has named Frederick W. Lagerquist manager of asphalt roofing sales. M. C. Olson will continue as manager of insulated siding, roof insulation and "Flexcell" sales.

Current Prices

—*Continued from page 37*

Zinc resinate, fused, 1% Zn, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.20 -	—
precip., dms., frt. alld	lb.	.23 -	—
Silicofluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.10 -	.10½
Stearate, ctns., 2,000 lbs.	lb.	.42 -	—
smaller lots	lb.	.43 -	—
Sulphate, cryst., 22% Zn, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld.	100 lbs.	5.50 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	5.90 -	—
flake, 25½% Zn., bgs., c.l. works,	100 lbs.	5.75 -	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.15 -	—
powd., 36% Zn., bgs., c.l., dlvr., same basis	100 lbs.	8.75 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	9.50 -	—
Zinc sulphate in bbls. 40c. higher.			
Sulphide, pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.13½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.13¾-	—
Barium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.08¼-	—
Calcium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.08¼-	—
Luminescent pigment, frt. alld	lb.	1.00 -	3.00
Magnesium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.08 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.08¼-	—
Zinc sulphide and pigment, Pac. coast prices ¾c. higher; bbl. prices ¼c. higher than bgs.			
Sulphocarbolate, NF, gran., bbls., dms	lb.	.28 -	.29
powd., bbls.	lb.	.31 -	.32
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc)			
Zinc-cadmium sulphide, fluorescent, cns., frt. alld	lb.	2.00 -	2.80
Zinc-calcium resinate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.1180-	.1360
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1220-	.14
Zinc-formaldehyde sulphoxalate, basic, dms., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.17 -	—
normal, dms., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.35 -	—
Zinc-iron oxide pigment, bgs., c.l. dlvd	lb.	.08½-	—
Pac. coast	lb.	.09¼-	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	.09 -	—
Pac. coast	lb.	.09¾-	—
Zircon (see Zirconium silicate).			
Zirconium acetate, solution, bbls., works	lb.	.25½-	—
basic carbonate, cake, bbls., works	lb.	.30½-	—
Hydride, cns., works	lb.	7.00 -	—
Oxide, 98½-99%, white, grd., b[illegible] or bgs., works	lb.	1.50 -	—
lump, electric-fused, bgs., c.l. works	lb.	.44 -	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.44½-	—
1 ton or less, works	lb.	.45 -	.48
milled, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.59 -	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.59½-	—
1 ton or less, works	lb.	.60 -	.63
Oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5 tons, works	lb.	.29½-	—
Silicate, granular, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.03¼-	.03¾
10 tons, works	lb.	.03½-	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.04 -	—
1 ton or less, works	bl.	.04¼ -	.04¾
milled, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.04¾-	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.05¼-	—
1 ton or less works	lb.	.05¾-	.06¾
refined, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.11 -	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.11½-	—
1 ton or less, works	lb.	.12 -	.16
Sulphate, cryst., ctns., c.l., works	lb.	.37½-	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.38 -	—
1 ton or less, works	lb.	.38½-	.39

Synthetic Resins

The customary monthly listing of prices for synthetic resins and other branded paint materials was printed in the November 1 issue of OPD.

Silicone News
DC SILICONES
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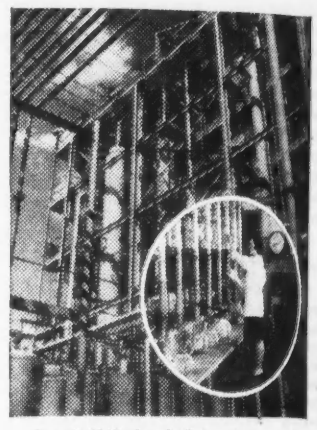
Thanks to the cooperative efforts of hundreds of scientists and engineers in almost every field of industry, we have been able to compile a comprehensive new booklet about DC 200 Fluids.



In early 1943 glass distillation columns supplied the demand for silicone products. By 1944, we had completed a multi-million dollar plant to supply war time requirements. During the past four years plant capacity has been tripled to supply the domestic and foreign markets.

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This volume of information is evidence of a unique and useful combination of properties in the fluids themselves. It is proof of the ready acceptance given to these basically new materials by scientists, engineers and technicians in almost every industry. They have improved the performance of all sorts of devices by capitalizing on the properties of DC 200 Fluids. We, in turn, have gained knowledge and experience by giving technical assistance.

The benefits of our years of research and experience in producing DC 200 Fluids and in adapting them to many different applications are made available in booklet No. Z-C-13. We hope that you will call on the technical representatives assigned to each of our branch offices for any additional information or assistance.

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Firmness continued to feature the oils and fats market last week. Active inquiry for edible oils for prompt delivery found only limited stocks available, which were held at premiums over deferred positions. Price index advanced to 194.4, against 190.8, the week previous and 236.9, at this time last year.

Recent heavy trading absorbed the bulk of crude cottonseed oil for delivery during the balance of the year and higher bids for November-December brought out but limited offers. Coconut oil was scarce for prompt shipment and with the increased cost of copra, prices were about ½ cent higher. Soybean oil remained steady and was in good inquiry for prompt and forward delivery. Corn and peanut oils continued scarce and were firmly held.

Tallow and greases were strong at the recent advance of 1 cent per pound. Offerings of tallow and the better grades of greases were limited and small users and exporters continued to pay premiums. Large consumers showed little interest in the market last week having recently purchased moderate quantities at the higher level.

Active trading took place in tung oil at mounting prices and the market scored net advances of 1¼ cents per pound. A good volume of business was transacted for November-January delivery. Offerings dried up and buyers had to raise bids to get this product. The advance in tung oil resulted in a firmer tone in oiticica oil and quotations were lifted fractionally. Crude sardine oil was stronger and sales were reported at an advance of 1 cent per pound. Fishermens' strike on the Pacific coast continued to affect the production of this oil.

Cottonseed Oil

Bleachabale cottonseed oil futures developed a stronger tone after the election with grains and other commodities, and moderate advances were registered for all options. Increased demand found few offerings and the higher prices reached stop loss orders and liberal short covering resulted. Scarcity of crude oil for delivery during the balance of the year was a dominating factor in futures.

Active inquiry for crude for November-December brought few offerings as recent heavy buying absorbed the bulk of available stocks. Crude oil sold at 20½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, for November-December and was 20c. bid January-February was 20c. asked.

PMA allocated 4,032,000 pounds of cottonseed oil to the United Kingdom in exchange for an equal quantity of palm kernel oil for commercial procurement.

Prices of refined bleachable prime summer yellow cottonseed oil in tankcars on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended November 5 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound High	Low	Close
December	550	23.25	21.90	22.90S
January	2	22.15	22.00	22.30@22.75
March	396	22.20	20.90	21.81S
May	129	21.74	20.05	21.40&21.50S
July	6	20.15	20.00	20.80@21.00
September	2	18.50	18.50	18.25@19.50
October				18.02@19.00

Total sales—1,085 tankcars.

Memphis—Crude cottonseed oil steady at 20c. and soybean oil at 19½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Valley, November-December. Cottonseed meal, 41 percent, $71 per ton, Memphis, first half November; $70, straight November, and $68, December. Cottonseed hulls, $10 per ton, bulk, and $16, sacked, Memphis. Soybean meal, 41 or 44 percent, $65 per ton, sacked, Valley mills, November-December.

Linseed Oil

While trading in linseed oil was light and spotty, chiefly for prompt requirements, the market remained on a steady basis. Quotations for raw oil were unchanged at 27.8c. per pound, tankcars, New York for November-June delivery. Consumers, however, absorbed larger quantities against former contracts, but showed little interest in early next year's requirements. Stronger linseed meal market which has advanced $7 per ton from the low point, enabled crushers to purchase moderate quantities of flaxseed at $6 per bushel to cover the better demand for meal. Prices for meal ranged from $65 to $67 per ton, bulk Minneapolis, for November delivery. Tung oil was firmer and quotations were raised to 22¾c. and 23c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis.

Some 1,180,000 pounds of linseed oil was allocated to Bizone Germany-PMA procurement, also 158,400 bushels of flax-

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Coconut oil, ½c. per lb.
Copra, $10 per ton.
Cottonseed oil, crude, ¼c. per lb.
Grease, ¾c. to 1c. per lb.
Oiticica oil, ½c. to 1c. per lb.
Linseed meal, $3 per ton.
Sardine, crude, 1c. per lb.
Soybean oil, ¼c. per lb.
Tallow, 1c. per lb.
Tung oil, 1¼c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
193.8	190.8	192.8	236.9

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

seed to the Army (SCAP), 222,450 bushels to Italy and 115,850 bushels to France to be supplied from PMA stocks.

Stocks of flaxseed in all positions on October 1, 1948 amounted to 43,694,000 bushels, compared with 33,383,000 bushels on October 1, 1947. Supplies on July 1 were estimated at 57,106,000 bushels, consisting of carryover stocks of 7,131,000 bushels and the new crop of 49,975,000 bushels. Included in the current total are 13,102,000 bushels of farm stocks, estimated by the Crop Reporting Board.

Minneapolis—Except for the packaged business the oil market was quiet. Large buyers were content with the stocks on hand or under contract and felt secure in the knowledge that there is plenty of government oil in the background. Crushers reported a very light business in oil, only scattered fill-in lots, though shipping instructions on old contracts continued in good volume and crushing operations were at a high point. Shipments from Minneapolis dipped last week but recovered as a new wave of shipping orders appeared for November. Oil prices held at 27.2c. per pound, in tanks, zone 1 with 27c. quoted for round lots.

Shipment of linseed oil, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1948-49	1947-48
This Week	7,500,000	7,140,000
Since Sept. 1.	76,080,000	66,200,000

Flaxseed—Trading in flaxseed was reduced by smaller receipts from the country. CCC took the bulk of offerings and crushers also purchased fair sized quantities at $6 per bushel, the support price.

Minneapolis — The flaxseed market was strictly a routine affair, receipts falling off. Crushers were doing selective buying of flaxseed from stations with a known reputation for producing seed of very high oil content, obtaining 5 to 15 cars a day from this source, but showing little or no attempt to go on an all out buying spree. Main support of the seed market continued to come from the CCC with the government buying agents taking all offerings at the $6 basis, the same price at which crushers are buying. CCC owned 21,235,917 bushels of flaxseed in the Minneapolis area as of November 3 with purchases over the past few days on a very limited scale. Much of the seed running to market is being applied against old crusher as well as CCC contracts.

Shipments of flaxseed, in pounds, were as follows:—

Bushels—	Receipts 1948-49	Receipts 1947-48	Shipments 1948-49	Shipments 1947-48
This week	635,600	571,200	146,800	23,800
Since Sept. 1.	21,574,900	12,925,600	2,440,000	1,588,100

Other Vegetable Oils

Castor, Dehydrated—Demand was reported fair, mainly for prompt needs. Prices were unchanged at the recent reduction of ½c. per pound.

Coconut—Higher cost of copra, combined with the scarcity of oil for prompt shipment strengthened the oil market and quotations were raised about ½c. per pound. Crude oil was held at 24½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast for November-December shipment and 25½c. New York basis.

Copra—This market was firmer and offers for shipment were raised to $285, per short ton, c.i.f. Atlantic ports, following trading at $277.50 per long ton, f.o.b. Philippines. Market on the Pacific Coast was nominal at $270 per short ton.

Corn—Offerings of crude oil were scarce and quotations were firm at 23c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, for November-December shipment. Refined oil was maintained at 26c. per pound, tankcars, Chicago.

Oiticica—Offers for shipment were lighter and the market was steadier with the advance in tung oil. Trading was confined to small drum lots for prompt delivery. Quotations were firmer at 18c. per pound, drums carlots and tankcars, New York basis and at 18½c. to 19c. for drums for small quantities.

Olive—Market tone remained steady, and reflected the reduced offers for shipment from producing centers. Spanish oil

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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was well held at $4.50 to $4.75 per gallon, drums, duty paid, as to quantity and Moroccan at $4.10 to $4.15, same basis.

Peanut—Crude oil was firm with trading reported at 21c. per pound, tankcars, mills for November shipment. Offers were light. Refined oil was in good inquiry for immediate delivery and was quoted at 25¼c. per pound, tankcars, New York for prompt shipment. At the request of the Netherlands Government, 2,558,000 pounds of shelled peanuts included in a previous allocation for commercial procurement were cancelled.

Soybean—A good volume of business was reported for prompt and forward shipment. Crude oil was higher at 19¾c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills for immediate shipment, and 19½c. was bid for November-December. April-June was sold at 16½c. Offers for prompt shipment were limited and firmly held. Refined winterized oil was quoted at 23c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery. Higher prices were named for refined alkali and clarified at 22.32c. per pound, and 20.82c. tankcars, New York basis, respectively. Only 2,525,000 bushels of old soybeans were in storage in all positions on October 1, 1948, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics reported. These are the smallest carryover stocks in the 7-year series available, comparing with 5,361,000 bushels a year ago, and 4,326,000 bushels on October 1, 1946. Stocks of 1,807,000 bushels on farms, and 120,000 bushels at interior mills, elevators and warehouses, both estimated by the Crop Reporting Board, are the smallest of record. Commercial stocks of 130,000 bushels at terminals, reported by the Production and Marketing Administration, also are relatively low. Stocks at processing plants, as reported to the Bureau of the Census, included both old and new crop soybeans, but this total has been adjusted to include only 468,000 bushels of old soybeans, on the basis of information obtained by the Crop Reporting Board. Disappearance of soybeans since July 1 is computed at about 29,125,000 bushels, while reports of the Bureau of the Census show 33,500,000 bushels processed for oil in the July-September quarter.

Prices of refined bleachable soybean oil, in tankcars, on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended November 5 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound—High	Low	Close
December	..	....	....	20.00B
January	..	....	....	19.25B
March	..	....	....	18.50B
May	..	....	....	18.25B
July	..	....	....	18.00B
September	..	....	....	17.00B
October	..	....	....	17.00B

Total sales—None.

Tung—Increased demand found few offerings and prices were boosted 1¼c. per pound last week. Sales were reported up to 22½c. and 22¾c. per pound, tankcars, New York for November-January delivery. Market was firm at 22¾c. to 23c. as to seller. Drums, carlots were raised to 24¼c. and to 24¾c. for less carlots. Offerings for shipment from China were scarce and at about 2c. above the local market.

Fats and Greases

Greases—This market was firm at the recent advance of ¾c. to 1c. per pound. Yellow grease was in active inquiry and moderate quantities were sold for export. Choice white was held at 13½c. per pound loose, works, yellow at 9½c. to 9¾c. as to quality and house at 9¼c. to 9½c.

Tallow—Prices were firm at the recent advance. Inquiry was fairly active for the high grades and light sales of fancy and extra were reported at premiums for export and to small lot buyers. Large users showed little interest in replacements. Fancy was held at 14c. per pound, loose, extra 13¾c. and special 12c. Export allocations for 2,200,000 pounds of inedible tallow and 4,400,000 pounds of fatty acids were granted to Belgium in exchange for an equivalent quantity of palm oil—commercial procurement and 168,000 pounds of inedible tallow and grease to Costa Rica in exchange for the same quantity (in terms of oil) of copra from Costa Rica's IEFC allocation from the Philippines—commercial procurement.

Animal Oils

Oleo Stearine—Business was reported slow. Quotations were more or less nominal at 20c. per pound, barrels, New York basis.

Fish Oils

Refined Fish—Refined grades were reported in light demand. Prices were unchanged and steady. Crude sardine oil was firmer and trading was reported at 15c. per pound, bulk, f.o.b. works, Pacific coast, an advance of 1c. per pound. Crude menhaden oil was nominal at the same figure.

Los Angeles — Price of sardine oil was increased 1c. per pound last week. Fishing activities have been off because of the current disagreement between canners and fishermen ovr the price of sardines. However, some of the fishing fleet have been active. Crude was quoted at 15c. per pound. U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service reported 66,352 tons of sardines landed this season through October 30, compared with 73,206 tons for the same period last year.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—Southeastern mills appear to be in a most comfortable position for November-December and are not pressing for business. Jobbers bid $65 in the Carolinas for round lots sacked 41 percent meal with $65 maintained. Scattered carlots were sold by Georgia mills at $62.50 and $63 for spot shipment.

Linseed Meal—Improved demand, light offerings, boosted meal prices for prompt shipment.

Minneapolis—An advance of $3 per ton in linseed meal, which carried prices to $67 per ton, in carlots, bulk, f.o.b. Minneapolis for first half of November shipment ($65 for last half) brought crusher buyers back into the flaxseed market in a selective fashion. Some buyers were anxious for supplies and crushers were not in a position to offer more than limited amounts on seed now held, necessitating purchase of further seed to satisfy meal needs.

Shipment of linseed meal, in pounds, was as follows:—

	1948-49	19
This Week	13,800,000	12
Since Sept. 1.	119,560,000	94,3

Peanut Meal—Trading has been fairly active with most mills temporarily sold up at $55 on sacked 41 percent and 43 percent $5 higher. Biggest export business recently reported was 1,000 tons December at $60 f.o.b. Alabama mill for sacked 45 percent. Usually ten or more mills participate in CCC sales, consequently no one crusher has more than four to six cars to offer at any one time.

Soybean Meal—Processors closely sold up on November-December. Bulk 41 percent was quoted at $64 per ton in Decatur for immediate, $61 November, $57 December, $54 January, $52 February-March and $51.50 April through September.

Waxes

Carnauba—This market continued settled and with demand slow, prices were easy. Consumers continued out of the market and firm bids for spot goods did not have shaded quotations. No. 3, N country was quoted nominally at 81c. to 82c. per pound and refined at 85c. to 8 chalky, No. 3, 79c. to 80c.; No. 2, N country, 84c. to 85c. yellow, No. 1, 9 to $1.17 and No. 2, $1.13 to $1.15, depending upon quantity.

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Oilseeds Production Up In Canada During 1948

A recent report from the American Embassy in Ottawa, Canada, reveals that official estimates of 1948 vegetable oilseed acreage, yields per acre and total production are as large as or larger than the 1947 crop and that the planting season was much more favorable than in 1947.

The 1948 production of flaxseed is reported as 17,748,000 bushels from 1,934,000 acres, compared with the 1947 output of 12,241,000 bushels from 1,571,300 acres. The yield per acre varied considerably, the report adds, but the 1948 average was 9.2 bushels, compared with 7.8 bushels in the previous year.

The official estimate for the dominion's soybean crop is a record 1,880,000 bushels from 94,000 acres. In 1947, 61,000 acres produced 1,110,000 bushels. The report adds that recent research has shown that soybeans are the best crop in Canada with which to increase the production of edible oils, and that there appears to be good possibilities that the dominion can expand soybean production to replace imports of edible oils.

Acreage of rapeseed in Saskatchewan jumped from 58,300 in 1947 to about 100,000 acres in 1948, but it is reported that the seed is going begging for a market. The yield has reportedly been optimistically estimated from 900 to 1,200 pounds per acre, and may treble the 60,000,000 pounds produced last year. Sunflower acreage is also up in the province of Manitoba, with 24,000,000 pounds expected to be produced from 30,000 acres.

Hardesty Publishes Three Fatty Acids Data Sheets

W. C. Hardesty Company, Los Angeles, has published three data sheets containing information of interest to processors of chemical products using fatty acids and fatty acid by-products.

"Fatty Acid Components" lists the fatty acid components of the most commonly used fats and oils and shows iodine value, saponifacation number, titre and refractive index of each of the fats and oils listed. "Color Standards Comparator" shows comparative color values indicated by the designations used in seven different systems of color standards, and "Temperature Conversion Tables" give conversions to both Fahrenheit and Centigrade from bases of —100 to 1100.

Copies of the three publications may be obtained from W. C. Hardesty Company, Los Angeles 22, Calif., or from the company's offices in New York or Dover, Ohio.

Central Soya Completes Modernization Program

The Central Soya Company, Fort Wayne, Ind., has completed a program of modernization and installation of new equipment in its products division. The new installations of equipment and improved processes, resulting from technical developments by the company's research and engineering departments, were completed at a cost of over $250,000.

Major improvements in the program were the installation of new stainless steel equipment for processing soy albumen and other food protein products; a new continuous process to produce the company's line of specialty soy flours, and revision of lecithin operations to conform with the latest technological developments.

In addition, the company has reorganized and expanded its sales department to bring about a wider and more economical distribution of its line of soy albumen, proteins, flours and lecithin.

Soybean Oil Meal Use For Hog-Feeding Urged

Paul C. Hughes, field service director of the American Soybean Association, has pointed out how cornbelt farmers can increase their hog-feeding profits almost $2 per hundredweight by sealing part of their corn and supplementing the balance with soybean oil meal. Even with the present plentiful supply of corn and its lower price this year, it is still highly profitable to supplement it with soybean oil meal in hog-feeding operations, Mr. Hughes said, explaining that:—

"To produce 100 pounds of gain in hog feeding requires ten bushels of corn when fed alone, according to feeding experts. But a hog will make the same gain from just six bushels of corn if 100 pounds of soybean oil meal is fed as supplement.

"The four bushels of corn saved by feeding the supplement can be sealed and a government loan of $5.76 obtained at the support price of $1.44. The soybean oil meal can be bought for $3.70, or a profit of $1.96 for each 100 pounds of gain."

Soybean Ass'n Attacks

—Continued from page 7

tary of Commerce has announced allocation of less than 8,000,000 bushels of soybeans," said Mr. Strayer.

"Mr. Sawyer's failure to act has had an extremely depressing effect on soybean markets, forcing the sale of many beans at or below support levels. According to our information further allocations of soybeans have been approved and recommended by all agencies concerned with allocations except the Secretary of Commerce. Approval by Mr. Sawyer has been awaited for some time. Announcement of allocations now may bolster prices, but it will come too late to be of benefit to those thousands of growers who already have marketed their soybeans. Speculators rather than the men whose hard work produced the beans will reap the profit from Secretary Sawyer's tardy action."

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1—Readco Stainless Steel 112 gal. Double Arm Mixer, 20 H.P. motor.
1—New Triple Effect Long Tube Copper Evaporator —3,100 sq. ft. Total number of tubes 336.
1—Buffalo Stainless Extractor, single effect, 7'x 15', 900 sq. ft., forced circulation, ext. calandria type.
4—Pfaudler Glass Lined Vacuum Kettles, 500 gal., 2,500 gal. Jkt'd. or Unjkt'd., with agitators.
7—Pebble and Ball Mills, 24"x30", 36"x36", 36"x48", 6'x5' and 6'x8'.
10—Roller Mills, Lab. size to 16"x40", standard makes.
3—Lancaster Type EB64 Counter Current Stainless Batch Mixers.
1—Stainless 550 gal. Jacketed Agitated Vacuum Reactor.
1—Aluminum 1,300 gal. Jacketed Agitated Vacuum Reactor.
1—Baker Perkins 10 gal. Vac. Type Double Arm Jacketed Mixer.
6—Andersen Expellers; Duo, Super-Duo, RB's and No. 1.
5—Bartlett & Snow Indirect Heat Calciners with Thermalloy heating tube; size 2' x 15'.
1—Brand New Girdler Votator in Stainless; 2 cylinder, 4".
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1—Raymond No. 0000 Pulverizers.
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1—Raymond 4-roll High Side.
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1—Micro 4TH 24".
1—JB No. 2 Hammer Mill.

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8—Baker Perkins, Size 15, Jacketed, 100 gallon working capacity.
1—W & P, Size 14, Unjacketed, 50 gallon working capacity.
1—W & P Size 12—Jacketed, 20 gallon working capacity.
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1—No. 10 Sweetland, 2" centers, iron or copper leaves.
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10—Stainless Steel Kettles, 50 to 300 gals.
2—Buflovak Vacuum Shelf Dryers, each with 20—42"x42" shelves.
2—Devine 4'x12' Steam Jacketed Rotary Vacuum Dryers with reduction drives.
3—J. H. Day 3 Roll water-cooled Roller Mills, 12"x32" and 16"x40", motor driven.
8—J. H. Day 100 gal. Lead Mixers.
2—Baker Perkins Double Arm Mixers, 50 gals.
5—Sperry Filter Presses, 24", 30", 36".
3—Sperry 42"x42" Aluminum Plate and Frame Filter Presses, corner feed, closed delivery.
1—Sweetland Filter No. 2, 316 stainless.
2—Sharples No. 16 Vaportite Centrifuges, stainless steel bowls, motor driven.
2—AT&M 48" Suspended Centrifugals, stainless, solid baskets, motor driven.
4—Anderson Super Duo Oil Expellers, 40 H.P.
5—Stokes & Smith, Rodgers, Powder and Paste Fillers.
4—Kiefer Rotary Vacuum Fillers, 16 and 24 stem.
2—Kiefer Visco Fillers.
20—Olivite Centrifugal Acid Pumps, 2", motor driven.

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Phone: BRyant 9-2040

2—Dopp 1,000 gal. Jack. Agit. Kettles, Doppley Acid Resistant & Iron
1—Baker Perkins 200 gal. Double arm Jack. Mixer.
1—Lehman 4 Roll W.C. 12" x 36" Steel Mill 20 H.P. Motor.
3—Hardinge Conical Ball Mills, 4½' x 24" & 3' x 8".
4—Allbright-Nell 4' x 9' Atmos. Drum Dryers & Flakers.
6—Anderson No. 1 Expellers, Cookers & Dryers.
1—No. 12 Sweetland Filter, 71-36" copper leaves, hydraulic closing.
1—Badger 42" dia. Monel Bubble Cap Column.
1—Buffalo Vac. Drum Dryer 24"x20".
1—Devine Vac. Shelf Dryer, 9—40"x42" steam shelves, 6" spacings.
4—Pebble Mills 6' x 8', 54" x 48", 24" x 36" & 24" x 30".
2—Sperry 18" sq. Lead Filter Presses.
15—Sperry & Shriver, 12", 18", 24", 30", 32" & 42" sq. Iron Filter Presses.
4—Shriver & Independ. Pl. & Fr. Wood Filter Presses, 18" x 24" sq.
Extra 36" Iron Sperry Plates & Frames.
4—Baker Perkins heavy duty tuck Mixers, 200, 100, 50, 9 & 0.7 gals.
1—Sprout Waldron 40" x 84" Single Deck Sifter, motor driven.
1—Orville Simpson 26" x 48" 2-deck Rotex Sifter.
1—Royle No. 2 Perfected Extruder.
2—Abbe No. 18 Bluttergess Sifters.
5—Tyler 28 Jr Hummer Screens, 24" x 60".
1—Tyler Lab. Sieve Shaker ¼ HP.
6—Tolhurst 40" Suspended Type Centrifugals, Bottom Discharge. Also 26" Rubber-Lined.
Mills, 9" x 32", 12" x 36" & 16" x 40".
2—Stokes RD4 Rotary Tablet Machines, 16 die openings 1 3/16" dia. Also ⅝", 1", 1¼", also single punch.
1—Sprout Waldron 16" Ball Bearing Attrition Mill, two 7½ HP motors.
3—Jones Type E, A & K automatic Scan Presses.
1—Huber 25 ton Para Block Press.
2—Bonchin 18" x 36" 4-Roll Granite Stone Mills.
11—Sharples No. 5A Stainless Oil Centrifuges, late type, 2 H.P.
2—Manton Gaulin Stainless Steel Homogenizers, type 200 & 300.
Devine 800 & 1,000 gal closed steel Kettles & Stills.
1—250 gal. lead-lined Kettle.
10—Dry Powder Mixers, 50 to 2,500 lbs.
6—Pony Mixers, 2½ to 40 gals.
3—Stokes & Day Powder Fillers.
1—Standard Knapp Can Labeler.
2—Burkhard 28" & 30" Revolving Pans.
10—Stokes Vert. High Vac. Pumps.
3—Duriron 3" x 2" Centrif. Pumps.
1—Sturtevant 36" Rock Emery Mill.
1—Sharples No. 6 Centrifuge.
1—Sanco Jr. Vac. Bottle Filler.
6—Pfaudler Glass-Lined Jack. Agit. Kettles, 350, 400, 500 gals.
25—Stainless Tanks, 100 to 5,000 gals.
1—Colton Hand Tube Filler.
6—Filling, Labeling, Cartoning & Wrapping Machines.
10—Stainless steel, jacketed Kettles, new & used, 40 to 500 gals.
12—Alum. Jack. Kettles, 30 to 100 gals.
18—Copper jack. Kettles, 2, 20, 50, 75, 100, 250 & 350 gals., some agitated.
15—Port. Elec. Mixers ½-2 HP.
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1—New Patterson 8-gal. Jar Mill.
1—Abbe 2 Jar Mill, 2 gal. Jars.
1—Abbe No. 6 Rotary Cutter 5 H.P.
1—Williams No. 3 Hammer Mill.
3—Jeffrey & Stedman Hammer Mills 12" x 9", 15" x 8" & 24" x 11".
1—Stedman 32" Single Roll Crusher.
4—Day Pot Mills, 24" x 32" dia.
6—Centrifugals 26", 30" & 40".
4—No. 0000 and No. 0 Raymond Mills.
4—Dopp Jack Kettles 10 to 50 gals.
1—Blystone 2,500 lb. horiz. Spiral & Paddles Steel Mixer.
6—Lead & Paste Mixers to 300 gals.
1—Faust 150 gal. Jack. Spiral Mixer.
2—Worth. 12" x 12" x 12" Vac. Pumps.
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WOrth 2-5745

Fats, Oils Supplemental

—Continued from page 3

allocated 550,000 pounds of technical fish oil and 3,300,000 pounds of household and industrial soap, 2,079,000 pounds fat content, for Bizonal Germany—commercial procurement by the joint export-import agency.

At the request of the Netherlands government, 2,558,000 pounds of shelled peanuts included in a previous allocation for commercial procurement have been cancelled.

FOR SALE
Partial List Only

1—Oliver Vacuum Filter, 5'4" x 8' (New).
3—Centrifuges Sus. Style 48" Imperforate Stainless Steel Baskets.
1—Centrifuge Sus. Style 32" Imperforate Steel Basket.
1—Centrifuge Sus. Style 48" Perforated Stainless Steel Basket.
5—Stainless Steel 1300 gal. Jack. Kettles.
10—Stainless Steel Condensers, 150 sq. ft.

GLASS-LINED EQUIPMENT
1—Pfaudler 200 gal. Jack. Kettle 75 lb. Jacket.
1—Glasscote 500 gal. Pressure Kettle.
1—Glasscote 250 gal. Jack. Kettle 75 lb. Jacket.
3—Pfaudler Kettles, 35-50 gallons.
19—Pfaudler 200 and 600 gal. Open Top Tanks.
1—Pfaudler 1500 gal. Pressure Tank, 160 lb.
All Chemical Glass

2—Abbe 6' x 8' Buhrstone Lined Pebble Mills.
2—Hardinge Mills, 36" x 8" and 4½' x 24".
3—Vertical Steel Reactors, 1100 gals., 30 lb.
1—Nickel Coated Reactor, 200 gallons.
4—Rotary Vacuum Dryers, 30" x 16', 3' x 12', 4' x 20' and 5' x 30'.
5—Atmos. Double Drum Dryers, 24" x 36", 32" x 90" and 48" x 120".
4—Vacuum Drum Dryers, 24" x 20" and 5' x 12' Chromic Drum.
6—Single Door and Double Door Vacuum Shelf Dryers, 18" x 18", 40" x 44" and 50" x 58".
1—Charlotte Stainless Steel Colloid Mill, 25 H.P. 3 Ph. Motor.
2—Day Jack. Mixers—D.A. 35 gal. and 50 gal. Sigma Blades.
2—Rotex Screens, 20" x 84" and 40" x 72".
1—New 25,000 gallon Rubber Lined Tank.
8—Horiz. Spiral Powder Mixers, 400 lb. to 3500 lb. cap.

New Stainless Steel Tanks and Jacketed Kettles—All Capacities.

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1—Pfaudler 200 gallon glass-lined reactor.
10—Pfaudler 200 gallon glass-lined tanks.
2—NEW Pfaudler 150 gallon evaporating pans, Jack. & Agitated, M.D.
6—Colton rotary tablet presses, ½" dia. tablet.
1—NEW 133 sq. ft. karbate condenser.
2—NEW 40" Tolhurst S.S. centrifuges.
4—Abbe 50 gallon pebble mills.
1—Lancaster No. 4 S.S. mixer, 9 cu. ft.
1—No. 2 Bluttergress sifter, M.D.

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Portland, Oregon, concern desires to represent additional products. We have selling and buying, storage and distributing facilities. Cement warehouse 80x100 on railroad siding. Currently engaged in textile and crude drug business. Eastern and western references exchanged on request. OPD 193.

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1 Sharpless No. 1A air driven laboratory super centrifuge, slightly used, perfect condition. OPD 183.

EQUIPMENT WANTED

Wanted: Two Platform Scales 5,000 lbs. and 10,000 lbs. OPD 193.

Wanted: 8 000 gal. rubber lined storage tank; 1,000 gal. rubber lined jacketed reactor; two 3,000 gal. rubber lined jacketed reactors; 1,000 gal. glass lined jacketed reactor; 24 in. plate and frame filter; 40 in. or 48 in. rubber lined centrifuge; two 1½ in. rubber lined centrifugal pumps. OPD 199.

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86—Portable 1 HP to ¾ HP, 1725 RPM and 400 RPM—many Expl. Pr.
18—Side Entering, 6" to 18" dia. Prop.
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16—Dry Mixers, 200 lb. to 3500 lb. cap.
4—Paste Mixers 50 to 400 lb.
1—H. D. double arm, jktd., tilting, stainless, 150 gal. wkg. cap.
7—H. D. double arm, jktd., tilting, 50 to 150 gal. wkg. cap.

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Automatic & Semi-Automatic Fillers for liquids, pastes & powders; cappers & crowners, labelers, bottle cleaners, case gluers and stitchers, roller and belt conveyors, etc.

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18—Single & double pipe coolers.

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3—Rotary Vac: 8'x8' Rubber & lead cov.; 8'x6' stainless; 6'x3' steel.
1—Sweetland No. 10, 53 bronze lvs.
8—P & F: Bronze 30"; Wood 30"; C. I. 24", 30", 42"; Lead 18", 12".

MISCELLANEOUS

10—Centrifuges: DeLaval No. 600, No. AA-00, Sharples No. 6, No. 16P, No. 18V.
3—Basket Centrifugals: 20" copper, 30" monel, 48" monel.
2—Ammonia Compressors 6"x9".
2—Tray Dryers, 94 & 1050 sq. ft.
3—Double Drum Dryers, 22"x38".
16—Stainless Kettles, 100 lb. jkt. press, 50, 100, 150, 200, 300, 500 gal.
2—Thropp Mills, 2-roll, 16"x30".
3—Paint Mills, 3-roll, 16"x40".
2—Colloid Mills, 6" stainless.
9—Ball Mills Abbe 6'x8', 26"x12"; Hardinge 4'6"x24", 6'x22".
1—15-ton single punch pellet Press.
11—16-punch pellet Presses.
1—Mikro Pulverizer No. 1.
6—Duriron Cent. Pumps, 90 GPM, 45'.
4—Tank Scales, 2000 lbs, 3000 lbs.
2—Vacuum Stills 100 gal. jktd., agit.
1—Water Still 250 GPH.
1—Stainless Tank, 6000 gal., horiz., jktd., agit.
3—Stainless Tanks, 2500 gal., 1000 gal.
42—Stainless Tanks, open top, to 500 gal.

20—Pfaudler Glass Lined Tanks, 5000 gal. to 19000 gal. cap.
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950 drums rust preventive oil, or compound, $6 per drum entire lot, FAS Gulf Port, Government specification 52-C-18-B Grade 3. Jaffee Cotton Products Mfg. Co., Inc., P. O. Box 5184, Dallas 2, Texas. Telephone Hunter 8-5134.

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Will purchase your surplus chemicals, solvents, oils, waxes, etc. Highest prices paid. Our rating $500,000. OPD 188.

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Wanted: Glycols and pyridine (refined—2°). Also surplus chemicals and raw materials of all kinds including industrial and fine chemicals, pharmaceuticals, plasticizers, pigments, waxes, dyestuffs, intermediates, plastics, etc. Kindly submit complete specifications and prices. OPD 196.

Wanted: All types of crude liquids, wastes, by-products. Wanted: Crude beta naphthol. OPD 201.

To manufacturers and jobbers. Are you overstocked? We require immediately large or small lots, many items chemicals, pharmaceuticals, solvents, aromatics, waxes; other supplies. Submit offerings at once. Correspondence treated confidentially. OPD 204.

Cinchophen, N.F., wanted about 200 lbs. Submit offer showing manufacturer, price and delivery. OPD 205.

Glycols—propylene, ethylene, diethylene, dipropylene. Spot cash for carlots or few drums, New York or other points. Also methanol synthetic, tank cars or drums. Call, wire collect, Tobey Chemical Company, 1480 Broadway, New York 18. Tel. LOngacre 4-2520.

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Former brewery. Near Lincoln, Nebraska, concrete structures, trackage. Now manufacturing corn syrups. Has ion exchanger. Cheap power, natural gas. Would like to open negotiations with chemical or other manufacturer. Would consider exchanging property for capital stock in operating company. Write for further information. John M. Alexander & Co., 230 Stuart Building, Lincoln, Nebraska.

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Wanted — Complete plants, also machinery — Large engineering firm wishes to acquire several complete plants through purchase of (1) capital stock, (2) assets, (3) machinery and equipment, whole or in part. Personnel retained where possible, strictest confidence. Box 604, 1474 Broadway, New York 18, N. Y.

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Cast Iron Liquid Pebble Mill, 16" x 20".
Steam Jacketed Vacuum Chest, swing doors, 8" x 8" inside dimensions.
28—Nash, wet Vacuum Pumps, ½-0, 0, 1, 2, L-3 with bases.
60—Stainless Steel Cent. Pumps.
Pumps in other alloys various sizes.
Turbo, Paddle, Multivane Draft & Exhaust Blowers and Fans.
Elec. Portable & Stationary Agitators, central and side mounting to 30 HP.
Rockwell single arm Dough Mixer, tilting, 30" x 28," 30" geared.
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Dry Vacuum Pumps. All sizes.

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Experienced director for pharmaceutical manufacturing laboratory, to assume complete charge of production and control. Experience necessary. Ph.D. preferred. Laboratory situated in large mid-western city. Opportunity to buy into organization open to right individual. Sound long range opportunity. OPD 195.

Salesman wanted by well known manufacturer of hormones and other bulk medicinal chemicals. Must have good connections with drug manufacturers. Territory to be covered: Chicago, Wisconsin, Ohio, Illinois, Iowa and Kansas. Salary and expenses. Excellent opportunity for capable man. State fully experience, references and territory covered. OPD 200.

Lacquer salesman wanted: Our industrial products include synthetics, wrinkles, hammered effect coatings, vinyls & leather finishes. Guaranteed minimum of $100 per week and good active accounts will be turned over to a man who has active contacts and experience in either New England territory (to work out of our mfg. branch plant in Everett, Mass.) or within 150-mile radius of N. Y. C. to work out of our main plant. United Lacquer Mfg. Corp., Linden 7, N. J.

Industrial finishes formulator to be completely responsible for matching incoming samples and supervising control work. Must have extensive experience in production line finishes such as appliance finishes, wrinkles, and roller coatings, etc. Top salary will be paid for this responsible position. Your reply, which will be held in strict confidence, should be addressed: "Personal Attention — President." Our employees know of this advertisement. OPD 202.

POSITIONS WANTED

Research leader: Ph.D., registered patent Agent, 25 years in leading positions; polymers, plastics, fibers, intermediates, formulation, technology, organic syntheses; many patents, publications, excellent references, creative, good organizer. Desire responsible position, research and/or patents. Available. OPD 194.

Manager with extensive buying and selling experience in chemicals, pharmaceuticals, biologicals, crude drugs. Import and export. Seeks position with first class firm. Excellent references. OPD 197.

Chemist, Ph.D., 37, 13 years' responsible or supervisory experience in synthesis (esters, amides sulfonates, ethers), fat derivatives, emulsifiers, detergents, waxes, plasticizers, alkyd and other resins, varnishes. Publications. OPD 203.

Chemical production executive: Twelve years of well-rounded experience in production, engineering, and management. Desires position as plant manager or production manager in organic chemicals plant. $10,000. OPD 206.

Chemical sales position or exporter's assistantship desired. Graduate chemist with excellent technical background. Over a year's sales, supervisory and laboratory experience. Age 24, married veteran willing to train and relocate. OPD 207.

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Pebble Mills. 1 and 4 gal. Jar Mills
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50 gal. porcelain lined.
180 gal. silex lined.
2-450 gal. silex lined.
Abbe Rotary Cutter, No. 2.
4"x9" Three Roll Mill
6"x12" Thropp Rubber Mill
3 Gal. Pony Mixer, with Motor
26", 40", 48" Tolhurst Extractors.
1 and 3 Mikro Pulverizers

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We purchase surplus stocks of chemicals, pharmaceuticals, waxes, solvents, pigments, dyes, by-products, and war surplus of all kinds.

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SODIUM LEASE

United States Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Washington 25, D. C. Notice is hereby given that the 10 acre tract of land, known as the "Little Placer," namely the SW¼SW¼NE¼ sec. 24, T. 11 N., R. 8 W., S.B.M., California, is offered for sodium lease by sealed bids at a minimum bid of $40 000 on the terms hereinafter specified, to qualified bidders of the highest cash amount as a bonus for the privilege of leasing the land under section 24 of the act of February 25, 1920 (41 Stat. 447, 30 U.S.C. sec 262), as amended. All bids must be submitted to the Director, Bureau of Land Management, Washington 25, D. C., on or before 1 p.m., Eastern Standard Time, December 22, 1948. Each bidder must submit with the bid one-fifth of the amount bid in cash or by certified check or money order made payable to the order of the Treasurer of the United States and file the showing of qualifications to receive a lease required under 43 CFR 195.24 (b), as amended. The envelopes should be plainly marked "Bid for sodium lease not to be opened before 1 p.m., Eastern Standard Time, December 22, 1948." No bid received after the hour specified herein for receiving bids will be considered. No bid submitted by or on behalf of any of the defendants or officers or directors of any of the defendants named in the anti-trust proceedings initiated by the United States of America against Borax Consolidated, Ltd., et. al., in the United States District Court for the Northern District of California, Southern Division (Civil Action No. 23690-G and Criminal No. 28900-S), or against American Potash and Chemical Corporation, et. al., in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York (Civil Action No. 8-493), or by any holder of a controlling interest in the stock of any of the defendant companies or any company in which the defendants hold a controlling interest, will be considered. Terms of lease: (1) A royalty payment of 10 percent of the quantity or gross value of the output of sodium compounds and other related products at the point of shipment to market, which royalty shall not be less than $2.00 a ton of 2,000 pounds of ore hoisted; (2) A minimum investment of $250,000 during the first three years of the lease, but ownership by the successful bidder of the Western Borax Mine property (S½ sec. 24, T. 11 N., R. 8 W., S.B.M.) will be accepted in satisfaction of this investment requirement, if the leased lands are operated through facilities existing on that property and if that property is by mutual agreement made subject to the operating regulations approved June 9, 1937 (30 CFR, chap. II, part 231); (3) A minimum annual production to a value of not less than $10,000 per year commencing with the fourth lease year and (4) A bond in the sum of $5,000. A lease, if issued, shall contain a provision that the lessee shall not discriminate against any employee or applicant for employment because of race, creed, color or national origin and shall require an identical provision to be included in all subcontracts. Prior to the issuance of a lease, the successful bidder must pay the remainder of his bid, the annual rental at the rate of 25 cents an acre for the first lease year, and furnish lease forms and a satisfactory bond in the amount specified herein (43 CFR 195.20). Upon acceptance of the successful bid, the deposits of the other bidders will be returned. Bidders are warned against violation of section 59, U. S. Criminal Code, approved March 4, 1909, prohibiting unlawful combination or intimidation of bidders. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids. The bonus bid and all moneys received as rental and royalties under the lease, or otherwise, for sodium deposits extracted from the land will be deposited in a special trust fund in the Treasury, under 31 U.S.C. sec 725r, pending the final judgment in the cases of Burnham Chemical Company v. Julius A. Krug, et. al., Civil Action No. 1579-47 and the West Coast Exploration Company v. J. A. Krug, Civil Action No. 1113-48, both in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia. Marion Clawson, Director

Textile Research Institute

—Continued from page 7

Walter M. Scott, Southern Regional Research Laboratory, and "The Effect of Variations in Degree of Structural Order on Some Physical Properties of Cellulose Acetate and Cellulose Acetate Yarns," by Dr. Robert W. Work, Celanese Corporation, at the morning session. At the afternoon session, Dr. Richard Wilhelm, Princeton University, will speak on "Transmission, Reflectance, and Absorption of Near Infrared Radiation in Textile Materials."

November 19

Designated as institute research day, the morning session on the second day will feature the following papers:—"What New Textiles Are Needed," by Theodore Felner, Macy's; "Fabrics of the Future," by Angeline Dougherty, *Vogue*; "Fiber's Place in Future Fabrics," by Pierre Sillan, Glen Raven Cotton Mills, and "Basic Research Benefits Textiles," by Dr. Milton Harris, Harris Research Laboratories.

At the luncheon session H. W. Rose, American Viscose Corporation and chairman of the board of the institute, will discuss "Textile Research Institute Progress," and Maurice Holland will speak on "Our Better Future From Research."

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Large well established Eastern Manufacturer has an opportunity for a thoroughly experienced, aggressive Flavor representative.

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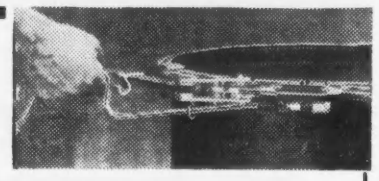

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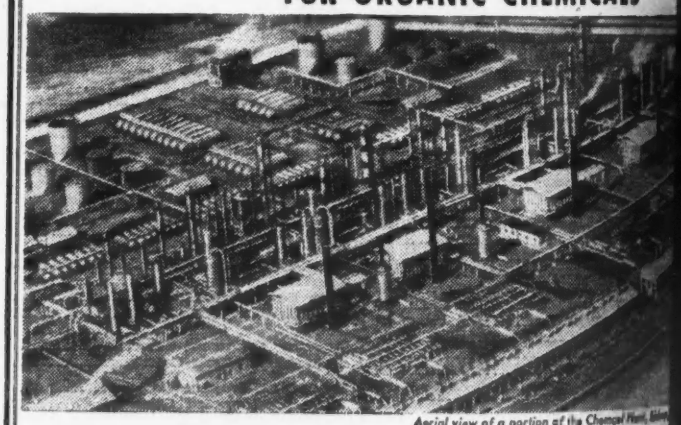
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